

privates and non-commissioned officers were entertained in front of the barracks. The Emperor, and Empress, who carried in her arms the Prince Imperial, came suddenly among them. The officers afterwards dined with their Majesties.

The United States Steamer *Arctic* sailed on the 11th from Queenstown for St. John's, N. F. They will make further soundings in the Atlantic on their way home.

MARKETS.—Consols, for money, 90½. Cotton firm. Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Flour 6d. lower.

Timber.—Yellow Pine 18d. to 20d. Birch 16d. to 20d. Deals £8 to £10.

THE KHERSONESE, we perceive by advertisement in another column, will leave Portland on Saturday next for Liverpool, calling at Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. We understand it is in contemplation to run this fine steamer to this port instead of Halifax.—*Courier*.

FREDERICTON CEMETERY.—The Reporter, after noticing some improvements that have recently been made in the Cemetery at the Seat of Government, remarks:—

"We trust that while these improvements are in progress, it will not be forgotten that General Balfour, who died here while administering the Government of the Province in 1811, lies buried in our grave yard without the slightest memorial of respect from the Colony. We would not advocate that kind of spurious Loyalty which shuts its eyes and follows the loudest cry of a rabble; but there is a specimen of another and a more devoted attachment to our country, which speaks on behalf of those who have died in her service, and claims on behalf of such the soldier's reward—the memorial of a monument.

CHEERING NEWS.—St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.—We are authorised to state, that the most favourable news has been received by the Mail, via Halifax, respecting our Railroad. The Seal of the old Company in England was affixed to the Deed of Agreement to transfer, at the general Meeting of Shareholders on the 28th August, and Mr. Byrne, the Secretary, expected to sail for this province by the middle of the present month, so that we may look for his arrival by the 26 or 27th inst.—St. Andrews Standard.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Western N. B. Baptist Association held its annual session at Jackson-town, County of Carleton, commencing on the 6th inst. We learn from a letter in the *Visitor* that this association consists of forty-nine churches; of which 31 were reported. The clear increase in these during the last year was 181. Twenty-five churches reported Sabbath schools, many of them in a flourishing state. The general state of the cause we should gather from the letter before us, is prosperous. Home Missions including the labours of Mr. Knight among the French population at the North shore were represented as encouraging. Mr. Rand's Indian Mission awakened deep interest.—The deliberation of the body closed with a Temperance meeting, in which says the writer of the letter in the *Visitor*, "our anti-temperance Governor was not forgotten; nor were his co-conspirators.—*Intelligencer*.

We are informed that a man of family named Corbett, has been committed to Queen's County Gaol, charged with causing the death of his wife by administering fly poison to her in a drink.—*Morning Courier*.

We understand Corbett has been discharged, there being no evidence to prove his guilt.—*Head Quarters*.

Our correspondent at Dalhousie, under date of Sept. 18, furnishes the following account of a melancholy accident, which occurred in that place:

"An occurrence of a very serious nature took place on Saturday last at the steam-mill lately erected here by Messrs. A. Ritchie & Co. About 10 a. m. a loud, strangely sounding report was heard, and immediately the mill was observed to be completely enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke and steam. One of the boilers had burst, casting brick, rods of iron, and scalding water in all directions; about ten feet of one end of the boiler was thrown a distance of thirty feet. On repairing to the spot it was with the sickening expectation of seeing a number of mangled bodies, but it was soon discovered that all the men had escaped injury with the exception of one of the firemen, who was scalded to such an extent that Dr. Taylor (who was promptly in attendance) had little hopes of his recovery.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS.—The steamer brought up, and landed here last evening, a company of the 76th Regiment. We understand that another company will shortly arrive, and that for the future there will be four companies, rank and file, as staff of the Regt., stationed in this City.—*H. Q.*

BOAT RACE BETWEEN NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NEW YORK.—Our Boat Victorious.—A telegraph despatch was received from Mr. Walter Welsh, at Boston, on Saturday evening, stating that the race with four-oared gigs, which took place that day, resulted in favour of the Sand Cove boat, by one minute and five seconds. The distance, we believe, was six miles, and the stakes were \$1000 a side.—We have not heard the time made by the winning boat.—*New Brunswick*.

A match between the Cricket Club of Fredericton and the St. John Club came off on the Barrack grounds on Thursday last, and resulted in favor of the Fredericton Club, who beat our Club on the first innings. The day was fine, and numbers were present on the occasion to witness this manly game.—*New Brunswick*.

