

occasion, in various places, of much violence.

The city of San Francisco continues to improve, notwithstanding the commercial embarrassments under which it is suffering.

The mining prospects continue quite as encouraging as they have been at any previous time, and the returns of the exportation of gold is not, it is said a fair indication of the success of the miners.

The yield of breadstuffs this year is far in excess of any previous season, and it is estimated that more wheat and flour will be thrown upon the market than will be required for consumption in eighteen months.

News had reached San Francisco of the arrival of a French expedition of 500 men on board the ship Challenge. All the men had been enrolled in the Mexican service and were awaiting the arrival of Count Rousset Bourbon, at Mazatlan, and it was rumoured that he and the French expeditionists would read a revolution in Sonora.

There have been a great influx of Chinese emigrants.

John Taper editor of the Stockton Journal killed James Mansfield, editor of the republican, in a street fight.

From Panama—An earthquake occurred at Panama on the 10th inst., which caused considerable damage.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE PANIC.—There appears to be a universal panic prevailing the City and Country, owing to the recent sudden deaths in St. John and suburbs. On our way to town on Friday we passed (between Hampton and St. John) six waggons loaded with household furniture, on top of which might be seen crowded together women and children; while some (including men) were walking on foot, as if they had been riding in turns. We learned at the Hammond River bridge, that since Monday half a dozen waggons as an average had passed over each day. Perhaps there never was such a circumstance anywhere, since the people of Moscow evacuated their City, on the approach of Napoleon's grand army in 1812. All this has a terrible effect in the Country. False reports travel apace. But in this withdrawal from the City of whole families, the people in the Country have something before their eyes, they think to confirm their worst impressions. At Hampton we were informed that there were thirty coffins, on their way to the Cemetery, passed over 'the Bridge' on Wednesday. Then again, all sorts of horrible and effecting stories are told—as, for instance, a woman and all her children died in the same room, there they lay for several days, no one venturing to go near the house to bury the dead. These stories go down all the better, whenever they appear the worse, or are told with interest. Again, some unscrupulous persons from the City seem to take great pains on their way into the country, in giving tragical accounts. Now, however sickly the place is, and the misery that is to be seen, these things amount to nothing whatever in comparison to the size of the stories told. It must be admitted by every one that our City is far from being in a healthy state; and we do not blame those who are timid for going to the country for a few days. If people have not resolution enough to face death, they do well to withdraw, for fear is one of the worst predisposing causes known to the cholera. There is considerable suffering and privation, however attending these migratory movements. We learn that there are several poor families dwelling in the bushes, in the vicinity of Musquash, with scarcely any covering over their heads; and that the suffering of women, and helpless children, a few days since, when it rained so heavily, was quite pitiful. No doubt there will be much sickness and death owing to exposures like these. Our streets appear to be half deserted. Business is all but suspended—but, it hangs by a healthy thread—all that has been lost by the absence of customers for a few weeks, will in a week or two more, be made up to our merchants by an extra demand, as people must be supplied—so that the reaction will be more perceptible than the usual day by day progress.

We hope that the Board of Health will do their utmost in order to obtain correct information as to the number of death per day, and publish it. Truth in this, as in many other cases, is a thousand times less to be feared, than falsehood. If fifty die in a day publish it—for if that were the number and the information kept back, it would be magnified into two hundred and fifty. If the facts are not published, then the Board of Health are answerable, in consequence, for the mischievous reports that circulate. If the Physicians cannot all be got to hand in a report, we would suggest that a circular be sent to the Sexton or Overseer, of each of the Cemeteries and Burial Grounds, and thereby ascertain the number of interments each day. From the aggregate, an average could be struck as to the number of persons who had died of the ordinary diseases of the country. In all other places this and every other sort of information can be got—why

not in St. John as well? During the time of the cholera in Halifax in 1834, the Board of Health published a bulletin every day at 4 o'clock. Our Board of Health can get the information just as well if they will take the trouble.

We learn that only one out of four that are attacked die. A medical gentleman informs us that if there was an hospital, where destitute women and children could be sent, when first attacked, many a life might have been saved. As it is, the Doctors are all but worn out; and in many cases where they prescribe, their orders are not attended to, sometimes from poverty, and sometimes from ignorance. Had the Board of Health taken proper steps to provide a suitable hospital before the panic had got so high, there would have been very little trouble. We feel sorry to have to speak so, but really there is occasion for it.

