The Weekly Observer.

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The Weekly 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.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $130,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at reduced rates for Mercantile purposes. Special Permits for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

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

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

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

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

Board of Finance:

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
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John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y. | Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq. " | Hon. David Henshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. " | Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Alsop & Chauncey, " | Chas. Sumner, Esq. do.

Directors' Office, 68, State Street, Boston,

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

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

St. John, March 18, 1850.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Doeskins.

Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—

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

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

May 27. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street,

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

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

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

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

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

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 34x36; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

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

M.—Mustard.

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

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

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

R.—Rice; Raisins.

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

T.—Turpentine, Spirits; Thread, Shoe; Tea, Black and Green; Tapioca; Tin, I. X. and I. X. X.

V.—Varnish, Copal, and Bright; Vitriol, Blue.

W.—Whiting; Waggons, Children's; Wooden Ware.

June 17.

Oakum, Paint, and Oil.

Landing ex Caros, from London—

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

Ex John S. DeWolf, from Liverpool—

6 cases Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes,)
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.

For sale by GEORGE THOMAS.

29th April. *South M. Wharf.*

New supply of cheap & handsome ROOM PAPERS.

THE Subscriber has just received another supply of New and Handsome ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.

June 3, 1851. S. K. FOSTER.

Gas Fittings and Hardware.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Barque Janet, from Liverpool—

2 CASES plain Gas FITTINGS, containing single and double plain PENDANTS sliding Harp Lamps and single Pendants, plain and scroll Brackets, Glasses, Jets, &c.

4 Casks containing Brass Goods, Planes, Iron Squares, Farrie's Pincers and Hammers, Door Bolts Locks, Copper Tacks, Brass Bills, Door Knockers Grid-Irons, Brass Cooks, &c.

5 Dozen round-point Ballast SHOVELS.

June 24, 1851.

MORRISON & CO.

Invite the attention of the Public to their Splendid Stock of

NEW GOODS,

Which they are now receiving per "Glasgow," "Onyx," "Speed," "J. S. DeWolf," "Lisbon," Titania," "Kingston," &c.

TO THE LADIES,

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT will be found worthy their best consideration, being now conducted exclusively on

THE CASH SYSTEM.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS—M. & Co. can offer the decided advantages of **A Stock imported expressly for that branch of their Business.**

Prince William-Street, St. John, May 13, 1851.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL

Has received per "*Lisbon*," from London, "*Glasgow*," from Glasgow, and "*Helena*," from Liverpool, a *Choice Assortment* of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

suitable for the present and coming season, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Delains, Printed Cashmeres, Orleans and Coburgs, SILKS, Muslins, and Gnhams,

SHAWLS in great variety.

5-4, 9-8 Printed COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS, Grey and White COTTONS; LINENS, LAWNS, DIAPER, HOLLANDS; MUSLINS; SHEETINGS; Table LINEN; TOWELS; Toilette COVERS; BED TICKS; CLOTHS, Gambroons, Russell Cord, VESTINGS; *Harness Bordered BOOK MUSLIN*; Parasols, Umbrellas, HOSIERY, GLOVES; BONNETS, newest Fashions; **French and English RIBBONS:**

Thread and Cotton LACES, Edgings, and Insertions Black and Coloured Demi VEILS; Sewed Muslin Insertion and Trimming; Infants' FROCK BODIES, Robes, Caps and Crowns HOODS, a beautiful article; Gent.'s Linen SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS; Silk Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS and NECK TIES Stocks, Braces, Reels, Gimps and Fringes, Combs Brushes, HAIR NETS and PLAITS, Whalebone Smallwares, &c.

A general Assortment of

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public generally for the liberal patronage hitherto received, would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the present STOCK of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which having been selected with the greatest care in the best markets, will be sold at the *lowest possible prices* for *Cash.*

JAMES BURRELL.

May 13th, 1851. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

Watch-makers, Jewellers, &c. and Importers of English, French, German and American GOODS---Wholesale and Retail.

Received per steamers Canada and America:

SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Armadine," "Turquois," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian," Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Signet RINGS set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones, &c. &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone, Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets, Gold Snaps, Seals, Keys, Earrings, Necklets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., Silver Boquet Holders, and Rattles, Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Caddy Shells and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie Card Cases and Portemounais; Silver Scissors, Fruit Knives, Stilettoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Handreaders, Ladies' Companions, &c. &c.

Per Steamer *Europa*—Just opening, ex *Charles*, from Halifax:

A splendid assortment of Electro Plate CAKE BASKETS, new patterns; Electro Plate Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Piano Candlesticks; 4 and 6 glass Castors, &c.; Also—Electro and Albata Spoons, Forks, Soup and Sauce Ladles; Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.

☞ Braham's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Communion Services, Children's Mugs, Percolators, &c.

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 45 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 28 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Fleams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriett:"

17 Packages containing a further supply of Ivory Handle TABLE CUTLERY; 336 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack Knives; 1 cask Papier Machie Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Reticules, Baskets, Ladies' Companions, Gent.'s Dressing Cases, Portemounais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Block Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c.; 4 Cases Fancy Goods, too numerous in detail for the limits of an advertisement.

The above GOODS, with the present large STOCK on hand, consist of the largest and best assortment imported by us, and will be found at prices to ensure a quick and ready sale.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON, PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

FLEWWELLING & READING, *Prince William Street,*

Have just received per *Lisbon* from London:

25 HHDS. HOLLAND GENEVA:
5 quarter-casks superior Old PORT WINE;
50 casks London Brown Stout;
24 do. Indian Pale ALE:
8 hhds. boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
20 cwt. Brandrum's No. 1 White Lead;
20 do. PUTTY, in bladders;
1 cask blue Vitriol; 1 do. Alum;
1 do. Crown Blue; 2 cases Cassia;
1 bag CLOVES; 2 cases INDIGO;
20 cases Coleman's STARCH;
20 kegs do. MUSTARD.

Ex "Relief" and "Emily Allison" from New York

55 bxs Tobacco, various brands and qualities
5 do. 1 lb. lump superior chewing Tobacco;
1 case ½lb. lump do. do.
2 half-barrels Scotch Snuff in bladders;

Ex "Mary" from Boston,

20 bags Java COFFEE; 5 brls. dried Apples;
2 cases Castor OIL in tins;
10 bags FILBERTS and Castana NUTS;

—DAILY EXPECTED.—

50 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
20 hhds. Hennessy's BRANDY.

Which with the Stock at present on hand, comprising a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, will be sold at lower market rates.

May 6.

Spring & Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and as *low prices* as any house in the trade, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street*, nearly opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 6. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

VICTORIA HOUSE.

15th JULY, 1851.

Great Reduction in Prices!

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Have received per Steamship "Canada,"

Ten Days from England,

Richest Watered and Shot

TABINETS & POPLINS,

of all the most Fashionable Shades

British and French SATINS and SILKS, of all Colours,

British and French BONNET RIBBONS
French BAREGES of all colours,
Ladies' Embroidered ROBES,
French and British Delaines and Coburgs,
French Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
British Printed CALICOES,
Ladies' BONNETS, of the newest styles, in great variety,
Barege and Paisley SHAWLS, Long and Square, of the newest designs,
Fancy Printed Shirting Cambrics,
White SHIRTING—best makes,
Extra heavy twilled SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS of all makes,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

☞ As the Subscribers are determined to *clear off* their PRESENT STOCK to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS, they will commence from this date to *Sell off, at greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH only.* JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

DRIED APPLES—Landing ex *Hemisphere* from Boston—14 Barrels Dried Apples, an excellent article, in good order.

July 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

Miscellaneous.

THE ORPHAN GIRL.

The ship was getting under weigh,
Her mighty sails unfurl'd,
And hundreds crowd her ample deck
To seek a distant world.

Loud rose the wail of parting friends
Still ling'ring on the shore;
That bursting grief that rends the heart
When we part to meet no more.

But there was one amongst the crowd,
Unheeded and alone,
She sat apart and seemed to brood
O'er sorrows all her own.

No plaint her heaving bosom gave,
No tear bedewed her eye:
She seemed as one whose very soul
Was wrapped in misery.

Doubly an orphan was the maid,
Of home and friends bereft;
For death had swept the parent hearth,
And she alone was left.

And now from Erin's shores she strays
(Scarce reaching woman's prime,)
A distant relative to seek
In a far distant clime.

Beside her, in a 'kerchief bound,
One cherished object lay,
She watched it with intensest gaze,
Lest it be cast away.

I looked—it was a sod of earth,
With the green sward cover'd o'er;
Part of that land which gave her birth,
Which she should see no more—

She took, to plant it in that place,
Where her steps should cease to roam;
A hallow'd spot, a memory dear,
Of what had been her home.

Perchance for many years to bloom
Beyond the Atlantic wave;
Perchance to make an early tomb,
And wither on her grave.

[*Dublin University Magazine.*

The Gulf of St. Lawrence.—The Gulf of St. Lawrence directly faces the mouth of the British Channel. Rounding the island-shores of Newfoundland, which rise like a shield between the inner waters and the open ocean, you enter the estuary of this noble river, and at Cape Rosier find it a hundred miles across. At Cape Chat it is still forty miles from shore to shore, and from thence it keeps slowly narrowing its channel, till, at the Narrows, forty miles below Quebec, its width is but thirteen miles. The scenery along the shores of this estuary is considered to be unequalled in America, and, probably, in the world. A prospect of fifty to one hundred miles frequently opens—exhibiting mountains and valleys, bold headlands and luxuriant forests, pretty villages and settlements, fertile or rocky islands with the neat white cottages of the pilots and fishermen; tributary rivers, some of them rolling over precipices, and one, the mighty Saguenay, bursting through an apparently perpendicular chasm of the northern mountains; and on the surface of the St. Lawrence, majestic ships, either under sail or at anchor, with pilot boats and river-craft in active motion. In winter, however, this beautiful appearance vanishes. The river and gulf are choked up with broken fields of ice, exhibiting the most varied and fantastic appearances; snow covers the country on either shore; and a dark, stormy night in the estuary at that season presents the most terrific, wild, and formidable dangers.—*Dublin University Mag.*

The Home Circle. London: W. S. Johnston.—The amount of entertaining and superior literature with which this periodical abounds must enlighten the intellect of every member of that "home" in which it is received.—"Northern Loves and Legends," by Frederika Bremer, is beautifully written. Here is an elegant passage entitled "Niagara."

"And there it flows still, since thousands and thousands of years, ever green, ever young, ever fresh with the sweetness and majesty of a great and noble love;—its spirit for ever ascending towards the light, whose loving rays are for ever descending upon it, embracing it with radiant rainbows, touching its pure waters with purest flames. There it riseth today, as on its first day, a solemn, joyous hymn, type of the ever young, ever overflowing life of nature—a solemn admonition and invitation to the heart of mankind to feel and grow and flow as that of its mother."

The Character of William the Conqueror.—"With all his ferocity, William evinced throughout his life a reverence both for the ordinances and the ministers of religion; and, although he would not suffer either his clergy or the pope to erect within his kingdom an ecclesiastical dominion separate from and independent of that of the crown, he showed himself anxious on all occasions to maintain the respectability of the church by promoting able men to the chief places in it, as well as by upholding it in its legal rights and powers. That he was eminently endowed with the qualities, both moral and intellectual, that raise men above their fellows, is abundantly proved by what he did. Few men have projected the influence of their genius across so wide an expanse both of time and space as the founder of the Norman dynasty in England. In moral disposition William was passionate and ruthless; but he does not appear to have been vindictive, nor even, properly speaking, cruel or bloodthirsty, notwithstanding the destructive character of some of his military operations. There was nothing weak, nothing little about this great king. In his latter days, the chronicler intimates, he fell into the vices of avarice and greediness; but this love of money was only one of the forms assumed by his love of power, the natural passion of all superior minds."—*Knight's English History.*

The Metropolis.—I walk through the spacious streets and squares of London, I see the residences of your wealthy men; the exterior is not pleasing; but if I enter, I find in each what deserves to be called a domestic palace. In these palatial residences, many a merchant is living amongst luxuries which no Roman Emperor could have commanded. I lose my way amidst the dark, noisome, narrow streets and interminable courts and alleys of this same London. Each house—each sty—swarms with life. And oh, heaven! what life it is. They are heaped like vermin. They prey upon each other. How they suffer! how they hate!—Full of corroding anxieties, they endure a wretchedness and torture which no Roman Emperor could have inflicted upon his slaves.—*Voltaire in the Crystal Palace (Blackwood's Magazine.)*

The King of Dahomey.—It appears that the sole business of the King of Dahomey is to go to war. He goes to war regularly every year, beginning in the month of November or December, when, descending upon some neighbouring town or state, he carries the victory by fire, slaughter, or treachery, within the walls. His life is a terror upon the earth to the surrounding countries, and such is the mystery of conquest in which he lives, that his own soldiers are kept in ignorance of the place against which they are marching until the day before they arrive at it. The whole population of the kingdom does not exceed two hundred thousand, of which only one-tenth are free; the rest are slaves. The king keeps a regular standing army of twelve thousand troops, of which five thousand are Amazons. When he goes to war, he marches with nearly fifty thousand of both sexes, about one-fourth of the whole population. From these items, a tolerably accurate view may be obtained of the heroic occupations of the king and the people of Dahomey.—*Dahomey and the Dahomans.*

Norfolk Island.—Last night, shortly after the moon had risen, we observed land on our weather bow, which we knew to be Norfolk Island, an island rendered terrible to evildoers from its being a penal settlement, escape from which is next to impossible. Many a hapless wretch, doomed as the penalty for his crimes to work the remainder of his days in irons, cut off from the society of all save abandoned outcast like himself, has doubtless felt in its full force, as he approaches this prison, the words of that terrific inscription,—"He who enters here, leaves hope behind;" and of a verity, I never saw a spot better calculated to create such an impression. It appeared as if it were a desolate mural rock, its summit crowned with miniature hills, partially covered with a low, verdant scrub, a belt of riged fir trees running along the topmost ridges.—*Rovings in the Pacific.*

Simplicity of Dress.—Female loveliness never appears to so good advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress; and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinselries may serve to give effect on the stage or on the ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. The absence of a true taste and refinement or delicacy cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely fortune. Mind measures gold, but gold cannot measure mind. Through dress the mind may be read, as through the delicate tissue of the lettered page. A modest woman will dress modestly. A really refined and intellectual woman will bear the marks of careful selection and taste.