#### HORRIBLE AFFAIR—CHILD CARRIED OFF BY A BEAR.

—One of those fearful incidents occurred near the village of Neshots, on Saturday last, which go so far as to create the thrilling interest in the written romance of the pioneer's life. Just before sunset, a child five years old was seized in the presence of its mother by a full grown bear, and in spite of its screams and the efforts of its mother, was borne off into the thicket. The alarm was given, and the men, with guns, and other weapons of destruction, commenced searching the woods, but up to Tuesday nothing had been found upon which to place a conjecture with reference to its fate. Bears are quite plenty in the neighborhood, but this is the first instance where human life has been sacrificed by them, though they have frequently carried off stock from the farmers, coming up, as in this case, to the door of the house.—*Manitowac (Wis.) Tribune*.

THE WAY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE ACT.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from San Francisco, on the 5th ult., says the *modus operandi* of trials for capital offences by the Vigilance Committee appears to be: A committee of inquiry, consisting of nine, first hears all the evidence on both sides, which evidence is submitted to the executive of twenty-nine, who give their verdict on it. Each of the sixty-six companies, severally consisting of about one hundred men, chooses three delegates as a sort of lower house to confirm or annul the vote of the upper house. The cost of the organization is about five hundred dollars a day, or fifteen thousand dollars per month.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—New York, Sept. 15.—Captain Rakeman of the brig *Cynthia*, arrived here to day from Rio Janeiro, reports there was a rumor there about a war between England and the United States, in consequence of which no cargo would be sent in American vessels, until the arrival of the English steamer which was daily expected.

NICARAGUA AFFAIRS.—Washington, Sept. 15.—It is understood that owing to the unsettled political condition of affairs in Nicaragua, no new Minister from that country will, at present, be received here.

We mentioned yesterday that a report prevailed in London that the Hon. C. P. Villiers had been appointed to succeed Mr. Crampton as British minister at Washington. We now learn that there is no doubt of the fact that gentleman's appointment to this country. Mr. Villiers is a member of Parliament, was President of the Crimean Commission, and is a member of the Board of Trade. He has accepted the appointment, and was preparing to leave England with as little delay as possible.—*N. Y. Herald, Sept. 17*.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—*Rumored Difficulty between Mexico and England*.—Private advices from Mexico, via Havana, mention reports of a serious difficulty between that country and the British Minister, and that the latter had demanded his passports. Orders had been transmitted to Havana for the British squadron there to proceed to Vera Cruz to enforce the demand of England. The commander of the British steamer *Tartar*, at Havana, was collecting a naval force, and would sail immediately.

RATTLESNAKES.—A Sonoma correspondent writes that a Mrs. Mathewson, living in that vicinity, killed a rattlesnake a few days since which measured four feet in length, and had ten rattles. His body was as large around as a man's arm above the elbow joint. In his bowels was found a good sized hare.—*Democratic State Journal (Cal.)*

The London *Times* makes the following statement of the flourishing condition of the British trade, founded on the returns of the board of trade of the exports of manufactures and produce of the first seven months of each of the three last years.

"And now that we come to the comparative statement of British trade for the first seven months of the three past years, it is gratifying to be able to announce that it has far more than recovered itself. We are speaking, let it be observed, not of all our exports, but simply of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture.—In the first seven months of 1854, when we were contemplating war, the exports amounted to £58,500,000; in the same period of last year, when our hands were tied, they reached only £51,000,000, in the first seven months of this year of peace they are £61,000,000. As a standard by which to measure the progress thus made take this simple fact, that the annual average of our exports from 1847 to 1852—not for seven months, as in the foregoing quotations, but for the whole year—was £66,500,000, or only £2,500,000 more than the return for the present year up to the end of last month. We are not as yet informed to what countries these exports are destined, and the only details afforded to relate to the description of the articles shipped. The value of the cotton manufactures, for example, that have been sent out, amounts to nearly £2,000,000 more than in all 1854—namely £15,500,000. The value, too, for the single month of July has increased, even while the quantity has diminished. Cotton, on the other hand, has not yet recovered the effects of the war; in 1854 the exports were £2,250,000; in 1855 they are less than that sum by £250,000.—Something may be said of a few other articles, such as woollen manufactures, silk stuffs, earthenware, saddlery and harness; but the great result is still in our favor, and gives promise of continued prosperity."