The following is published by the Board as the returns furnish them—from

Tuesday, 26th noon, to Wednesday noon.	No. of Deaths in the City,	6
	“ in Portland & Indiantown,	14
Wednesday noon, to Thursday noon.	No. of Deaths in the City,	5
	“ in Portland & Indiantown,	18
	Total No. of Deaths in 48 hours,	43
Thursday noon, to Friday noon.	No. of Deaths in the City,	7
	“ in Portland,	17
	Total	24

Board of Health, }  
St. John, July 29th, 1854. }

Reports from Drs. Travers, Botsford, Beatey, and Harding; Robert Payne, Esq., and Capt. Scoullar, shew the number of deaths for the last 24 hours, to be—

In the City,	11
Portland and Indiantown,	22—33
By order of the Board,	
Thos. McAvity, Clerk.	

Up to 12 o'clock on Sunday.

Deaths in the City for the 24 hours, up to Yesterday (30th) at 12 o'clock,	9
Do. in Portland and Indiantown,	21
Total number in 24 hours,	30

The Admiral was but seven years old, and a great favorite with the travelling public. Her cargo was valued at \$100,000; among it were \$40,000 worth of bonded goods, received by the last Cunard steamer and destined for St. John, included in which was \$15,000 worth of broadcloths, the property of one man. This portion of the cargo was probably insured in England. The boat was owned by the Eastern Steamboat Co., and was not insured.

The British Government have purchased the steamer Himalaya, as a transport ship, for £140,000.

TERRIFIC STORM.—We never remember in Saint John experiencing so much rain, thunder, and lightning, as we were visited by yesterday morning. Between 12 and 4 o'clock the rain poured down in cataracts, accompanied by the most terrible peals of thunder we ever heard. The reports came nearly as fast as the flashes, showing that the electric fluid was all about us, and we believe there was scarcely a person in the city but that felt great concern for his safety. The full amount of damage caused by the lightning, has not yet come to our knowledge.

The tower on the Valley Church in Portland, was struck and very much injured. The building on the Block House Hill, owned by Mr Chubb, rear of Mr Gove's house, was a good deal damaged; the electric fluid passed down the north west corner of the roof, near the belfry, which was splintered—it then passed through the centre of the building, and forced its way out at the southern side. A store on Mr Fairweather's wharf, York Point, was damaged. A ship lying off Reed's Point, had one of her masts damaged.

CANADA.

Death of a British Officer.—Albany, July 27.—A despatch from Quebec announces the death of Col. Hogarth, commanding the 26th Regiment of British Infantry, in that city, of cholera on Monday. He commanded the regiment during the Gayazzi riots.

WHEAT CROP IN CANADA.—We learn from a gentleman who has traversed Canada, from London to Montreal, and visited much of the interior, that the wheat crop of Upper Canada, will far exceed that of any other year in its amount.

It is estimated that a third more was sown last year than the year before and it all looks flourishing. The surplus last year is estimated at 7,000,000 bushels. This year it is calculated the surplus will reach 12,000,000 bushels. Estimating the price at only \$1.50 per bushel, it gives the farmers alone \$18,000,000 for wheat alone, for a foreign market.

The Canadian farmers last year enjoyed great prosperity, and this season bids fair to add largely to the contents of their coffers.—The united circulation of the banks is over 22,000,000. Of this sum, it is estimated full 15,000,000 is now in the hands of the farmers.

The notes of the banks do not return upon them sufficiently for ordinary transactions of the day, and hence there is a great scarcity of currency for daily business. Every bank in the Province has made application for increase of capital, to the amount of \$15,000,000. The Cannucks are becoming rapidly a go-a-head people.

Thousands of labourers are wanted to secure the grain harvest. The railroads now employ all the labourers ordering, at high wages.—Rochester American.

UNITED STATES.

THE PICTOU MINES.—Orders have been received in this city, by telegraph, from the agents of the Pictou mines, to discontinue sending vessels for coal for the space of one month. There were 13,000 tons of shipping in port the 18th inst.—Boston Courier.

SCARCITY OF SALT.—Capt. Kendall, of the bark Kezia, which arrived at Boston on Thursday, from Rio Janeiro, touched at Turks Island, Inagua and Fortune Island, but no salt was to be had at either place.

It is proposed to drain Beaver Lake, in Indiana, and thus bring nearly one hundred square miles of rich, arable lands into cultivation.