Five Brothers Burnt.—One of the most terrible calamities that we have ever been called on to chronicle, took place in the town of Brighton, five miles from Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday night, August 19. We have gathered the following particulars:

Mr. Onacker's house was built of wood, two stories in height, and, as is frequently the case, the oven was constructed on the outside. In this oven Mrs. Onacker had been baking during the early part of the evening, and upon finishing, had removed all the coals.

About midnight, Mr. Onacker and his wife were awakened from sound sleep by the most dreadful shrieks. They jumped from their beds; the smoke was pouring into their room, half stifling them with its thick, hot volume. The most horrible cries and groans proceeded from the apartment occupied by their five sons. The awful truth flashed at once upon the minds of the poor parents. They attempted to rush to the rescue of their children. The flames choked their way. In ten minutes the house would be a smouldering heap of ruins. Now was the only time to escape, and the miserable father and mother, almost crazed with the sense of the disaster, snatched their sixth and last child, a mere infant, who fortunately slept with them, and rushed into the open air.

It is supposed that the flames had surrounded the rooms where the boys slept before they were awakened, that egress from the windows and door was cut off and they were quickly suffocated. The ages of the boys were 16, 14, 12, 11, and 2.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer.*

The Peach Season has passed its climax; and as the quantity of fruit brought to market gradually diminishes, prices increase. The heaviest business in this branch of trade was transacted last Tuesday, when not far from thirty thousand baskets were brought to market, which is equivalent to fifteen thousand or eighteen thousand bushels. One of our principal dealers estimates the number of baskets daily brought to the city, at present, at 12,000 the average price for fair peaches now demanded, is ninety-four cents a basket.—*Sears' N. Y. Vis.*

The clover fields in various parts of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, present a curious appearance, in consequence of recent depredations committed upon them by the grasshoppers. The leaves are eaten off, leaving the stalks bare; and in many fields, it is supposed that the seed is entirely destroyed. Buckwheat has also been attacked by them, and the leaves and blossoms eaten off.—*Ib.*

A gentleman of Massachusetts has recently deceased, leaving ten thousand dollars for the publication of a Phonetic Lexicon, to be finished in four years.

Lord Talbot, says Horace Walpole, speaking of the Champion at the coronation of King George the Third, "piqued himself on backing his horse down the hall, and not turning its tail toward the king; but he had taken such pains to dress it to that duty, that it *entered backwards.*"

An Irishman's Will.—"I will and bequeath to my beloved wife Bridget all my property without reserve, and to my oldest son, Patrick, one half of the remainder, and to Dennis, my youngest son, the rest. If anything is left, it may go to Terence M'Carthy, in sweet Ireland."

A quaint writer of the last century observes, that when the *cannons* of princes began war, the authority of the *canons* of the church was destroyed. "It was," said he, "first *nitrum* that governed the world, and then *nitrum*—first Saint Peter, and then Salt Petre."

Love.—The editor of an American paper makes the following very sweeping assertion:—"What! a man, and never in love! Pshaw! such a man must have a heart of ice, a soul as lifeless as a corn-cob, the gizzard of a goose, and a head as sappy as a cocoa-nut."

We are glad to learn that Mr. Macaulay has finished two more volumes of his great history. They will be published this autumn, and, we presume, will soon after appear in this country.

We have the painful intelligence that the health of Lady Franklin is sinking rapidly. This noble-hearted woman has the sympathies of all generous hearts.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The following is the reply of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Address of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, at the opening of the Industrial Exhibition on Tuesday last, published in our last paper:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I receive with great pleasure the address you have presented me, I assure you that I meet you—that we meet you on this occasion with great satisfaction. I do not know how to acknowledge the very flattering allusions made to me personally in your address; but I desire that this meeting may be productive of ultimate benefit, as it is of present satisfaction. Having said thus much in reply to your allusions to myself, I would wish to make a few observations, one relative to the Institution with which you, gentlemen, are permanently connected, and another relative to the Exhibition. And first with respect to the Institution. In all countries where equality of rank exists to such an extent as it does in this and where the principles of Free Government prevail, the education of the great body of the people becomes of the highest importance. It is not then a small matter that while the difference of tastes is attended to, and each is sought to be gratified, you inspire a relish for those amusements that are free from vice and combine with them a great amount of instruction—these are great objects. With regard to the Exhibition; we should look on it as a matter complete in itself, I have come to it in that spirit, and I view it with great pleasure, however imperfect some branches of manufactures must be. In all Exhibitions it should be remembered it is not the manufactures which make the greatest show that are of greatest advantage. The manufactures which would be of the greatest advantage to this country would be those which could be carried on consistently with other occupations, those which would occupy the entire family during the long winter when other work is necessarily suspended. A piece of home-spun looks very contemptible by the side of a piece of broad-cloth, yet home-spun cloth is of considerable importance. Labour is not wasted in whatever is advantageous to the community, and however homely the object excellence in its manufacture is of the highest importance. In that spirit I have come to the Exhibition. With regard to all Exhibitions the same allowances as to time must be made that are demanded in this. In the great Exhibition the United States were not equal to other countries in showey manufactures, nor did they enter into any competition with them in such articles, as if they did, they should neglect the more useful. In the same way England did not compete in the finer productions with Continental countries. England is defective in the fine arts, but excels in the extent and popularity of her manufactures; and it is this very popularity that is inconsistent with excellence in the fine arts. She is inferior in Chinaware, for instance, to some countries on the Continent, but go into the farm-house and nowhere will you find the same earthenware so good and so plentiful; I make these observations to show that the success of the present Exhibition is wholly irrelative to the beauty and perfection of what is exhibited; it should be looked on with reference to the state of the country. The object of primary necessity, the first great object to be attended to in every country, is food. You must first grow food, all besides is of secondary importance. The Exhibition therefore of Agricultural produce must be that of the greatest interest and most importance to this country at present. I would again say that I receive your address with great pleasure, and that it has given me much satisfaction to meet you on such an occasion.

WATER COMPANY.

At the public Demonstration on Wednesday, in celebration of the introduction of the Water from Loch Lomond into the City, through the Company's Pipes, the following Address was presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Hon. John Robertson, on behalf of the Water Company, after which the water was turned on for the first time at the Fountain in King's Square, by His Excellency:—

May it please your Excellency,

The Directors of the Saint John Water Company beg leave to express their grateful sense of the honor conferred upon themselves and their fellow Citizens by your Excellency's visit upon this occasion, affording additional proof, if any were wanting, of the desire which your Excellency has invariably manifested to encourage efforts in furtherance of local as well as provincial improvement.

It affords the Company much satisfaction to exhibit to your Excellency and the Citizens the successful accomplishment of an undertaking which they have always conceived as one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon any community, more especially upon that of this City—whether it be regarded as the principal element in promoting the health and comfort of its inhabitants, or in the protection of their property from serious calamities such as they have but too often experienced.

The first movement to procure a supply of water for the City was made in the year 1826 by many of the most influential of its inhabitants, who foresaw and foretold the danger that must increase as the population increased unless this necessary element was procured abundantly from other sources than were then available; but the community was not prepared to incur the expense.

In the year 1832 a new Charter was obtained, a Company formed, and the work commenced in 1836, with a reasonable prospect of its accomplishment. It was found however, that the means of the Company were inadequate, and although the City was partially supplied with water yet it was soon discovered that unless more generally encouraged by the Citizens it must finally be abandoned. The Company, however, persevered—spending all the income in keeping in repair and extending the works, until they were compelled from want of support to intimate the discontinuance of the supply.

Public notice of their intention was given, and then the Citizens generally became alive to the importance of a sufficient supply of water not only for health and an essential necessary of life, but for the protection to property, a large portion of which is composed of such materials as must render it always exposed to serious calamities by fire.

This conviction extended to all classes. The City authorities were urged by the Citizens to apply to the Legislature for power to take stock and provide for its payment. The Legislature readily granted the powers necessary, and at the same time most liberally appropriated a large amount in aid thereof. New stock was created and soon taken up—and last year the extension of the work was commenced with fresh vigour, and is now so far completed as to justify the Directors in the belief that an ample supply of pure water will be afforded to the community, on reason-

able terms to those who can afford it, and to the poor the privilege of using it freely without cost."

The Fountain now before us, to be opened for the first time by your Excellency, has been furnished by the Corporation as one of the "hydrants" for the benefit of the poor, and while it is admirably adapted for that purpose, will prove an ornament to one of the most public squares in the City.

In conclusion the Directors feel satisfied that this circumstance combined with the other objects of your Excellency's visit at this time, will be long remembered by the inhabitants of the City and their numerous visitors with much pleasure and satisfaction, and they trust will associate your Excellency's name with a new era in the industrial and sanitary movements of this young Country.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
HENRY CHUBB,
W. H. STREET,
R. JARDINE, } Directors.

To which His Excellency briefly replied:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I feel much pleasure in meeting you on an occasion such as this—event. The event which you have this day met to celebrate—the introduction of water into this city—is one which will confer upon it the greatest and most lasting benefits, and prove of great advantage not only to the wealthy and commercial but to the tradesman and poor re-lasses I can say with sincerity that I feel deeply interested in the prosperity of Saint John and mark its steady improvement with much pleasure. The rise and growth of this City is most remarkable. Many of you who now hear me—at least many of you now present, remember to have seen the spot on which we now stand a wilderness in 1784. Much has been said on the rapid growth of cities in North America, but in speaking of these it is often forgotten that they are either on the highway between older cities or that they are the natural outlets of vast extents of fertile and thickly settled country. St. John enjoys neither of these advantages, and therefore its great advancement is the more surprising; I will only add though I cannot flatter myself that such will be the case—that as you have said my name may be handed down in connection with this event which we are here met to celebrate.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived at the Common Council Chamber, accompanied by the Heads of the Military Departments, and proceeded shortly afterwards to the newly constructed Fountain in the centre of the Square, accompanied by the members of the Corporation, the Directors of the Water Company, and the officers of the Institute. Here His Excellency was received by a Guard of Honor from the 97th Regiment. After the customary salute, the Hon. John Robertson read an Address, which, with His Excellency's reply are given above.

After the address Alderman Needham and Councillors Harding and Nowlin were introduced to His Excellency, as the Fountain Committee, by the Honorable John Robertson. His Excellency accompanied the Committee to the stop-cock, when Alderman Needham on behalf and in the name of the Committee requested His Excellency to turn the water into the Fountain. His Excellency said he would have much pleasure in so doing and hoped that the full and free flow of the water would be emblematical of the rise and prosperity of the City.

He then turned on the water and a strong jet shot high in the air, at sight of which the multitude burst into one loud, exultant shout, led of course by Alderman Needham, who then called for cheers for the Governor, the Fountain, &c., all of which were heartily responded to. The enthusiasm was now at its height when unluckily something went wrong with the screw of the stop-cock, the column of water subsided and with it fell the enthusiasm for a time. The Governor and suite having remained on the ground for some time, withdrew, paraded by the military, and the people gradually began to disperse. Alderman Needham having announced that the Fountain would be in play again at four o'clock.—*Freeman.*

Several of the Engine Companies then repaired to the Market Square to prove their engines, where the contest was kept up for some time with much spirit; but as the jets of water were thrown in an almost perpendicular direction, the palm of victory appears not to have been decided.

We cannot, however, omit noticing particularly the very efficient and fine looking body of firemen who visited us from Head Quarters—the way in which they worked their engine proves them to be as good as they look; and the citizens of Fredericton should encourage and highly appreciate so creditable a body. They were all dressed in neat and appropriate uniforms.

On the whole, the admirable state of order which was observed in the City, during the day, must have impressed strangers with favorable ideas of the quiet that usually prevails, and the well-organized state of our Police. The numbers taking part in the procession, or witnessing the proceedings, were estimated at *twenty thousand!*—and yet the duties of the Police Magistrate were in nowise increased.

The procession was composed of the Fire Police, on foot, the Mayor and Common Council, the Directors and officers of the Water Company, and the President and Officers of the Mechanics' Institute, in carriages; eleven Engine Companies, including two from Fredericton, and two from Portland, with nine Engines and apparatus, gaily decked with garlands of flowers; followed by a strong body of Sons of Temperance, mustered in King's Square, marching to the Aboideau at the March Bridge, where His Worship the Mayor turned on the water, returned by way of Portland and Reed's Point to King's Square, which they reached a little before twelve o'clock. The procession was accompanied by several bands of music.—*Courier.*

To Mr. Robertson Wallace we are indebted for the design and manufacture of the jets. Mr. G. Murdock has also taken a lively interest in this part of the process. Mr. Wallace has done himself credit in connection with the Fountain.

To Alderman Smith's taste we are indebted for the magic garden which sprouted up, like the Prophet's gourd, all in one night. At ten o'clock on Tuesday night the basin was surrounded by rubbish and confusion. At 6 o'clock next morning, we saw dahlias, hollyhawks, balsams, and other choice flowers, together with shrubs and spruce bushes, all in *full bloom*, around the fountain, while the sides of the garden were nicely bordered with green sod. In fact, it looked like the result of a six years' growth.

To Mr. Stead we are indebted for the design of the Fountain. He also superintended its building.