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.—Our files to June 21 have been received, well filled with discussions, descriptions of natives' manners and customs, narratives of excursions, and the like, in the production

of which the the Liberian writers seem to be improving. Perhaps the most important article is one recommending an amendment of the Constitution, so that the President shall be elected for four years instead of two, as at present. A principal argument is, that during a Presidential term of two years, the people have not sufficient time to get cool after one election, before they are excited by the approach of another; so that all the party rancor and even personal alienation which a canvas produces, is in danger of becoming permanent, to the political, moral, social and religious injury of the people. One of the most important items of news is the notice of John B. Jordan to sugar growers, that he has obtained a steam sugar mill, and will soon be ready to receive their cane at Bellevue Farm on the St. Pauls' river, and make their sugar for a toll of one-fourth of the net yield. One writer states that the mangrove swamps, formerly the terror of the country, are among its most valuable possessions, easily drained and made healthy and productive. He mentions one man who had bought or was about buying, 200 acres of them. Letters have been received in this city from Sinou County to June 21, from which it appears that the settlement was effected with the last of the rebel tribes on that day. The Bloopers submit to a fine of \$800; and the Beotchs and Sinous of \$1,000 each, besides making other important concessions. The scarcity of food, especially breadstuffs, in consequence of the war, still continued, but trade was reviving, and would probably soon bring relief.—In consequence of the new arrangement with the natives, the supply of palm oil was expected soon to exceed even that of Bassa Country.

THE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR, "HUSSAR."—Search for two millions of treasure lost when the British Man-of-War *Hussar* was sunk in Hell Gate, by striking against Pot Rock, in revolutionary times, has been for some time going on by a company formed in 1850, and called the "Worcester Hussar Company," the leading parties who have invested capital in the enterprise being capitalists of Worcester. At the time the *Hussar* sunk she had on board seventy American prisoners of war, which she was conveying to Newport, the prison ships at New York being full to overflowing. After an explanation of a newly invented sub-marine armor used on this occasion, the *Times* says:—A large variety of articles have been brought up from the wreck by the present Company. The human bones found have been principally disjointed sections of the human skeleton. Connected with the lower bones of a large number of arms, have been found manacles, thus, showing, evidently, that a part, if not all the Americans on board, were manacled and chained. A few days since an entire skeleton was found. A chain was connected with a manacle on the right wrist-bone. As for the amount of money thus far recovered, the company do not name the sum, though there can be but little doubt they are making it a paying enterprise. Nineteen gold guineas, taken out a few days since, were shown our reporter. These guineas bear date from 1711 to 1776. They were all of them in perfect condition. A piece was shown of three guineas, a crown and a half crown, found in contact with the gold, a sort of galvanic battery action had taken place, making the whole a compact mass. The effect upon various other metals and substances by their long submersion under water is worth noticing. Copper and lead are not changed; wrought iron looses in quantity, but retains its quality; with cast iron it is just the reverse, it retains its entire bulk but diminishes nearly one-third in weight. Wood shows the depredation of worms. Cocoa-nut shell drinking cups look as sound as fresh ones. But it is not for these trifles, or to note the changes upon the different articles submerged, that the present company have thus far pursued and continue pursuing their work.—Money—the recovery of \$1,800,000—is their sole aim and pursuit. The chief difficulty thus far encountered, is represented as being the trouble of getting away the decks and timbers of the vessel to gain access to the hold. This difficulty is stated as now nearly removed, so that what remains of the treasure unrecovered will shortly be removed.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAMILY.—The royal family of Oude has arrived at Southampton. Arrangements are about to be made for the speedy departure of the royal family for London, where magnificent apartments will be fitted up for them.—The whole number of servants of all grades attending on the royal family and suite are 71, viz., 51 male, and 21 female servants, three of the female servants devoting themselves entirely to the cooking for the Queen and Princess. No Brahmin has come over with the royal family. A Moolve, or priest of an inferior order, is, however, in their suite. His Sabbath is our Friday. Amongst the gentlemen also in their suite, is a Parsee, or fire-worshipper.