Subscriptions for the relief of the suffering families of the ill-fated passengers on board the City of Glasgow are going on in Philadelphia.

The Portland Advertiser states that the Steamer Governor has been sold to Colonel John Goddard, of that city, who intends to put her upon the Boston, Portland and Saint John route immediately.

NEW YORK.—On Saturday afternoon, July 22, the Rev. Mr McKenna, Pastor of the James street Catholic Church, fell suddenly dead in the chapel from the effects of the heat.

On account of the great heat of the weather, many workmen have been compelled to avoid their out-door work.

British American Friendly Society.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the British American Friendly Society, begs respectfully to solicit attention to the claims which this Institution has to public countenance, and to invite all classes of the community, to become members of it, that they may partake of its benefits.

The British American Friendly Society was established at Montreal, about twelve months ago, for the mutual relief of its members, during old age, sickness, and infirmity. It is designed to carry out a comprehensive system of benevolence; and is composed of professional men, merchants, mechanics, farmers, and working-men, associated for mutual protection, in case of sickness, accident, and death.

It has long been a matter of surprise, that Institutions of this kind, have not been brought to the notice of, and within the reach of all, especially the working classes. The Savings' Bank it is true, is an excellent institution, but at most, it will afford only limited relief in the hour of need. It will cheerfully return what it has received, with interest, but no more.

The admirable order of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, afford aid in the hour of need to any worthy brother, twelve months after his admission, but as a benefit society, even the order of the Sons is surpassed by the British American Friendly Society.

The following Table shows the amount of benefits paid each member under 50 years of age.

YEARLY PAYMENTS to secure in sickness, or during incapacity for labor, the following sums weekly:

Weekly Benefits	Weekly Benefits	Weekly Benefits	Weekly Benefits	Weekly Benefits
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
Yearly Payment	Yearly Payment	Yearly Payment	Yearly Payment	Yearly Payment
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 15 0	1 2 6	1 10 0	2 5 0	3 0 0

In addition to the above, an admission fee of 10 shillings, currency, will be charged the first year, which must be paid at the time of making the application, and the yearly payment may be made within thirty days thereafter.

The yearly payments must be made within 30 days from date of application, when you immediately become a Benefit Member.

The scale of annual payments, and weekly benefits adopted and the British American Friendly Society, is based on the experience of the past century, and surely it is liberal enough. Where is the young man among us, be he a farmer, a mechanic, a clerk, a merchant, or even a labourer, who cannot lay by £3 per annum, secur to £2 per week, in case of sickness, or inability to attend to his duties.

The subscriber, in calling the attention of the public to this institution, and soliciting their favor and co-operation does so with the fullest confidence, that it is based upon as safe a system, as any that experience and well-founded calculation, can devise, and he trusts that the industrious and correct thinking men of the community, will feel it to be alike their duty and interest, to connect themselves with it.

The Monthly Monitor, a paper published by the society at Montreal, containing the constitution, rules, regulations, and every information relative to the society, may be procured at the office of the agent, gratis, for examination.—To members it is free.—To non-members it is 2s. 6d. per annum.

Applications for membership will be received by the subscriber, at the Post Office, Chatham, where certificates of membership will be issued and claims paid.

JAMES CAIE, Agent.

GLASGOW HOUSE, Commercial Buildings.

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals, from Great Britain and United States, a large and varied

Stock of Dry Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. Consisting of the following Articles, viz:

West of England blue and black BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot do. Plain and Fancy Doeskins, blk Cassimere, Fancy Tweeds, Vestings, American Sateenets, black Russel Cord, plain and printed Mole-skins.

Blankets, Flannels, gray and white Cottons, 8-4 grey Shirting, Jean Stripes, Hungarian Gingham, plain Derrys, Bedsticks and Striped Bedding, Osnaburg, grey and white Jean, Denims, blue striped and Fancy Shirtings, Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Damasked Linen Table Cloths, Table Covers, Towling, Apron and Bed Checks, Russia Duck Canvas Padding, and Tailors' Trimmings.

Rich DRESS GOODS, in Organdy, Shot, Cassian and Australian Crape Robes, Muslin, Alpaca and DeLain Robes, printed Muslin, DeLaines, and Cashmeres, plain and figured Lustres, rich blue Lama, colored Coburgs and Orleans, Fancy Gingham, printed Muslins in Dresses, printed Calicoes, Scotch Homespun, Corded Shirts, black and colored Silks, Brocade do., rich placid Silks in Dresses, Satins, white and colored Sarsanets, black Crape, black and Colored Velvets.