THE WATER WORKS.—In speaking of the Water Works, we take the liberty of mentioning one or two circumstances which have come under our observation, and which we think it but justice to record, in order that credit may be given where it is properly due. Shortly after the passing of the late act, authorizing an increase of the capital stock to the amount of £10,000, the Directors experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting the sum subscribed; this difficulty, however, was at length got over by the Corporation subscribing £4000; and we believe we are correct in saying that the success in completing this part of the arrangement, may be attributed to the perseverance of the Secretary, (Mr. Robertson,) who is a most efficient and active officer. Pipes were ordered immediately afterwards, and preparations made for commencing the work with vigor and determination. The distance from the main reservoir at Waterville to the City, is about five miles; the size of the main pipe is 12 inches; in one part of the line a cut had to be made of 27 feet deep, for a distance of nearly 1000 feet in length; a good deal of rock had to be excavated; a wharf had to be built at the Aboideau, of about 200 feet in length. The work was begun in May last, under the superintendence of Mr. Murdock, the Engineer of the Company, and is now brought to a satisfactory termination.—*M. News.*

The company who have bought of the English patentees the right of vending Phillip's Fire Annihilator have appointed Hon. Elisha Whittlesey as President, and P. T. Barnum as General Manager and Secretary. The company have already entered on measures for the fabrication of annihilators as fast as possible.—*Newark Daily Ads.*

Two hundred Spanish residents of New Orleans have left, or are on the point of leaving New Orleans, in consequence of the recent riot in that city creating apprehensions for their personal safety.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.—Upwards of 2000 Americans have registered their names at the Crystal Palace, and multitudes besides omitted to enter theirs.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 16, 1851.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[*Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The "Europa," with the Mail of the 6th instant, arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock last evening. She brings one hundred and fifty-one passengers. The Europa sailed for Boston at half past 10 o'clock, taking from Halifax the Hon. Joseph Howe, M. B. Almon, W. Young, M. Tobin and about twenty other passengers, to be present at the Great Railway demonstration in Boston this week.

The Cotton Market had a downward tendency, but although prices were in favour of buyers, yet the authorized quotations are unchanged. Sales of the week 36,570 bales, of which speculators took 2900 and exporters 3950 bales.

In the Grain trade the demand has been brisk. Factors being compelled to accept previous prices, and the supplies of English of this year's growth being liberal and chiefly of good quality. A good steady business was transacted in Wheat and Flour.

In Sugar the business of the week was large, but in Tea the transaction had been limited.—Ashes are in fair request at 27s. 6d to 28s. for new and 26s 6d for old Pots; 28s 6d for old and 29s 6d for new Pearls.

The market for British manufactured goods is brisk, without any change in prices. The Money market was less stringent rates of discount were no higher—Consols closed on Friday at 96½ to 96¾ for money and account

The English papers contain scarcely any political news, but the discovery of an immense GOLD FIELD in Australia, has afforded them abundant matter. This Field is said to be about 150 miles from Sydney and to extend over a very large tract of country. The town of Bathurst and surrounding districts were greatly excited and the inhabitants were rushing in crowds to the digging.

The clipper yacht *America* has been purchased by Capt. de Blagnire, of the Italian Army, for seven thousand pounds sterling. He is about immediately to start on a voyage of pleasure to the Mediterranean.

The exports of British and Irish manufactures for the seven months ending the 5th August exceeded in amount those of the same period last year by £2,703,000.

Sixty persons had been arrested in Paris in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy against the Government; they belonged to Ledru Rollin's party. Subsequent arrests continued to be made, among them were several persons of note.

It is now officially announced that the Prince de Joinville will be a candidate for the Presidency.

The state of Naples and indeed the whole of Italy is becoming daily more uneasy.

Very great excitement has been created throughout the whole of Europe by the promulgation of two decrees by the Emperor of Austria declaring that his Ministry are henceforth responsible to no other political authority than the Throne. The very forms of a constitutional Government are abolished, and future decrees are to be countersigned "By His Majesty's Most High Command," with the formula "after having heard my Cabinet."

The story of the expulsion of Mr. Warren (American Minister,) from the Austrian dominions, has been contradicted by the London journals.

Among the Passengers per *Europa*, are Mr and Mrs. W. G. Lawton, Messrs. J. Howe, T. W. Daniel, John A. Morrison, and James Hegan.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The great Provincial Exposition of products of Home Industry and Manufacture, has now been for one week fairly before the public; and public opinion pronounces it, by universal consent, as not only in the highest degree creditable to all parties concerned, but to have greatly exceeded the expectations of its visitors. Until this initiatory collection of Provincial produce was gathered together even the very natives of New Brunswick itself were ignorant of the resources and capabilities of their own Province; and strangers had no idea of what this country could produce. The very varied, useful, and excellent articles now exhibited, prove that, if proper exertion had been made, New Brunswick might have cut a highly respectable and honorable figure at the "WORLD'S FAIR" in the great British Metropolis; and it is now a subject of general regret that similar specimens of our Provincial resources were not long ago sent to the "*Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations,*" where they would have secured for us a suitable reputation.

The BUILDING erected for our Exhibition, is itself the theme of universal admiration: constructed in the brief period of six weeks, of plain and rough materials, (but skilfully designed, executed and decorated,) it presents a truly elegant and beautiful appearance, combining lightness, lastness, space, strength and convenience, with admirable adaptation to its purpose; and reflects the highest credit on the Architect, (Mr. M. Stead,) the Contractor, (Mr. Cochrane,) and the other Mechanical Assistants and Amateur Decorators who contributed to its completion. Much praise is also due to the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute and a number of other Gentlemen, who have given their gratuitous services in arranging and taking care of the numerous valuable articles exhibited, and who continue to devote much time and labour to this responsible duty. It is impossible for us to enumerate all the objects deserving of particular notice; we can only summarily glance at a few of the most prominent. The Exhibition includes specimens of the handiwork of our Ship-builders, Ship-furnishers, Cabinet-makers, Carriage-builders, Harness-makers, Iron-founders, Edge-tool and Agricultural Implement-makers Stone and Marble cutters, Wood Carvers and Gilders, Cutlers, Hatters, Tailors, Trunk-makers, Soap and Candle-makers, together with a great variety of Woollen and Linen Manufactures, Fossil and Mineral productions, ornamental articles, curiosities; Agricultural, Horticultural and Floral products; Mechanical Inventions; Indian Manufactures, &c. &c., too numerous and varied to mention more particularly. The printed Catalogue of the Exhibition specifies upwards of 300 lots of the above articles, exclusive of very many which came in too late to be catalogued, and exclusive also of upwards of 100 beautiful Oil Paintings, and a large collection of Engravings, &c., kindly lent by their owners to grace the occasion; to which must be added the extensive *Museum* of objects of Natural History and curiosity belonging to the Mechanics' Institute. We would wish to avoid any appearance of invidious selection, where so much excellence is worthy of note; but we cannot help remarking, that the splendid workmanship of the Ships' Capstans, Wheels, &c., by Messrs Gaynor, Corbit and Carleton; of the Edge Tools, by Messrs. Broad and Spiller; Agricultural Machines and Implements, by Messrs. Harris & Allan, Jardine & Co., Skinner, Todd, and others; Ploughs, by various Exhibitors; Carriages, by Hallett; Piano Fortes, by Messrs. Hunt and Kennay & Scribner; Cabinet work, by Messrs. Lawrence, Nisbet, Howard, Duncan, &c.; Cutlery, by Nicholson; Models of Ships, by Messrs. Godsoe, Carr, Smith, Lawton, Fisher, Richards, &c.; Planes and Carpenters' Tools, by Drury, Everett, &c.; Carving, Gilding and Picture Frames, by Porter & Co.; Ornamented Gilt Pier Glass, by ditto; Harness, by Messrs. Collins, Cummings, Harrison and Adams; Stoves, by Messrs. Harris & Allan and Everett; Hats, by Everett, Lockhart & Co., Magee, &c.; Soap and Candles, by A Scott and G. Woods; Steel and Iron, by the York and Carleton Mining Company; with many other excellent articles which we cannot now enumerate, would have done credit to any exhibition in any country, and would have most worthily represented the talent and industry of New Brunswick, had they been sent to the great Crystal Palace of London.

Among other things, we must not omit to mention a very varied and beautiful assortment of WOOLLEN Manufactures of various kinds, in Shawls, Homespuns, Counterpanes, pair of Blankets, (by Miss Fairweather, of Norton;) Hearth Rugs, Carpeting, &c. &c., the produce of the domestic *female* industry of the Province; 19 of which articles are from Sackville, (Westmoreland,) and one (No. 132) a very elegant Netted Woollen Shawl, by Mrs. G. Blatch, of this City; as well as a few specimens of excellent Linen Diaper and Table Cloth, woven by ladies, from Flax grown in the Province. The articles in this department make a truly goodly show; they prove what easily may be done by the inhabitants of New Brunswick if sufficiently encouraged; they shew how needless it is for us to import articles of such common necessity and utility, when we can have them fabricated of such excellent quality among ourselves, and they hold out a striking example to others, and a stimulus to competition in producing similar useful manufactures.

We must also particularly draw attention to No. 24, an Iron Door, with magnificent Locks, for a Vault-safe, manufactured by Mr. W. Turner, of this City, for Mr. F. A. Wiggins' new Building in Princess Street.

The show of GRAINS of various kinds, and of other Agricultural and Horticultural products, plainly testifies the natural capabilities of New Brunswick, and should urge her Farmers to renewed and zealous exertion and generous rivalry.

It is an undoubted fact, that this Exhibition has surprised all its beholders—that it has taught them what they never knew before of the resources and capabilities of this fine Province—and that it must, therefore, inevitably produce a most beneficial effect, by arousing latent energies, stimulating industry and talent, exciting competition, and improving all the productive means and resources with which a gracious Providence has blessed us. It will induce greater self reliance and confidence among us, and will hasten the development of our natural capabilities.

The Exhibition has been repeatedly visited by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Head, who have since returned to Fredericton, and by many thousands of persons, one and all of whom have testified their extreme gratification; and it still attracts crowds of fresh visitors. We understand the receipts have now reached £600; and we hope therefore that the spirited conduct of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, under whose sole auspices it was got up, will be rewarded by a handsome surplus over the expenses, for the benefit of that Institution.

The building was designed by Mr. Stead—erected by Mr. Cochrane; the ornamental portions of the woodwork by Messrs. Cotter, McKay, Langan, and the Wisdoms; Painting, &c. by Messrs. Holman, Stewart, Foulis, Perley, and others; and the gas fittings, by Messrs. Campbell, and Dyall & Rowan.

☞ The Exhibition will continue open until Friday evening next, when it will finally close; and in consequence of the liberal patronage it has received, and for the purpose of enabling all classes to enjoy an inspection of it, the price of admission is now reduced to 7½d; and children *with their parents* at half price.

Last evening, by the kind permission of Major Gainsford, the Pipers of the 72d Regiment attended the Exhibition, and entertained the visitors with the soul-stirring sounds of their national musical instruments; and this evening they will again appear and perform, attired in full Highland costume.—This evening, also, the *Bude Light* will be exhibited by Mr. R. Foulis, in the Exhibition Building; and to morrow evening, the same ingenious gentleman will practically illustrate (in the Lecture Hall) the art of gilding and silvering by electricity. There will be no extra charge for these displays; and other entertainments will probably be prepared for the two remaining evenings.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.—Mr. Archibald has at length made public the scheme of the British Capitalists whom he represents, for building our railways. We annex that part of his letter which relates to New Brunswick:

TORONTO, 21st June, 1851.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—With your Lordship's permission I will now proceed to put in writing the proposals in reference to the contemplated Railways in British North America, which I have already had the honor of personally submitting, accompanied by such views and explanations as may be calculated to place the whole subject matter in its proper light.

In order to carry out a complete railway scheme, commensurate with the prospective requirements of the British North American Provinces, provision must be made for the construction of a Grand Trunk line from Halifax to the Americas frontier at Detroit. Of this line, the only part now actually in progress is the Great Western, between Hamilton and Windsor, and it is supposed that the same company will construct the link between Hamilton and Toronto. If all the Provinces were to agree to accept the terms proposed by the Imperial Government, provision would be made for the whole line from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal; but whilst it is not quite certain that either Province will accept those terms, New-Brunswick has actually rejected them. Assuming for the present, however, that Canada and Nova Scotia will concur in accepting the offer of the British Government, it remains to be considered by what means the New Brunswick section can be carried through, and how the Great Trunk Line can be extended from Montreal to Toronto. It may be that the Legislature of New Brunswick, upon reconsideration of the whole subject, may be induced to come into the general arrangement, or that Canada and Nova Scotia may agree to assume a part of her burthen; but should neither of these alternatives avail, I hope to be able to suggest a plan that shall eventually accomplish the whole object, without pressing unduly upon the resources of that Province.

The configuration and geographical position of New Brunswick render it necessary, to the completion of a perfect railway system, that the Province should be traversed its entire length by two main lines, and, in the present condition of its finances, the people appear to be unwilling to assume the burthen of constructing both, even with the liberal proffer of aid from the British Government. In view of the construction of one only of these lines, great differences of opinion and angry discussions have arisen, as to their comparative importance. The Northern section of the Province naturally contends for the Northern line, whilst the Southern division, including the commercial capital, as strongly advocates its favorite scheme. For my own part, I regard them *both* as of equal importance, and each indispensable to the requirements of its particular District. It is to the all prevailing sense, not in New Brunswick alone, of the importance of the European and North American line that we owe the revival of the Halifax and Quebec project, which had been all but abandoned; and if this latter line should now weigh heavier in the general scale, it is due, not so much to any special Provincial objects, that it serves as to its bearing upon emigration and colonization, which are questions rather of *national* concern. I do not mean to say that these questions do not very nearly touch New Brunswick: on the contrary, what she most wants, is a sound system of colonization, and the progressive influx of people of steady habits and some means.

It is estimated that there are in New Brunswick from twelve to fourteen millions of acres of ungranted lands, which, however, are at the present moment comparatively worthless. In case of urgent necessity, the Province could hardly realize £100,000 from the whole of this vast territory; and at the rate at which the lands are now taken up, several centuries must elapse before they will be fully occupied. If I am rightly informed, the sales of Crown lands barely realise sufficient to defray the current expenses of the department, and it would appear that in fact they are virtually given away. At certain periods, the lands are put up for sale at public auction, and sold generally to the poorest class of transient emigrants, upon condition that the purchase money is *to be worked out in labour*, on some road nearest to the land; and if, as often happens, there is no road to the lot, the purchaser makes one, and so pays for his freehold by a few days' labour upon it. It is evident that under such a system, a body of settlers will be introduced who can contribute nothing to the public wealth or weal; but on the contrary, it is easy to imagine that, when these enfranchised paupers shall become greatly increased in numbers, they may form a class capable of being influented prejudicially to the character of the Legislature, and the best interests of the Province. It is one of the main features of the plan that I am to propose, to make these wilderness lands available for the completion of the railways, and at the same time, the field of a system of colonization that cannot fail to be productive of the greatest benefits to the Province, as well as to the Mother Country.