Russia has not suffered much in her trade from the late war. Commerce and manufactures are entered into to an extent never before manifested, and agriculture is everywhere flourishing under a beautiful harvest. The custom house at St. Petersburg is overwhelmed with business. The official journal at St. Petersburg says the number of travellers from that city to Moscow, in June, was a hundred and fifty thousand, and was likely to exceed two hundred thousand in July. There were many British, German, and French visitors in Russia, from the curiosity to witness her real internal condition.—Public improvements and free trade are the principal topics discussed in the newspapers.

We have intelligence from Kingston (Jamaica) to the 11th of August last. Several earthquake shocks have been experienced in Kingston and the Town of Falmouth. In Kingston the undulations appeared to have been from north to south. For days previous the weather was exceedingly hot.—About three hours before the earthquake, there was a very smart shower of rain. The *Falmouth*

*Post* says:—We regret to learn that the crops this year in Trelawny will be much less than we expected, in consequence of the severe drought which has been experienced. The Hon. S. J. Dallas has been called by the Governor to the Legislative Council of the Island. The Hon. Isaac Jackson died on the 3rd of August. Some of the journals denounce the Spanish traffic in slaves for Cuba.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains a list of 384 English non-commissioned officers and men who have received the French military medal for distinguished services in the Crimea. In the French army, the medal carries a pension of £4 per year; but it is not said whether or not the English are to receive the pension.

It is stated that on Sunday, the 24th, a young man was arrested at Biarritz, for attempting to force his way into the residence of the Emperor and Empress, on the pretext that he was a relative of his Majesty. It is alleged that he is mad, but an investigation is to be made to ascertain whether his madness be not feigned, and whether he had not some serious project in view.

Marseilles papers say that not more than 200,000 hectolitres of wheat have arrived in the course of the present month (the hectolitre is upwards of 2½ bushels.)

As a specimen of the damage done by the late inundations, the Mayor of Chappelle-sur-Lièvre, a village of only 3200 souls, has written to the papers to say that the damage done therein to the houses and crops was 1,946,294f. (upwards of £76,000.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope dated July 21. No slave traffic was going on in any part of the Cape station. The Caffres were quite tranquil in outward appearance, and it is said that the news of the emigration to the frontier of 10,000 of the British German Legion had been received by them with considerable dismay. Moseli, the great chief, having declared that if they came he should at once go further afield. The Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Wesleyan Missionary, had been murdered by the Caffres. Severe weather prevailed on the coast.

The New Orleans papers of the 9th inst. states that a search has been made of East Island, and thirty-three bodies have been recovered. Last island was again covered in part with water on Friday Aug. 29th, and from a distant view on the day following, the breakers seemed to be rolling high over the island. Strange would be the disposition of those who could make that place a permanent residence.

SEA-SICKNESS.—Who that has suffered from Sea-Sickness would not be glad to protect themselves and avoid against it, when they have occasion to sail upon the waters. G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic is a certain preventative and cure for that dreadful affliction. Take a wine-glassful just before sailing, repeat the dose every twelve hours for two days, and you will have no trouble from Sea-Sickness.

## HALL & FAIRWEATHER

Have removed to their former stand, Brick Building, Nos. 7 and 8

SOUTH MARKET WHARF,

where they will keep constantly on hand Superfine Flour, Family Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Rye Flour, Mess Pork, &c. &c.

St. John, N. B., April, 1856.

WORMS! WORMS!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions of the origin. The expelling agent has been found—Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURG, PA. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

FEMALES.—A few words to be read by maids, wives, widows, and the sex generally. How many young women lose their health and good looks while yet in the hey day of life by using improper medicines, or abstaining from proper medicine when such is required. Behold the young girl, verging into womanhood, prostrated with suffering, friends unable to prescribe or dictate, yet wishing to do both; to such Holloway's Pills would be found an invaluable blessing, as they correct the obstructions in their health. To the mother at the turn of life they are also equally invaluable, and enable the adult thus to pass through that dangerous period of woman's existence, saving them from that immense amount of bodily suffering they otherwise too often endure.

## New Advertisements.

### NOTICE.

THE Ratepayers of Richmond are hereby notified that the Revised Lists, prepared by the Subscribers, under 13 Victoria, Chapter 87, are posted up at the Post Office, Richmond; the School House in the Wilson settlement; and Mr. Tomkins' Store, at M. Kenville's Corner.

WM. GEAY,  
OLIVER HUMPHILL, } Rev. Srs.  
WILLIAM FORREST, }

Richmond, Sept. 18, 1856. 2w5