Long and square printed Cashmere Shawls, long and square Wool do., plain and embroidered black Drabs, and white do., Gents' black and Fancy Silk Neck Handkerchiefs, and Opera Ties, Silk Pocket do., Ladies' Velvet and Silk Neck Ties, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconet, Book, Mull, Swiss and Check Muslins, Lencoes, blue, pink and white Tartan Muslins, fancy silk Parasols in great variety, Umbrellas.

BONNETS, in Tuscan, Dunstable, Rice, Straw, and Fancy do., Bonnet Shapes, Mens' and Yonths' Straw Hats, Misses Straw do., Boys' Beaver Hats, Dunramond and Kossuth do., Childrens' Hoods, and Booties, plain and fancy Cloth Caps, Ladies' and Gents' black, white, and colored Kid Gloves, silk, cotton and lisk Thread do., black Lace, Mitts and Gloves, Hosiery, in large variety, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, plain Satin and Lutestring, do. Cap Flowers, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts and under Sleeves, Black Lace Veils, Ladies' Dress Caps, Insertions, Laces, Edgings, plain and Fancy Nets, Illusion Lace, black and white Silk Lace, white and colored Stays, Childrens' corded do., white and colored Counterpanes, Cotton Shirts, plain and embossed Casbins, rolled Lining Cotton, grey, black, and Slate Holland, black figured Aprons, fancy Cotton do., Cotton Handkerchiefs, fancy Dress Trimmings, in Gimp Fringes, &c.

Printed Oil Cloths and Centres, Letter and Note Paper, Cotton Warp and Bating, India Rubber Braces, Brussel and Venetian Carpet Bags, Trunks, Ready-Made Clothing, a choice assortment, Mens' and Boys' Summer Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers and under Shirts. A few sets Tin Covers, Jewelry and Small Ware, c. Also, Soap, and Hardware.

Good TEA warranted, at 1s. 9d. per lb. THOMAS WALSH & Co. N. B. Clothing made to order and a good fit Warranted. Highest price for Country Socks and Homespun. Chatham, 10th June, 1854.

ON THE Philosophy of Marriage and the Secret Infirmities of Youth and Maturity

WITH FIFTY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL. In a Sealed Envelope, price 2s. 6d., sterling. SELF-PRESERVATION: an Analytical Investigation of the Physiology and Functions of Marriage, in all the bearings in which the important subject affects the health and happiness of man, with its disqualifications, and impediments, tracing their origin to the effects of juvenile solitary habits, youthful excess, tropical climates, or close study; followed by practical remarks, founded on twenty years experience in the treatment of impuissance, nervous debility, local weakness, spermatorrhoea, syphilis, and all diseases of the urinary and generative system. Illustrated by fifty Coloured Engravings on the anatomy of the reproductive organs and their relative conditions in health and disease. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D., No. 37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Martineau Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to point out the fearful consequences resulting from certain habits, irregularities and excesses, which have produced more misery in youth, degradation in manhood, and premature decay at all stages of life, than perhaps, any other class of disease known to modern pathologists. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled. The contents embrace the origin, effects, prevention and treatment of the deplorable catalogue of maladies connected with nervous debility, exhaustion of the vital energies, prostration of mental and physical capacity, local and general weakness, acute and chronic spermatorrhoea, and their endless modifications. The treatment adopted is founded on experience gained in the most celebrated schools of medicine, and by the most eminent practitioners, both in Great Britain and Continental Europe. Every peculiarity relating to physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the diseases incidental to the generative system is clearly explained, and the means of immediate relief and ultimate cure described in detail. The professional reputation of Dr. La'Mert, who has taken the most distinguished medical and academic honours, at home and abroad, is in itself a sufficient guarantee that those who may place themselves under his care will, in every instance, meet with that delicate consideration and inviolable secrecy which are so requisite in the treatment of these cases.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extensive sale of this work, which has now attained its sixtieth edition, several spurious and imperfect copies are in circulation. The genuine edition can be had only from the Author or his advertised agents.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co., price 2s. 6d. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, at the Gazette's Office; Montreal, Mr Dawson, bookseller.

Nov. 12 1854.