The parties whom on this occasion, in the absence of their more able representative, it falls to my lot to personate, are an Association of British Capitalists and Contractors, limited in point of numbers, but powerful from their influence, combinations and means. The chief among them are the men who have taken the foremost lead in the construction of those great lines of railway and other public works which have been undertaken in Great Britain and upon the continent of Europe, during the last five and twenty years. It will readily be believed that men of this stamp are not at all under the necessity of seeking employment for their capital or connections in North America; on the contrary, they are precisely the parties upon whom the largest enterprises in Europe are continually pressed, and, at this moment, they are pausing upon very inviting offers on the part of the French Government, until the fate of these Anglo-American Railways shall be decided. In the course of their gigantic operations, an army of dependants and retainers, amounting to several thousands, has sprung up; and for these they feel bound to provide employment. A large division of this veteran force, consisting of artizans and skilled labourers, regularly organized under their Clerks of Works, Architects, Surveyors and Foremen, were upon the point of being removed and concluded in France, when influences were brought to bear upon their employers, which induced them to turn their attention to British North America. Upon certain conditions, which I do not think will appear at all unreasonable, these parties are willing to make these countries upon which British Capitalists have hitherto turned their backs, the exclusive field of their future operations, and to transfer here the whole of that disciplined force, which has carried them triumphantly through so many great undertakings.

Such an opportunity of securing a combination of everything essential to the construction, equipment and management of our great railway system, may never occur again, and ought not to be left unimproved. The very first detachment of this army of peaceful operatives, would introduce more realized wealth into this Province than the thousands of emigrants who have straggled into New Brunswick the last twenty years. But it is not their worldly possessions, after all, that will prove of most importance,—all the various mechanical arts which railway enterprise brings into requisition, would be introduced in the highest state of perfection, and the various establishments and factories for the purposes of the works, would form Normal Schools for training the rising youth in the knowledge and practice of arts and manufactures, hitherto entirely unknown in this country. A venture attended with results so important and such auspices and by such means, cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial effects upon the social, moral, and political condition of the people of these Colonies; whilst the Mother Country will, at the same time, be greatly relieved, by the sound and healthy system of emigration and colonization which they will successfully prosecute. The advantages both to the Parent State and the Colonies, are so great and so obvious, that they need not be enumerated; but I cannot pass by this part of the case without desiring to strengthen the argument, by referring to your Lordship's powerful reasoning, conveyed in the communication to Earl Grey, under date of the 2d December, 1849.

Having said so much, perhaps unnecessarily, with a view of demonstrating the expediency of carrying out these great works by means of British skill and labour, and, by consequence, of British capital, I now proceed to consider the case of New-Brunswick as it stands at present. Far from joining in the censure which has been unduly attached to that Province, I feel bound to say that she has done much and done it well, towards the encouragement of the common object. I discover in her legislation and other proceedings, a liberal spirit, which I have no doubt will still further expand itself before a certain prospect of the realization of all her wishes. With respect to the European and North American Line, New Brunswick has already granted a liberal Charter of Incorporation, accompanied by Facility Bills, which concede a tract of the ungranted lands along the line, and provide for the subscription on the part of the Province of £250,000 sterling to the Capital Stock of the Company. Towards the Halifax and Quebec, or Northern Line, the Province has appropriated £20,000 currency, per annum, for twenty years, has agreed to provide the breadth of way and stations, and has conceded a tract of land along the line, estimated to contain about two million acres.

Supposing that all other plans for obviating the difficulties that have arisen in New Brunswick should miscarry, I propose, on the part of the Association which I represent, to construct the European and North American Line, thro' New Brunswick, agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation and the conditions of the Facility Bills, and to subscribe for this purpose all the capital not already taken up. I therefore provide for the accomplishment of the project, upon the precise terms already arranged by the Legislature.

With respect to the Halifax and Quebec, or Northern Line, through New Brunswick, I propose that an Act, corresponding as nearly as circumstances will admit, with the Charter of the other Company, should be passed for the purpose of incorporating a Company with a Capital of £3,000,000 sterling; and all I ask the Province to do, (in addition to what she has already pledged herself) is to double the quantity of the wilderness lands on both lines and to subscribe £250,000 sterling to the Stock of the Northern Company; or at her option to divide that amount between the Northern and Southern Lines. In either case, the Province to be entitled to add two Directors to the Board of the Northern Company. This being done, I promise in like manner on the part of the Association, to organize the Company by subscribing all the Capital that shall not be taken up in New Brunswick. It is understood that the people of the Province are to have the privilege of subscribing to any extent they please, to the Stock of both Companies. These offers presuppose that the Legislature will pass Facility Bills, securing the pecuniary grant, and conferring all needful powers and privileges for the settlement, disposal and management of the conceded territory, which, it is understood, is to be vested in the Company in fee simple, with the timber, mines, minerals, and appurtenances; subject, of course, to such restrictions and conditions as shall prevent the Company from disposing of the lands except in a ratio proportionate to the progress of the railway.

It is quite clear that with all that New-Brunswick is expected to do, a very large amount of capital will remain to be provided by the Company, and then, too, for the construction of a line of Railway, which, it is generally believed, will not, for an indefinite period, pay its working expenses. The great national objects, however, to be attained, justify the expectation of liberal aid and encouragement on the part of the Imperial Government; but this is a point of the case upon which it is not my province to enter.—So far as New Brunswick is concerned, she must begin to derive *immediate benefit* from the proposed arrangement. *Ex necessitate* the Company must expedite, by every possible means, the sale and settlement of their lands, and the development of their resources, the Canal Fund will be speedily set up, Iron Mines will be worked, Foundries, Machine Shops and Factories established. Every first class station along the line will become the *nucleus* of a town, and every stopping-place will form the centre of an agricultural ambit, and a rallying point for the poor unskilled emigrants, who will be directed and instructed by the well-regulated operations they will witness on every side. The expenditure upon the work will facilitate the settlement of the lands along the line, and the improvement of these lands will bring traffic to the railway. It is not too much to expect that the population and revenue of the Province will be doubled within ten years, and long before the £20,000 a year guaranteed to the Northern line shall become payable, the amount will be anticipated in the Exchequer from the effects of these operations; and thus the end, in advance of its accomplishments, will furnish the means to this extent. This is no fancy picture, nor does it foreshadow half the realities of such a feature as New-Brunswick may now command.

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To descend, however, from these speculations, I would beg to suggest that the pending negotiations between the several Provinces be brought to issue as speedily as possible. The parties on whose behalf I submit these proposals, and to whom the magnitude of the enterprise is its chiefest recommendation, are abundantly able to accomplish the whole design, and upon the conditions, and with the encouragement I have indicated, I believe that they will be willing to undertake the task *immediately*. The most urgent parts of the work seem to be the section through Nova Scotia, the European and North American line through New Brunswick, and the lines from Montreal to Toronto, which might all be commenced simultaneously, as soon as the needful legislative action shall have taken place.

I have thus, my Lord, in great haste, endeavoured to convey the impress upon my own mind of the importance of the great objects to which the foregoing refers, and of the best means of accomplishing them. If these proposals shall be found acceptable, and the needful measures be speedily adopted by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, the leaves shall not begin to fall before the approach of the coming winter, ere the staff and pioneers of a powerful force shall be upon the ground prepared to commence operations along the whole line. If, on the contrary, these offers shall be rejected, the present generation, I fear, may abandon all hope of witnessing the attainment of these great and important national objects, for I believe the day of their accomplishment will then be too deep in the womb of time to be sounded by the span of any life in being.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) C. D. ARCHIBALD.

The question that the people of New Brunswick have to decide appears to be, whether they shall borrow the money and build all these railways at their own risk, taxing themselves in the meanwhile to refund the money within a limited time, or shall have the very same railways with all their attendant advantages, and be liable for less than *one quarter of their cost*. This is a question that we think will very speedily be answered.

But we apprehend that this plan of Mr. Archibald's may be received in a light still more favorable to New Brunswick. If Great Britain is willing to lend money to Canada and Nova Scotia for the *whole* of their portion of those roads, she can have no possible objection to advance the sum necessary for *one quarter* of ours. If we take stock therefore in both roads to the extent of Five hundred thousand pounds, as proposed, and obtain the Imperial guarantee for the loan, we shall only be called upon for the interest of that sum at 3½ per cent., or £17,500 per annum, in addition to the guarantee of Twenty thousand per annum to the Northern road. Now these are amounts that we would be very well able to bear, and as Canada has already accepted of the offer, and Nova Scotia can have no objection to build her portion of the road in one way or another, we trust that the Executive of Nova Scotia will lose no time in calling their new House together, so that the matter may be speedily arranged.

It will of course be a matter for ourselves to determine, whether instead of building two railways we should not carry the line from the Bend by the way of Saint John, Fredericton, and Woodstock to Quebec, with a Branch from the Bend to Miramichi. We could do this at less cost than the other, and it would be infinitely more to our advantage. This however is our own affair and does not affect the intercolonial or Imperial question.

We learn that an active canvass has commenced for the seat about to become vacant by the unanimous acceptance of the office of Surveyor General by the Hon. R. D. Wilmot. Mr. Allan McLean, of Quaco, is the nominee of the Liberal party, and being a man of high character, and favorably known to the community as one of the most active partners in the enterprising company which have been for some years past engaged with the iron mines at Woodstock, he will doubtless be well supported.

THE RAILWAY.—What is to be done?—is asked by every body—and it is much easier to ask the question than to obtain a satisfactory or rational answer. Many plans are proposed, and very many persons who never saw a railway in their lives, have sprung up ready to affirm dogmatically upon the practicability of every feature of the government scheme, and take the responsibility of the construction of the work. Most of the modes suggested are strongly tinged with a party colouring; and in preference to them all we like well the plain common sense and practical propositions contained in the letter of C. D. Archibald, which is not open to this reflection, being based upon the principle of performing the work well and receiving a fair remuneration, and not upon the advantages which the country may be expected to derive from the expenditure upon it of convict labour, or any high wrought expectations of immediate profitable returns from the investment.—*Halifax Church Times.*

MILITARY CHANGES.—On Wednesday evening a detachment of the 97th Regiment from this Garrison embarked in the Steamer *Fairy Queen* for Windsor, *en route* to Halifax. The Steamer returned Windsor soon after six o'clock Friday morning, bringing two Companies of the 72d (the Duke of Albany's own Highlanders) under the command of Major Gaisford. They landed immediately on arrival and marched to the Lower Cove Barracks preceded by a piper in full play. They wear tartan pantaloons and are a fine-looking body of men.

We learn that the remainder of the 97th will proceed by Steamer to Windsor, in detachments, next Wednesday, and on Wednesday week—the 72d arriving, by the return trips of the Steamer.

A detachment of the 72d, to relieve the 97th at St Andrews, proceeded thither on Saturday morning in the Steamer *Pilot.*—[Courier.

NEW VESSELS.—A very superior ship of about 800 tons register, named the *Kelvin*, was launched on the 1st inst. from the building yard of the owners, Messrs. Owens & Duncan, in Portland. The Kelvin is equal in every respect to the best vessels built at this port.

On Thursday a new Ship of upwards of 800 tons, called the *Irene*, built at Quaco by Mr. Thomas Carson, for Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City, was towed into our Harbour by the Steamer *Pilot*. The *Irene* is built of excellent materials, and her model and workmanship are very superior.

☞ The Royal assent has recently been given to four Act spassed during the last session of our Legislature, viz.—

An Act to provide for the establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.

An Act to suspend the operation of certain provisions of the Militia Laws.

An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers and Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province.

An Act in amendment of An Act entitled "An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade."

The Newton University of Baltimore, Maryland, has recently conferred the honorary degree of *Doctor of Divinity* upon the Rev. A. W. McLeod, Wesleyan Minister, of Halifax, (N. S.)—Dr. McLeod is a native of St. John

CANADA.—Two hundred and sixty seven bills were sanctioned during the last session of Parliament by the Governor, and two reserved for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

The removal of the paraphernalia of government from Toronto to Quebec has commenced. Part of the library of the House was to have been shipped at Toronto for Quebec city on Tuesday.

CORN TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—On Saturday last, says the Chicago Tribune, the Canadian steamer Quebec cleared from that port for St. Johns, Newfoundland, with a cargo valued at $7300. It consisted of 10,000 bushels of corn 114 bales of hemp and 57 barrels of tallow.

THE NEW BARRACKS.—The amount of the tenders for the erection of these Works having very far exceeded the amount voted by Parliament for the service, it has been decided, we hear, for the present to dispense with several of the contemplated buildings, and proceed with Barracks for Officers and Men of Battalions of Infantry. New tenders will therefore be required before the works can proceed.—*Acadian Recorder.*

TORONTO.—This is comparatively a new city. In 1830 its population was 2 850. In 1849 it was 23 505, and it is estimated that before the close of next year it will contain upwards of 30,000 people. The general appearance of the city very much resembles that of the flourishing cities in Western NewYork and Pennsylvania. The streets are wide and are laid out with a view to the future growth of the place. They have plank side walks. The business streets are paved with wood, or covered with planks. The roads which lead from the city are Macadamised, and are kept in admirable order.—*American paper.*

The Quebec Board of Trade have memorialized the governor and council for £10,000, to aid in establishing a line of steamers to Europe.

SHIP BUILDING AT QUEBEC.—The Quebec Gazette publishes a list of 19 ships, each of a burden of 1000 tons and upwards to 1457, and 8 others of a burden of upwards of 900 tons each, which have been launched at that port from the commencement the present season to the month of August, all of which except two have been loaded for Liverpool, London, Greenock and the Menai Bridge.

CANADA.—An act for abolishing the right of Primogeniture in Upper Canada was passed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament. It has no reference to the lower section of the province where the principle of the English common law still prevails, which in cases of persons dying intestate gives the real property to the eldest male child. The new law, which is called Mr. Baldwin's act in consequence of his agency in obtaining its passage, decides the property in cases of intestary among all the children of the family, and their lineal descendants, and those claiming by or under them *per stirpes*, and in case of failure 2d to the father, 3d to the mother, and 4th to the collateral relatives.

ITEMS BY THE AFRICA.

A heavy failure had occurred in London—the old and respectable house of Rucker & Son. Their liabilities are stated at $2 000.000 to $2 500 000 The cause of the failure is attributed to large advances on produce. It was believed, however, they would eventually pay up.

The French Ambassador at Madrid has promised the Spanish Government the assistance of France to put down any piratical expedition to Cuba.

The great topic of conversation in England was the extraordinary sailing qualities of the yacht America. The *Times* does her full justice in alluding to her victory on the 22d, at which the American Minister and other American notables were present. The Queen and Prince Albert also bestowed the most lively attention on the race, and the day after expressed their desire to visit the America,—which they did—the vessel being moored off the Osborne House.

The America won another race on the 25th, for a cup valued £100. She was not declared entitled to it, however, having previously withdrawn from the race.

Trade in London is in a most prosperous condition.—The Bullion in the Bank is in a favorable position.

Great preparations were making for the Queen's journey North.

The trouble in Ireland is owing to the violent action of the Catholic Defence Association. Some of the Irish Bishops were to be prosecuted by Government for assuming illegal titles in contravention of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE!—The prison of the Conciergerie contains at present two editors of the *Presse*, three of the *Evenement*, one of the *Peuple*, and two of the *Messager de l' Assemblee*. One of the editors of the *Siecle* will soon join them.

Catharine Hays, the celebrated Irish vocalist, was expected to reach New York by the steamer Pacific, due last Saturday. She is advertised to sing at Tripler Hall on the 23d.

UNITED STATES.

THE GREAT RAILROAD JUBILEE.—The arrangements for the great Railway Jubilee, which is to take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. are nearly completed. The City Council by a unanimous vote have invited Gen John S. Tyler to officiate as Chief Marshal on the occasion of the civic procession, which is to come off on the last day of the Jubilee and he has accepted the post.

We hear from various quarters of preparations going on among parties who intend visiting Boston during the jubilee, and already many Canadian merchants have arrived, and secured quarters for their families who are to come on during the week. Among the distinguished British army officers who are expected, we notice the names of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Capt. Cockburn, &c.

CITY GUESTS.—The following arrangements have been made in relation to the distinguished visitors who are expected to be in the city next week:—

The official personages will be made the guests of the city.

The President of the United States should he accept the invitation with his cabin train and suite. Lord Elgin, with his Staff and ministers will have rooms at the Revere House.

The officers of the English Army and the Quebec Authorities will be at the Tremont House.

The members of the Municipal Government of the city of Toronto will have accommodations at the American House.

Rooms have been taken at the Winthrop House for the Mayor and members of the Corporation of the city of Montreal.

We understand that the officers of the Mechanics' Association of Montreal have been invited by our city authorities to be present at the Railroad festival.

Fireworks on the 19th.—We learn that arrangements have been made by the Committee for displays of fireworks in six different sections of the city on the evening of the 19th inst. The public buildings are to be illuminated, and it is probable that there will be general illuminations and decorations throughout the city.—*Boston Courier.*

FOREIGN GOODS FOR CANADA.—Few of our citizens are aware of the rapid increase in the importation of foreign merchandize at this port, which is destined for the Canadian market. It was stated at the Custom House, yesterday, that one-tenth of the cargo of the steamer America was destined for Canada. One enterprising firm made fifteen entries of Canadian goods yesterday morning. We understand that by the last English steamer which arrived at this port, the same firm made thirty-four warehouse and transportation entries of goods for Canada.—*Boston Courier.*

THE ASIA.—The mail steamship Asia for Liverpool, sailed from New York on Wednesday, with 76 passengers and $997,000 in specie,

o'clock in the morning. The soldiers of all ranks of the garrison of this city and of the outer fortifications will assemble in the camp of La Punta, where the scaffold is erected, for the formation of a square. The regiment of Galicia will occupy the front, with the flag unfurled. The other bodies will attend with all their available force. The artillery will occupy the right; the engineers will follow, and places will be assigned to the other companies. The Lieut. Brigadier de Rey la Plaza, who will command the troops, will appoint the place for the cavalry. He will have under his orders the officers of the staff of this army, or an equal number of adjutants of the place. ZURITA.

At 6½ o'clock on the 1st of September, the troops were assembled at the place of execution, which was at the "Punta," at the entrance of the harbor, directly opposite the Moro. There were on the ground at the time 5,000 troops, (3,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry,) and about 8,000 citizens. A few minutes before seven, Lopez was brought forward, and ascended a platform, (about fifteen feet high,) on which was the chair of execution. He turned, and, facing the multitude assembled, addressed them with a short speech; the conclusion of which (and his last words) was, "I die for my beloved Cuba." He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and at one turn of the screw his head dropped forward; then all that remained of him who had so long been the terror and dread of the Cuban government was a cold, black, lifeless body. He evinced not the slightest trembling or fear—his step was proud and firm, and his voice clear and distinct. A few hisses and groans were heard from the crowd after the execution—save that, everything was orderly and quiet.

The Mario de la Habano of the 31st ult. has the following proclamation of the Captain General to the Inhabitants of the Island:

Inhabitants of the Island:—It is my duty to manifest to you my great satisfaction at your conduct thro' the events which have resulted in a manner so glorious to the great country of which we are all subjects. It is admitted by all that in another country, persons, without law or conscience, plotted to take by force this beautiful island from the same nation which gave to the world the hemisphere of which this is the most handsome part. Their first attempt not having succeeded in Cardenas, they believed in the possibility of executing the criminal project to which they aspired, by seducing some inexperienced youths to revolt against their Queen and their country; but your loyalty, and the valor of the army terminated their expedition as soon as they began the petty movements excited by their machinations; and, as if they had proposed to themselves to throw aside all doubt respecting the true origin of these movements, they organized an expedition, led by the traitor Lopez, who disembarked on the northern coast of the eastern part of this department.

Two weeks had scarcely elapsed, when all those who composed the expedition, including the traitor commander, were killed or taken prisoners in your hands, or in the hands of those sent in pursuit of them. History does not present, perhaps, in its pages a single instance of an invasion so promptly and completely suppressed.

There could not be a question about our success. The valor of the troops defeated them in the combats, and you, as soon as they trod your territory, became soldiers and took to your arms. Not only have you given assistance to the army and authorities by every means in your power; you not only deprived the enemy of all means of flight, but, worthy rivals in valor and enthusiasm with our army, you pursued the pirates without cessation and rest, in spite of danger, and partaking with the troops of the labors and fatigues of war in that place, which is one of the most difficult to travel in the island.—Success crowned your exertions, and you have put the seal to your unequalled loyalty, in one of you delivering into the hands of the authorities the chief traitor, who was wandering, fearing the just punishment which menaced him.

With the resolution and enthusiasm of which you have given so numerous and remarkable proofs; with the generous patriotism which actuated the merchants, the proprietors, and the corporations of the island, to put their fortunes at the disposition of the authorities—with this intimate union, in fine, between the army and the inhabitants, of all classes and conditions—the union cemented upon the loyalty and nationality which will immortalize the name of Spain—your tranquility will be secured, and the Queen of the Antilles will always remain Spanish; for a people which repels, as you have done, those who make attempts at its nationality, cannot be overcome by force. The history of our days in the celebrated war of independence, offers to us one striking example of the truth of this assertion. You are the worthy sons of those who, in past times, surprised the world with their bravery and their constancy. Receive for this my sincere and heart-felt congratulations, with the assurance, also, that your august sovereign will learn with joy this new proof of loyalty which has been given by her always loyal island of Cuba.

Havana, August 31, 1851.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

There were in Havana over 100 prisoners, (Lopez's men,) who are to be sent to Spain for ten years' confinement in a dungeon. The remainder of the forces are supposed to have perished from hunger and fatigue. From the report of the prisoners themselves, their sufferings before capture were intense—they say they lived several days on the leaves of trees, and the last meal they had was from the horse of General Lopez, which they killed and divided among themselves.

Lopez, when taken, was wandering about the country alone. There are various reports as to the manner of his arrest. Some say he was captured by dogs.—Another report is, that he went to a farm house, and asked for something to eat and permission to lay down, which was granted him; he fell asleep, during which time, the owner of the place obtained the assistance of four men, who bound Lopez hand and foot, and then dispatched a person to the nearest rendezvous of troops, where he was made secure. The prisoners say that in no instance have the Creoles of the island manifested the least disposition to join the invaders.

There are now no fears of an invasion. The annihilation of Lopez and his forces has restored, in a measure, peace and quiet in the city, and the excitement is fast subsiding.

THE GARROTE.—The garrote, by which Lopez was executed, is a mode of punishment peculiar to Spain and Mexico. Death is caused by strangulation, the victim being placed in a chair, with a post behind, to which is affixed an iron collar with a screw; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the criminal, and drawn tighter by means of a screw, until life becomes extinct. Death is almost instantaneous—quicker, it is said, than by the guillotine, or any other mode of execution.

"There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is bad, is noised abroad, is echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and the social circle find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at best like sunshine quietly through the world."

JAPAN.—The Paris Messenger says: "A report is current that an expedition is about to be sent from France into the sea of Japan.—It is said that it will consist of a frigate, a corvette, and a steamer, under the orders of a Rear-Admiral, who has long navigated in the Pacific Ocean and the Chinese Seas. This expedition will, it is added, be at once military, commercial and scientific, and has for object to open to European commerce states which have been closed against it since the 16th century."

During the course of the ensuing winter the Egyptian government has determined upon running steamers regularly every fortnight from Cairo up the Nile as far as the cataracts, making stoppages at all places of interest on the way. This will be a very great accommodation to travellers visiting Egypt, and a great saving of time and expense.

Discovery of a New Planet.—The celebrated Neapolitan astronomer, Signor de Gasparis, has discovered another planet. This is the fifth we owe to his successful exertions.

A SETTLED FACT.

It is not the partial conviction, but the current opinion of every one who has used it, that BOGLE'S AMOLE is the best article for Shaving known to the public. It softens the beard, and prepares it for the razor, more effectually than any other preparation, and protects the skin from the effects of exposure afterwards. Sold by the inventor, William Bogle, 277, Washington street, Boston.
Sold also by S. L. TILLEY, Druggist, St. John.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Washington North Carolina.

Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir: "Mr. Hervey Hill whose certificate is given below is one of our most respectable and honest farmers, and his wife now enjoys good health. Very respectfully yours, WM. A. SHAW, M. D.
Beaufort County, North Carolina, 12th Aug. 1847.

The undersigned, feeling grateful for the relief afforded by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, deems that it is but an act of justice to say, that but for the use of that valuable remedy, his wife, long afflicted with what she and all others considered *consumption*, would have probably been, ere this, in her grave. But all the dangerous and unpleasant symptoms have been removed by the use of a few bottles, and she now attends to her daily avocations as usual.

HERVEY HILL.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.—For Sale by S. L. TILLEY King-street, Saint John, N. B.

MARRIED.

At all Saint's Church, Loch Lomond, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, A. M., Mr. James J. Fellows, of the City of Saint John, Druggist, to Elizabeth R., eldest daughter of Thomas Allan, Esquire, of the district of St. Paul's in the Parish of Portland.

On Saturday evening, by Rev. J. D Casewell, Mr. Geo. Niles, to Miss Catherine Crawford, both of Portland.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Richard Anderson, to Miss Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. David McMasters, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Stephen S. Hall, to Miss Havilan Shaw, fourth daughter of Mr. Israel Fellows, all of this City.

In Christ's Church, Fredericton, on the evening of the 6th inst., by the Rev. George Coster, officiating Garrison Chaplain, Schoolmaster-Sergeant William Egan, 97th Regiment, to Miss Mary Ann McLaughlan, daughter of the late Mr. Cornelius McLaughlin, of Fredericton.

At Fredericton, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, Mr. George Anderson, Merchant, to Miss Ross, both of that City.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Charles McCormick, to Miss Hannah Foss, both of the Parish of Burton, Sunbury County.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Edwin Ketchum, Merchant, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a large family and numerous friends and relatives, to deplore their loss.

On Sunday, at 8 A. M., Mary Jane, second daughter of Mr. Andrew W. Hennigar, aged 21 years. Her end was peace.—Funeral on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from her father's residence, Union street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At India town, (near Capt. Brown's mills) on Wednesday, Mr. James C. Hutchinson, aged 28 years.

On Saturday, Sept. 6th, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. Clark McAmon, and only daughter of Simon Baxter, Esq., Norton, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss.

At Kingston, on the 15th inst. Mary Flewwelling, aged 84, sister of the late Enos Flewwelling Esq., who came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783.

At the Oromocto, on the 8th inst., Abner Seely, Esquire, aged 81 years.

At Moncton on the 27th ult., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Oliver Jones, in the 29th year of her age.

Also, at same place on the 31st ult., William A., eldest son of Mr. Thomas Steadman, in the 19th year of his age.

At Lowell, Mass., on the 24th ult., Sarah Jane aged 24 years and eight months, wife of Mr. Bartholomew Bryant, of Westmoreland County.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Schr. Cuba, Kavanaugh, Boston; 3—Master, general cargo.
Margaret McDougall, Lowden, New York, 15—Master, flour meal, &c.
Wednesday—Barque Nova-Scotian, Corning, Boston, 4—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
Endymion, Cordingly, Hull, 57—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Brig Greaner, Fuller, New York, 7—George A. Lockhart, flour, &c.
Thursday—Ship Jenny Lind, Lovell, New York, 6—John Robertson, ballast.
Hope, Bradford, New York, 10—John Robertson, ballast.
Friday—Barque Aurora, Cherry, Hull, 52—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Steamer Creole, Atkins, Eastport—George Thomas—passengers and merchandise.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Saturday—Barque Actress, Murphy, London, 44—C. McLauchlan chalk.
Sunday—Ship Cromwell, Jenkins, Boston, 8—Kirk & Worrall, ballast.
Barque Fame, Moses, London, 33—C. McLauchlan, chalk.
Brig Standley, Bryan, Halifax 10—J. W. Cudlip, coals.
Sch'r Mary Jane, Elkins, Boston 4—assorted cargo.
Monday—Sch'r Noble, Murphy, New York, 8—G. & J. Salter, ass'd cargo.

CLEARED.

Sept. 9th—Brig Aden, Smith, Demerara, fish, lumber and grindstones—Crane & Co.; Schr. Pearl, Theal, Halloweil chalk—Geo. Eaton.
11th—Brig Ellen, Foran, Waterford, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Helen Douglas, Rodick, Annan, timber and deals—Wm. Thomson; Schr. Emma, Duggett, Boston boards and plank—Geo. Eaton; Hero, Flewelling, Bath, juniper timber—T. McHenry.
12th—Ship Amazon, Roberts, Hull, timber, deals, &c.—S. Wiggins & Son; Brigt. P. I Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, gypsum—S. Hersey; Schr. John Benson, Crowe, New York, scantling, black lead &c.—R. Rankin & Co.
13th—Barque Glasgow, Hatfield, Greenock, timber, deals, &c.—Owens & Duncan; Schr. Charles, Whipple, Halifax, military baggage, &c.
15th—Ship Cairo, Taylor, Penarth Roads, deals; Bark Liverpool, Mackay, Grangemouth, deals; brig Fairy, Howling, London, deals; Schr. Margaret McDougal, Lowdon, Halifax, limestone; Martha Ann, Driscoll, Hallowell, chalk.
15th—Brigt. Victor, Kinney, Alexandria, lumber and gypsum.

Arrived at Shippegan, Sept. 1st, Ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robinson, 30 days from Liverpool.

SHEDIAC, Sept. 4th.—*Arrived*, Barque Golden Era, Bartlett, New York.—*Sailed*, Sept. 2d, Amelia, (Prussian) Boebuck, Gloucester; 3d, Ship Thomas James, Buck, Liverpool; 5th, Brig Exile, Sharp, Boston.

Arrived at Quebec, Sept. 11th, Ship Perthshire, Taitt, Clyde.

Arrived at City Point, (Virginia) Sept. 8th, barque May, Ritchie, Newport.—At Baltimore, 8th, schr. Alston, Martin, St. John.—At Philadelphia, 6th, barque Peruvian, Mahoney, Shields.—At New Bedford, 5th, schr. Alpha, Elder, St. John.—At Boston, 9th, brig Triumph, Roberts, Havana; 10th, schr. Herald, Andrews and Argus, Edgett, St. John.—At Weymouth, 10th, schr. Monadnock, do.

Cleared at Montreal, Sept. 1st, barque Cannore, Seely, Clyde.—At City Point, (Va.) 9th, barque Mary, Scott, St. John.—At Portsmouth (N. H.) 3d, schr. Wm. Wallace, for Pictou.—At New York, 6th, schr. Sterling, Smith, St. John; 9th, Brilliant, Smith, do.; 10th, ship Mida, do.—At Baltimore, 8th, brig Rover's Bride, Brown, do.—At Boston, 6th, barque Chesapeake, Davidson, St John; schr. Ellen & Nancy, do.; 9th, ship Cromwell, Perkins, do.; 10th, schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, do.

Sailed from Alexandria, Sept. 4th, schr. Relief, Johnson, St. John.

ARRIVALS AT BRITAIN FROM ST. JOHN.—Aug. 22d, Charlotte, at Grimsby; 24th, Albert, at Kingstown; 25th, Adelaide, at Belfast; John & Sarah, at Yarmouth; Velocity, at Waterford; Eliza Jane, at Cork; 26th, Samuel, at Dublin; Merlin, at Liverpool; 27th, Gipsy, at do.; Prompt, at Newcastle; Despatch, at Cork; Perien, at do.; 28th, Princess Royal, at Swansea; 26th, Charles, at Youghal.—At Gravesend, Aug. 27th, Schillin, from Musquash.

Arrived at Greenock Aug. 23d, barque Princess, from St. John.—At Dublin, 23d, Gertrude, do.—At Portsmouth, 25th, Amelia, Holder, Matanzas.

Cleared at Liverpool, Aug. 23d, ship Thomas, Smith, Boston; barque Olive, Olive St. John.

Sailed from Clyde, Aug. 24th, Henry Holland, for St. John.—From Queenstown, 25th, Britannia, do.—From Gravesend, 26th, Fanado do.; 27th, Highland Mary, do.—From Liverpool, 29th, Speed, do.; 23d, Kitty Cories, for Mobile.

Loading at Liverpool—David Cannon, for New York; Queen Pomare, Themis, Boadicea, Algoma, and Edinburgh, for St. John.

Passed through Pentland Frith, Aug. 19th, Humber, Lawson, for this port.—Sailed from Scabster Roads, Aug. 24th, Milo Weslin, from Sunderland for this port.

Loading at Liverpool, ships Dundonald, Bombay; Beejapore, New York.

Cleared at Liverpool, 29th, brig Cleny, Fisher, Halifax; ship Sir Harry Smith, Haws, Quebec.

[*Per the Europa.*]

ARRIVED FROM ST. JOHN.—Aug. 27th E. A. Soullard at Clyde; 28th, Blanche at Donegal; Charles at Youghal; 31st, Joseph Hume at Deal; Sept. 1st, Alciope at Liverpool; Perlen at Dundalk; British Queen at Dublin; 2d, Eleanor Grace at Harwich; Telamon at Liverpool; Acshah at Hull; 3d, Virginia at Liverpool.—From Quebec, Aug 29th Delta, at Whitby; Sept. 1st, Pearl at Fleetwood.

Grand Industrial Exhibition,

AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE above Exhibition having given so much satisfaction, and having been so liberally patronised, the Directors of the Institute, with a view of affording all classes an opportunity of visiting this most useful Exhibition, have determined to reduce the charge for tickets of admission for the four following evenings to 7½d.; Children *with their Parents* Half-price. The Floral Ornaments will be entirely renewed, and there will be additional entertainments without further charge. This Evening, the BUDE LIGHT, (under the direction of Mr. R. Foulis) will be exhibited in the Exhibition Building, from the West end. On Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M., Mr. Foulis will practically illustrate the process of Gilding and Silvering by Electricity, in the Hall of the Institute. Other entertainments are in course of preparation, for the following evenings of Thursday and Friday, on which last-named evening it is anticipated the Exhibition will finally close.

Open on Tuesday and Wednesday from Two o'Clock to Five o'Clock, P.M., and from Seven to Ten; on Thursday and Friday Evenings at Seven o'Clock, P.M. September 16.

STEEL POINT SOCKET SHOVELS.—150 Doz. Steel Point Irish Socket Shovels, just received. W. H. ADAMS.
16th Sep., 1851.

Partnership Notice.

MR. JOHN POLLOK, of Saint John, New-Brunswick, retired by mutual consent from the Concern of Messrs. ROBERT RANKIN & CO., of Saint John, New Brunswick, on the 9th August last, of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALEX. RANKIN,
for self and remaining Partners.
Saint John, 5th September, 1851.

Seal Oil and Indigo.

Per 'Charles,' from Halifax.—

6 CASKS pale SEAL OIL. Per *Montrose* from Liverpool—1 Chest Superior Madras INDIGO.
Sept. 16. JAS. MACFARLANE.

Burning Fluid.

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

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

PORTO RICO SUGAR.—57 Hhds. by late arrivals, very bright.
Sep. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

BUTTER.—25 Firkins prime, for sale by FLEWWELLING & READING.
Sept. 16.

GOODS

Per the Montrose, from Liverpool:

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

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

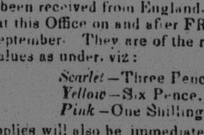
Also, 120 boxes Sheet Window GLASS.
—*Now landing, for sale.*
Sept. 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Hall's Clothing Store.

JUST received, a lot of very extra solid Leather Iron framed Travelling TRUNKS and VALISSES, warranted superior to anything of the kind hitherto imported into this market. Also, a large assortment of TRUNKS and VALISSES, from 8s 9d. to 40s. Parties wishing to purchase Trunks, will find the largest and best assortment at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William street.*
Sept. 9. J. T. HALL.

Superior India Rubber Shoes, &c.

20 CASES Mens', Womens', and Children's over Shoes and Buskins; 10 brls. Spirits TURPENTINE; also, Blue Vitriol, Pearl Sago, POTASH, Red Ochre, Rochelle Salts &c. JOHN KINNEAR.
Saint John, Sept. 9, 1851.



Notice to the Public.

A SUPPLY of *POSTAGE STAMPS* has been received from England, and will be on Sale at this Office on and after FRIDAY next the 6th September. They are of the respective colors and values as under, viz:

Scarlet—Three Pence.
Yellow—Six Pence.
Pink—One Shilling.

Supplies will also be immediately forwarded to all Postmasters throughout the Province, and thro' them to the Way Office Keepers, from whom the Public will be able to obtain them at cost prices, in any quantities they may require.

N. B.—The Postage Stamps should be affixed to the *face*, or direction side of the Letter, at the Right hand upper corner.

J. HOWE,
Post Master General.
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
St John, 1st September, 1851. } 4i.

Training School, Saint John.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL in this City, established by the Provincial Board of Education, will re-open on the 1st of August, for the purpose of instructing in the art of Teaching such Parish School Teachers and Candidates, Male and Female, as may on application be admitted.

A Female Assistant has been engaged for any special instruction to be given to the Female Teachers and Candidates who may attend.

EDMUND H. DUVAL, *Principal.*

FLOUR, LEMONS, &c.

Landed ex 'Hebron' from New York,

100 BRLS Canada FLOUR,
2 boxes LEMONS,
10 brls. SALERATUS; 10 bales Cotton BATTING.
For Sale by JARDINE & CO.
Aug. 26, 1851.

FURNITURE POLISH, with a certificate of *Jonas Chickering*, Pianoforte Maker, Boston and only needs to be once used, to be appreciated. For sale by (Aug. 26) W. H. ADAMS.

GLASS.—270 boxes from 7x9 to 17x11, just received. (Aug. 26.) W. H. ADAMS.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VISITORS TO THE
Industrial Exhibition of Provincial Manufactures

WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square.

WHERE are to be found a large and well assorted supply of the following Goods, with a great variety of other Articles not enumerated, which are offered at such prices as to ensure the approbation of Purchasers—*Wholesale and Retail*: Gold and Silver Watches; Rich Gold Jewellery, in Brooches, Bracelets, Chains, Finger Rings, Lockets, &c &c; Silver, Pearl, Papier Machie, and Shell Card Cases; Bouquet Holders; Fans, Ladies' Companions; Dressing Cases; Desks, Work Boxes, Folios; Portemonnies, Silver-top Smelling Bottles; Bohemian Glass Vases, and Toilet Bottles; Terra Cotta Ornaments under Glass shades (Cornucopias for flowers); Feather Dusters; Games, Papier Machie Work Boxes, Desks, Hand Screens, Inkstands, Netting Boxes, Card Racks; Ivory and Pearl Tablets; Sachas, and Perfume Boxes; Purse Trimmings, Gold Pens, Silver and Gold Pencil Cases, Vinegarettes, Pennolders, Silver Spoons and Forks, Electro and Albata do. do; Electro and Albata Cake Baskets; Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Butter Coolers, Fish Knives, Soup Ladles, Skewers, Children's Cups, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Goods, &c.; Fire Irons, Fenders, Dish Covers; Hair, Clothes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, &c.; Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Meerschaum Pipes.

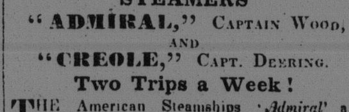
Rodgers & Sons' Cutlery, direct from the Manufactory, No. 6, Norfolk Street, Sheffield; Joseph Elliott's Superior Razors from the manufacturer.

TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY in great variety—all qualities very cheap.

Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
St. John, Sept. 6. *Proprietors.*

NEW ARRANGEMENT!



STEAMERS
"ADMIRAL," CAPTAIN WOOD,
AND
"CREOLE," CAPT. DEERING.

Two Trips a Week!

THE American Steamships '*Admiral*' and '*Creole*' will, for the remainder of the Season, run in connection, meeting at Eastport—commencing on *Tuesday* the 8th inst., as follows:

Steamer '*Creole*' will leave St. John for *Eastport* every *Tuesday* and *Friday* morning at 7 o'clock, returning same afternoon.

Steamer '*Admiral*' will leave Eastport for *Portland* and *BOSTON* every *Tuesday* and *Friday* at 2 o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the '*Creole*.'—Passengers for Boston on Tuesdays will go by rail road from Portland, on Fridays leave Eastport at 2 o'clock for Boston *direct*.

RETURNING, will leave *Boston* on *Mondays* at 12 o'clock, for Eastport direct. *Thursdays* at 10 A. M. for *Portland* and *Eastport*, leaving Rail Road Wharf; Portland, at 7. P. M., after the arrival of the 12½ o'clock train from Boston.

Passengers for St. Andrews and Calais take steamer *Nequasset* at Eastport.

FARE:

CABIN to Boston,	$6.	DECK to Boston,	$4.
" Portland,	$5.	" Portland,	3.
" Eastport,	$1·50.	" Eastport,	1
St. Andrews,	$1 75.		
Calais,	$2.		

Bills Lading for Freight, must have the names of both Boats inserted. For passage apply to
GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT.

Valuable Investment.

FOR SALE—Interests in Five Valuable MINING LEASES, situate in County Albert, Hillsborough Parish. Each Lease is held from the Crown for Twenty-five years, commencing 1850, with covenants of renewal at the nominal Rent of one Shilling per Chaldron for Coal, and 5 per cent. for other Minerals raised, and covers a space One Mile square.* The Leases surround on three sides the valuable Duffy Lease, one Mine on which is at present yielding about 60 chaldrons per day of the purest variety of Asphaltic Coal ever discovered. The boundary of one of the Leases offered for Sale is only about fifteen chains distant, in the direction of the course of the stratum, from which this Coal is now being extracted. Besides the Coal, there abounds on these Leases the purest White Gypsum, Iron Ore, Mineral Paint, Pipe Clay, &c. These Leases extend to within 1½ miles of deep ship navigation, and from combining circumstances, offer a prospect of one of the most lucrative investments ever offered to the Capitalist in this Province.

Two-thirds Interest in the above Leases will be transferred at a low rate to a party who is prepared to furnish the amount necessary to complete the work in progress.—For terms of Sale, &c., apply to R. FOULIS, St. John.
29th August, 1851.

* NOTE—To avoid litigation respecting Crown Rights, a Lease has also been obtained, for an important position, from the owners of the soil.

☞ CAUTION.

ALL persons are Cautioned against trespassing on the reserved Crown Rights in the Mining Lot, No. 38, in the County of Westmoreland, Parish of Dorchester, and situated on the Eastern bank of the River Petitcodiac and opposite the grant to Joshua Mauger. The said Mining Lot being leased to E. Foulis, by the Crown, and duly registered June 13th, 1851. Any person or persons found extracting Mineral substances from the same without special license from the subscriber, will be immediately proceeded against at Law.

ROBERT FOULIS,
Saint John, August 26th, 1851. *Agent.*

PORT WINE.

15 QR casks PORT WINE, just received and for Sale by
Aug. 26. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Box Wood Stoves.

JUST received and for sale low—280 WOOD STOVES, from 20 to 36 inch.
Sept. 2, 1851. W. H. ADAMS.

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Properties and Real ESTATE.

By AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of OCTOBER next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be Sold at the Sales-room of the Subscriber, the following valuable and well-known Properties:—

NO. 1.—The Dwelling house and Premises in Queen-square, late in the occupation of JAMES KIRK Esq.

No. 2.—The Dwelling-house and Premises in Queen's-square, next adjoining the premises of the Hon. JOHN R. PARTELOW.

No. 3.—A large double and well-finished Dwelling-house situate in Morris-street, late in the occupation of Mr. A. ROBERTSON.

No. 4.—The valuable Lot of Land situate in Duke street, on which the Madras School stands.

No. 5.—Two very valuable Farms in Norton King's County, a short distance from Hampton Ferry.

No. 6.—A valuable Tract of Land leading from the City to Loch Lomond, 500 Acres, situate about five miles from the Market-square.

No. 7.—A Town Lot in Carleton, on the western side of the Harbour.

No. 8.—A Lot of Land at the Oromocto, Sunbury County.

Information and all particulars in reference to the above Properties, and the terms and conditions on which the same will be sold, to be obtained on application at the Counting-room of

JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, August 23, 1851.

ORREL COAL,
Salt, and Roman Cement.

Daily expected per Ship "Mary Caroline," from Liverpool:—

80 CHALDS. best quality ORREL COAL; 250 Tons SALT,
1000 Bags SALT; 250 Bags Stoved do.,
10 barrels best Roman CEMENT; for sale by
Sept, 9. WILLIAM JARVIS.

FRAMES
FOR THE VIEW OF SAINT JOHN.

SUBSCRIBERS to this *PICTURE* are respectfully informed that in consequence of arrangements made with Messrs. SMITH, the Publishers, we are enabled to furnish

Rosewood, Plain and Ornamental Gilt, and Richly Carved Dark FRAMES,

one third less than our usual price, and fully *one half less* than similar Frames can be obtained at any other Establishment in the City. Those wishing Frames for their Pictures are invited to call at their Establishment in *Germain Street*, near Trinity Church, and examine a variety of specimens of the different styles. POTTER & CO.
September 2.—1m.

REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

HAVE received direct from FRANCE—Two cases Ladies' and Gentlemen's superior

FRENCH KID GLOVES,

which are now open and ready for inspection.
St. John, 20th May, 1851.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

Per 'Daring' from Porto Rico—

50 HHDS. choice SUGAR—for sale by
JAMES MACFARLANE,
August 23. *Market Square.*

JOHN KINNEAR,

(*In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,*)

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS;
Cut NAILS of every size;
English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6x8 to 34x36.
PAPER HANGINGS from 6d, to 5s. each piece.
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING.
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (cleaned,) assorted qualities,
Mott's Broma, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger,
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Paints, Whiting and Yellow Ochre, and a number of other articles. August 26, 1851.

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:

140 Packages

GROCERY GOODS.

—COMPRISING—

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

JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29. *Market Square.*

Spring and Summer Goods.

Well worthy the attention of Purchasers!

The West of England, French and German

CLOTHS,

The Wove Marcell, and Fancy Silk and Satin

VESTINGS,

And West of England, French and German

DOESKINS,

IN ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES,

At Very Moderate Prices!!!

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

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

JAMES MYLES, PROPRIETOR,
Howard House.

N. B.—Will be ready in a few days a large stock of *Spring and Summer CLOTHING*—particulars next week. J. M.
North side King street, May 6, 1851.

REMOVAL.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Barrister and Attorney-at Law, Notary Public, &c.*, has removed his Office to the new Building owned by F. A. Wiggins, Esq., at the corner of Prince William and Princess Streets.
Entrance second door on Princess Street
April 15.

AUTUMN, 1851.

New and beautiful style of Hats.

C. D. EVERETT & SON having received their Autumn style of Blocks, are now prepared to furnish the public with HATS of all qualities of this universally admired fashion.

On hand and constantly making up—HATS and CAPS of a variety of styles which we offer at very low rates. A few Drab Union Summer Hats—low crown and very light—having been left on hand, will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. Please call and examine at either of our Stores—East side of Market Square or North side of King Street. Sept. 9.

Favor's Package Express.

FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS for the United States will in future be made up every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, to go by the Steamers *Creole* and *Admiral*. Goods purchased. Notes and Bills collected, and money carried on reasonable terms. All business connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.

L. H. WATERHOUSE, AGENT,
July 8. *South Market Wharf.*

Threads, Geneva, Fishing Twines and Lines.

Landing for the Subscriber, per Ship *Thomas Fielden*, Sutherland, master, from Liverpool,

10 HHDS. Superior quality Hollands GENEVA;
3 Casks Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES, and Cod and Pollock LINES, assorted, 9 to 18 threads.
Also—3 Cases Linen Threads, assorted.
For Sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Aug 12 1851. *N. Market Wharf.*

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

Important to the Public.

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

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

DRESS MATERIALS.

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

[illegible] GOODS,

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

PARASOLS,

Fancy Claremont, Victoria, Columbine, American, &c. &c.

BONNETS,

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

GLOVES,

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

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

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

TOILETTE REQUISITES, &c. &c.

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

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

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

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.
North side Market Square, 6th May, 1851.

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

Germain Street, Saint John, N. B.

THE Subscriber has just received, per Steamer, from *Boston, New York*, and *Philadelphia*—a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of the *newest and most fashionable styles* worn in the United States.

Also—a very large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's *very Cheap HOUSE SHOES*, and a great variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Strong BOOTS, Bootees, and Shoes, suitable for wet weather; and all the newest patterns of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's

Patent India Rubber Shoes.

N. B.—Orders from Country Merchants and Families residing in any part of the Province punctually attended to. S. K. FOSTER.
August 5, 1851.

Bright Sugar,

Landing ex *Bream*, from Porto Rico,—

60 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR. For sale by
August 12, 1851 JARDINE & CO.

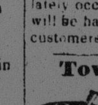
REMOVAL.

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

DOCK STREET.

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

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.



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

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

WE have now on hand and are constantly making up, THE SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS FOR 1851, and are determined to sell them at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to any reasonable person. Every care is taken that our goods shall not only be cheap but durable, as we are anxious that our friends should continue their patronage.

We expect to receive in a few days a large supply of French Plushes and other raw materials and trimmings; parties in want of a *really* good and fashionable Hat or Cap will do well to call and get one of *our own manufacture*.

We have just received per late arrivals:—100 dozen English Hats and Caps, which we will dispose of at the lowest possible rates.

Our terms are—*Cash on Delivery.*

Our Stores—East side of Market Square, and North side of King street.

May 9. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

RUM.—8 puncheons now [illegible] Cuba, FLEWWELLING & READING
August 19.

Poetry.

GIRDLED TREES.

Of the many scenes of the Western land,
Few seem so strange as the spectral band
Of girdled trees, that gaunt and high,
Raise their naked arms to the Summer Sky.
Singly they stand in mournful pride,
Or in marshalled ranks pressed side by side,
While around each trunk the axe hath led
The circlet of death, and life is sped.

The shun shines warm, the dews distil,
The showers fall with bounteous will,
The soil beneath is deep and broad,
With wealth of nourishment richly stored;
But the dew and the rain are not updrawn,
And the sun is idle from early dawn,
And the fertile wealth, like a miser's gold,
Lies all untouched in the hoarding mold.

Around, around, on every side
With foliage banners green and wide,
The forests stand 'mid mirth and song
And the glancing wings of a flitting throng;
But the girdled trees are calm and mute,
No leaf waves on them from top to root;
Unable to play with the sportive air
Restless and songless their bows are bare.

The Spring may come with delicate green,
The Summer's luxury fill the scene,
The Autumn splendour may flush the world,
The Winter's storms be in fury hurled:
But alike thro' Spring, thro' Autumn's glow,
Thro' Summer's Strength, thro' Winter's snow,
The girdled trees, by night, by day,
Show naked and gaunt and mute and gray.

A wintry scene in the summer time;
A sudden death in life's full prime;
A desolate heart where blanched and dry
Show the blighted forms of memory;
A monument sad o'er a brave race dead
Whose customs and honours are with[illegible] fled,
Are the groves of girdled trees that stand
Spectral and bare in the Western Land.

ISTHMUS OF [illegible]N.

The present editor of the Albany Register, during his official residen[illegible] Central America and travels in other sections of the continent, made himself well acquainted with the merits of the several projects for securing a connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In a long article he has given an account of the various projects for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal. He says:

The most noticeable achievment was that of a curate of Novitia, a small town in the province of Choco, New Grenada, who caused his parishioners to dig a small canal in a ravine of the Raspadura, by which loaded canoes were enabled to pass from the head waters of the San Juan de Charambira, a bold dashing river that empties into the Pacific in about 4 deg. north latitude, to the little river of Quito, which, uniting with the Andageda and Liura, forms the river Atrato, that empties into the Gulf of Darien.

By means of this canal, which was commenced as early as 1788, considerable commerce was carried on between Carthagena on the Carribbean Sea and Peruivan ports on the Pacific. This is the only instance in which water communication has actually been effected. The canal of the obscure curate of Novitia existed and was used for several years, unknown to Europe, but on the breaking out of the war of independence, during which commerce was greatly interrupted, and all international improvements were utterly neglected, the canal was suffered to fill up, and it is now obliterated. The fact of its former existence, however, is important, for small as it was, it shows the practicability of connecting the two oceans on its route.

The Atrato, above mentioned, is a noble river. It flows between high banks, with a deep and tranquil current, nearly due north of the Gulf of Darien. It is navigable for vessels drawing seven feet of water to Quidoo, a distance of more than four hundred miles from its mouth. Its head waters take their rise in the province of Choco, a region there is every reason to believe as rich in mineral wealth as California. Its banks are lined with forests of Caoutche or India-rubber tree, rivalling those of the Amazon, lignum vitæ, fustic and other valuable woods of commerce. The Bay of Candelaria, at its mouth, is well sheltered, has good anchorage, and would hold all the ships of the world. About one hundred miles from its mouth it receives a small river from the west called the Naipipi. Up that stream loaded boats can go within five leagues of the Gulf of Cupica, a good harbour on the Pacific. From that point the sailing distance to Sau Francisco is not greater than from Panama. It is by the Atrato and the Naipipi, we suppose the canal mentioned is to be constructed,

The route, from all the information we have been able to obtain respecting it, we are strongly inclined to believe, beyond all comparison, is the most feasible of any on the continent for a ship canal. It is just about where a canal should be to accommodate our trade, not only with California, but with South American ports on the Pacific, and with China and the East Indies. It has also this great superiority over all other routes—it is the only one where the mountains separating the waters that flow into the two oceans, sink down into a plain and entirely disappear.

Humboldt, whose keen observation allowed nothing of importance in science or physical geography to elude his attention, was the first to announce this remarkable fact. His statements are confirmed by gentlemen of the highest respectability and intelligence, who have gone over the ground. Gen. Lopez, the enlightened President of New Grenada, says the route seemed to him entirely level. Col. Joaquin Acosta, the former Minister from New Grenada to the United States, a gentleman eminent for his high literary and scientific attainments, and who has paid great attention to the topography of his country, told us that there was a very slight swell of ground between the Atrato and the Pacific, but not enough to be formidable, nothing in comparison with many difficulties which had been overcome in the construction of the Erie Canal. The length of the canal would be about fifty miles, with nothing to indicate heavy rock excavation. From these data readers can estimate the probable cost of the work. A canal large enough to admit the passage of the largest class of steamers or East Indiamen, could probably be constructed for less than ten millions of dollars.

The valley of the Atrato, in his opinion, is the only practicable route for a ship canal, while the isthmuses of Tehuantepec, Panama and Nicaragua may all be made available for a railroad transit. These facts show the vast importance of the Isthmus of Darien, and must soon command for it a large share of public attention.

Great Temple of the Sun in Old Peru.

The interior of the temple was most worthy of admiration. It was literally a mine of gold. On the western wall was emblazoned a representation of the Deity, consisting of a human countenance looking forth amidst innumerable rays of light, which emanated from it in every direction, in the same manner as the sun is sometimes personified with us. The figure was engraved on a massive plate of gold, of enormous dimensions, thickly powdered with emeralds and precious stones. It was so situated in front of the great eastern portal, that the rays of the morning sun fell directly upon it at its rising, lighting up the whole apartment with an effulgence that seemed more than natural, and which was reflected back from the golden ornaments with which the walls and ceiling were everywhere encrusted. Gold, in the figurative language of the people, was "the tears wept by the sun;" and every part of the interior of the temple glowed with burnished plates and studs of the precious metal. The cornices which surrounded the walls of the sanctuary were of the same costly material; and a broad belt or frieze of gold, let into the stone work, encompassed the whole exterior of the edifice.

Adjoining the principal structure were several chapels of smaller dimensions. One of them was consecrated to the moon, the deity held next in reverence, as the mother of the Incas. Her effigy was delineated in the same manner as that of the sun, on a vast plate that nearly covered one side of the apartment.—But this plate, as well as all the decorations of the buildings, was of silver, as suited to the pale, silvery light of the beautiful planet.—There were three other chapels, one of which was dedicated to the host of stars, who formed the bright court of the sister of the sun; another was consecrated to his dread ministers of vengeance—the thunder and the lightning; and a third to the rainbow, whose many colored arch spanned the walls of the edifice with hues almost as radiant as its own. There were besides several other buildings, or insulated apartments, for the accommodation of the numerous priests who officiated in the services of the temple.

All the plate, the ornaments, the utensils of every description, appropriated to the uses of religion, were of gold or silver. Twelve immense vases of the latter metal, stood on the floor of the great saloon, filled with grain of the Indian corn: the censers for the perfumes, the ewers which held the water for sacrifice, the pipes which conducted it through subteraneous channels into the buildings, the reservoirs that received it, even the agricultural implements used in the gardens of the temple, were all of the same rich materials. The gardens, like those described belonging to the royal palaces, sparkled with gold and silver, and various imitations of the vegetable kingdom. Animals, also, were to be found there,—among which, the lama, with its golden fleece, was most conspicuous, executed in the same style, and with a degree of skill which, in this instance, probably, did not surpass the excellence of the material.—*Prescott's Conquest of Peru.*

COAL.

The whole of President Hitchcock's lecture on the geological proofs of Divine benevolence is very interesting. We cannot forbear giving another extract relative to the "manner in which coal and other valuable materials were prepared for the use of man long before his existence."

"If a created and intelligent being from some other sphere had alighted on this globe during that remote period when the vegetation now dug out of the coal formation covered the surface with its gigantic growth, he might have felt as if here was a waste of creative power. Vast forests of sigillaria, lepidodendra, coniferæ cycadeæ, tree ferns would have waved over his head with their imposing, though sombre foliage, while the lesser tribes of calamities and equisetaceæ would have filled the intervening spaces; but no vertebral animal would have been there to enjoy and enliven the almost universal solitude. Why, then, he must have inquired, is there such a profusion of vegetable forms and such a colossal developement of individual plants?" To what use can such vast forests be applied? But let ages roll by, and that same being revisit our world at the present time. Let him traverse the little island of Britain, and see there fifteen thousand steam-engines moved by coal dug out of the earth, and produced by these same ancient forests. Let him see these engines performing the work of two millions of men, and moving machinery which accomplished what would require the unaided labors of three or four hundred millions of men, and he could not doubt but such a result was one of the objects of that rank vegetation which covered the earth ere it was fit for the residence of such natures as now dwell upon it. Let him go to the coal-fields of other countries, and especially those of the United States, stretching over one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, containing a quantity absolutely inexhaustible, and already imparting comfort to millions of the inhabitants, and giving life and energy to every variety of manufacture through the almost entire length of this country, and destined to pour out their wealth through all coming time, long after the forests shall all have been levelled; and irresistible must be the conviction upon his mind that here is a beautiful example of prospective benevolence on the part of the Deity. In those remote ages, while yet the earth was unfitted for the higher races of animals that now dwell upon it, it was eminently adapted to nourish that gigantic flora which would produce the future fuel of the human race, when that crown of all God's works should be placed upon the earth. Ere that time, those forests must sink beneath the ocean, be buried beneath deposites of rock thousands of feet thick. But during all that period, all those chemical changes which are essential to convert them into coal would be accomplished, and at least man would find access, by his ingenuity and industry, to the deep-seated beds whence his fuel might be drawn. Nor would these vast repositories fail him till the consummation of all things. Surely, there was no waste, but there was a far-reaching plan of benevolence in the profusion of vegetable life in the earliest periods of our planet."

Why is the Garden Fertile?

The almost universal opinion is, because it is more highly manured than fields, and therefore has *richer* soil. This is not always the case. But is it not owing to the finely pulverized condition of the beds, that gives it a highly absorbent power to attract the moisture of the atmosphere?—a source of fertility that many farmers scarcely seem aware that they possess. If the soil of the field were as carefully worked, and fresh earth constantly exposed to the atmosphere, as in the well-tended garden, the land would increase rather than deteriorate in fertility. Let the rule be, "plough deep, cultivate well, pulverize lumps and sods, and return the straw to the soil," and you may carry off an immense quantity of human food, and still have a fertile soil remaining.

Plants in their nature are organized beings. By means of their roots they take up food from the soil, and often the very food which the soil has taken up by its power of absorption from the atmosphere, and which power is increased to an almost indefinite extent, by disintegrating the particles of which it is composed. The very act of ploughing and harrowing is an act of manuring. This act of stirring the earth in times of drought, serves as a watering of the plants. The moisture thus absorbed is loaded with a fertilizing power that is lost upon a hard surface, for it lacks the power of absorbtion.

If, then you would have your fields as fertile as a garden, you must not depend alone upon manure, but pulverize freely, not upon the surface alone, but deep below it.—*American Agriculturist.*

Influence of the Sabbath on Domestic Happiness.

1. As ignorance and mental debasement are sources of many and painful evils in the social circle, the Sabbath aids greatly in removing them, by its happy influence in promoting the cause of education, and leading to the estimation and attainment of the various mental accomplishments.

2. Most fruitful sources of domestic unhappiness are found in the various modes in which parental authority and power is abused, so that ruinous laxness of indulgence on the one hand, or stern and oppressive severity on the other, exert their respective hurtful influence; but the Sabbath and its ministrations shed such light on parental duty and responsibility, and point out the right path so clearly, that these evils are thereby greatly mitigated.

3. A vast amount of the unhappiness of families arises from the unrestrained indulgence, on the part of parents or children, of their various wicked passions, as envy, anger, jealousy, selfishness, &c.; but the hallowed influences of the Sabbath all tend to crush these evil passions, and dry up these fountains of woe.

4. The sorrows of the family circle have been greatly multiplied by the rebellion and stubborn perversity of children. The Sabbath and its ministrations bring to bear upon the young mind for the purpose of correcting perversity, the rebuking authority of God, and those countless soul-subduing influences which abound in the sacred scriptures. In how few, comparatively, among the families loving and honoring the Sabbath, is found the son or the daughter "that causeth shame."

5. Unspeakable woe has been introduced into the family circle by the success which has attended the temptations which the wicked have used to lead astray the son or the daughter; but how strong a barrier to the inroads of these temptations is the sanctified Sabbath of the Lord! It is a powerful guardian of youthful minds against the countless snares that are laid for them.

6. The Sabbath greatly aids in promoting domestic happiness, in that its ministrations cherish all those graces and virtues which unite and harmonize all the members of the family, and cause them, by principle and conscience, to seek the highest good of each other. Where, in our world, are homes and firesides the abodes of so much social and domestic enjoyment as where the hallowed Sabbath is welcomed with gladness, and kept according to the commandment.

THE HEART IN THE FAMILY.

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceburg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth, than one of these families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and value sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasure of his heart?—Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental and fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love God, everybody, and everything that is lovely.—Teach your children to love; to love the rose; to love the robin; to love their parents; to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture to give them warm hearts, and ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by those strong cords. You cannot make them too strong. Religion is love—love to God, love to man.—*Biblical Recorder.*

Keep your Temper.

"I never can keep any thing," cried Emma, almost stamping with vexation. "Somebody always takes my things and loses them." She had mislaid some of her sewing implements.

"There is one thing," remarked mamma, "that I think you might keep, if you would try."

"I should like to keep even one thing," answered Emma.

"Well then, my dear," resumed mamma, "keep your temper; if you will only do that perhaps you would find it easy to keep other things. I dare say, now, if you had employed your time in searching for missing articles, you might have found them before this time; but you have not even looked for them. You have only got into a passion—a bad way of spending time, and you have accused somebody, and very unjustly, too, of taking away your things and losing them. Keep your temper: my dear; when you have mislaid any article, keep your temper and search for it. You had better keep your temper, if you lose all the little property you possess; going into a passion never brings anything to light except a destorted face; and by losing you temper, you become guilty of two sins—you get into passion, and accuse somebody of being the cause. So, my dear, I repeat, keep your temper."

Emma subdued her ill humour, searched for the articles she had lost, and found them in her work-bag.

"Why, mamma, here they are I might have been sewing all this time, if I had kept my temper."

THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.—Without the shepherd's dog, the whole of the mountainous land in Scotland would not be worth sixpence. It would require more hands to manage a stock of sheep, gather them from the hills, force them into houses and folds, and drive them to markets, than the profits of the whole stock would be capable of maintaining. Well may the shepherd, then, feel an interest in his dog. It is indeed, he that earns the family's bread, of which he is content himself with the smallest morsel. Neither hunger nor fatigue will drive him from his master's side: he will follow him through fire and water. Another thing very remarkable is, the understanding these creatures have of the necessity of being particularly tender over lame or sickly sheep. They will drive these a great deal more gently than others, and sometimes a single one is committed to their care to take home. On these occasions they perform their duty like the most tender nurses. Can it be wondered at, then, that the colley should be much prized by the shepherd; that his death should be regarded as a great calamity to a family, of which he forms, to all intents and purposes, an integral part; or that his exploits of sagacity should be handed down from generation to generation, and form no small part of the converse by the cozy ingle, on the long wintry nights!

GOOD TOAST.—Many a dyspeptic has arisen rom his "dry toast" with a feeling as if he had eaten a pound of lead, and half in despair at the diminished power of his digestive organs, yet never for a moment suspecting that the trouble was more in the toast than the stomach. Bad toast is about as bad to digest as any thing else. The following directions for making good toast, we clip from a newspaper, and give it for the benefit of all whom it may concern:—

"If you would have a slice so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate, and wholesome and easily digested, never let one particle of the surface be charred. Chestnut brown is even far to deep for a good toast; and the color of a fox is rather too deep. The nearer it can be kept to a straw color, the more delicious to the taste, and the more wholesome it will be. This is done by keeping the bread a proper distance from the fire, and exposing it to a proper heat."

T. M. REED,
Apothecary and Druggist,
Corner of North Wharf and Dock Street,

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

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

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

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

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.
April 25, 1851.

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

New Assortment,

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

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

115 Packages of British and American GOODS,

consisting, in part of

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

Long and Square *SHAWLS*, in newest styles;

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

In De Laines and Printed Muslins;

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

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

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

Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,

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

MOREENS, CARPETINGS:

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

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

WORTH KNOWING,
To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,
HAS ON HAND

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

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

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

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

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

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

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

Bright Sugar.
Landing ex 'Charles' from Halifax:

50 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—For sale by
July 8. JARDINE & CO.

No. 1, South Wharf.
W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex '*Glasgow*' and '*Onyx*,' from the Clyde, '*Speed*,' *John S. DeWolf*,' '*Cluny*,' and '*Titania*,' from Liverpool, and '*Lisbon*,' from London:—

3 CASES "*Thomson's*" Screw AUGERS, Long and Short Screw;

450 Pots, 200 Bakepans and Covers, 440 spare Covers, 100 Griddles, 100 Frying Pans, and 60 Spiders, 5 bundles Long Handle Frying Pans.

Casks Cart Boxes,
7 Sheets LEAD, 1 Ton Lead PIPE, all sizes,
2 Tons SHOT, ass'd; 8 Ingots Block TIN,
5 Bales "*Griffin*" SCYTHES and Sickles,
3 Cases "*Hoole & Co's*" 5½, 6, 6½ and 7, Mill SAWS,
1 Do. ditto, Pit, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS,
1 Ton Iron Wire, assorted, No. 4 to 24,
1 Do. Spring Wire, assorted, also Copper and Brass WIRE,
1 Do. Spring STEEL, 18 Bundles Blister Steel, 10 do German do,
2 Cases Axe Steel, Octagon and Round Cast STEEL,
1 Cask "*Vicker's*" Mill and other FILES;
10 Blacksmith's ANVILS,
1 Cask Hammers and SLEDGES,
1 Basket Smiths' Vices, 7 Smiths' BELLOWS,
4 Casks Round Point SHOVELS,
22 Doz. SHOVELS and SPADES,
2 Casks Barn Door HINGES,
2 Casks Clout, Pump, Scupper and Boat Nails
1 Do Block Makers' RIVETS,
1 Do SAD IRONS;
2 Casks Block Bushes, 1 cask Iron WEIGHTS;
1 Do Chain Traces, 3 Casks Tea Kettles Preserving KETTLES and Saucepans,
2 Casks Butt and other HINGES,
1 Ton Sparrow-bills, 1 Case Guns and Pistols,
2 Bundles Wire Sieves and RIDDLES,
1 Cask London GLUE, 1 case BORAX,
6 Casks Raw and Boiled OIL,
"*Brandram's*" WHITE LEAD,
100 Kegs C, F, and Fowling GUN POWDER.

Casks containing LOCKS in every variety, Planes, BRUSHES, Fire Irons, Spoons, Screws, Latches, Rules, Plane Irons, and a very excellent assortment of BRASS GOODS, &c., &c., together with the Stock on hand, and a further supply shortly expected in the ships "Janet," "Pomona," "Kingston," and "John Woodal," are offered at such prices as will make it worthy the attention of purchasers. May 13th, 1851.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Clapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

Groceries! Groceries!
Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

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

With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,
JAMES MACFARLANE.
March 18. *Market Square.*

Superior Old Pale Brandy.
Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—

6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf

Mess Beef & Pork

40 BARRELS Mess BEEF, in Bond for Ship Stores; 50 barrels heavy Mess PORK, an extra article.
July 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

The Great Cough Remedy.
BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,
(The Original and Only Genuine,)

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

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

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 205 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.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN
HORSES.
CARLTON'S
FOUNDER OINTMENT,
For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S
RING-BONE CURE,
For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

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

FOR FEMALE AND MALE.
DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL,
Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without 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

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

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

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

FOR THE HAIR.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of Hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm 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.

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.

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

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