St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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Mutual Insurance Companies.

JONATHAN FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZENAS HYDE, } Directors.
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, Solicitor.
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, Secretary.

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, GEORGE THOMAS, THOMAS BERRY, R. M. } Esquires.
I. WOODWARD, Agent.
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
St. John, N. B.
August 26.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
May 1 Duke Street, St. John, N.

HOOLEY'S
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

THOMAS GOW,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
Next Assembly Rooms, Germain Street,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Pumping, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—On the most approved principles
LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD SPOUTS made to order.
July 2, 1853. THOMAS GOW.

HAS RECEIVED THE PRIZE.
KENNAY & SCHIEFER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£50	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	45	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	45	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	0	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuns legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-2 Octaves to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianos tuned and repaired. March 18th.

Genevo, Ale, Barley, &c.
Landing from the ships "Barbara" and "Lisbon" from London:—
20 HHDS. fine Pale GENEVA;
50 bbls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
30 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Sarsaparilla, Prince's; 1 cask Nutmegs;
3 cases Liquorice JUICE;
4 casks Pickles, } "Crosse & Blacks."
3 do. Sauces, }
Ex "Selects from Glasgow;"
5 Puncs. Campbelton WHISKY;
10 hhds. } Fine Pale GENEVA;
10 gr. casks }
20 matts Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
5 bales Wrapping PAPER;
15 boxes Tobacco Pipes, } very superior;
25 do. Woodstock, do }
15 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 bbls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 1, Dock-street.

SALT FISH, MOLASSES, &c. &c.
SIX HUNDRED Bags Liverpool SALT;
200 Boxes Digby Smoked HERRINGS;
10 Barrels American Mess PORK;
10 do. Prime do.;
20 Tierces and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
20 Hhds. SUGAR; 10 Brls. do.;
10 Brls. Fine Bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
25 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 Brls St. John Manufacture Soap;
25 Boxes CANDLES; 25 Brls. Rye Flour;
20 Barrels Sausages; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Hogsheads PIPES; 10 Kegs Tobacco;
With a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at low rates for good pay.
Nov. 1854 Dock TREENAILS, 10 to 24.
Nov. 18. Pickles. G. M. BURNS.

☞ COUGHS & COLDS.—Just received and for sale by October 28. FELLOWS & CO.

NEW GOODS.
NOVELTY CLOTHING STORE
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STREET.
W. HUNTER,
HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATION from Great Britain and the United States, has now on hand, and offers For Sale at his usually low prices, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season—
to which connects or
Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Mohair CLOTHS, with numerous other materials suitable for Over Coats; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., &c.
VESTINGS—In Silk Velvet, Plush, Satins, Quiltings, &c., &c.
The Clothing Department—The largest and most varied assortment of CLOTHING in the Province—cut and made up on the premises. The assortment being continually kept up, having a great number of hands employed.
The Furnishing Department comprises a general assortment of Gent's White and Fancy Shirts Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Fancy Ties, Mufflers, Socks, Braces, Umbrellas Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Snow Stockings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins.
The principle on which this Establishment was first commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction to the public for the last five years, is still continued—that is
No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.
Nov. 24, 1854. R. HUNTER.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade
AT
COMMERCE HOUSE,
KING STREET.
OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Terrett":
1st Packages, of English and French Goods,
Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every discription of
WOOLLENS, LINENS, COTTONS,
SILKS, Fancy Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,
and SMALL WARES, of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.
HOUSE FURNISHING.
NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing houses, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.
Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MORESNS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Lace Muslins, very rich;
Silk and Worsted DAMASKS;
Crimson and Green, Fine Cotton
Red Velvet, Pile, and Tapes CARPETINGS;
Wonderful Only Red Kidderminster Carpets &c.;
Sheeting Rugs, Sheepskin and Goat Mats;
NUGGETS, from 4 4 to 12 4;
English and American Floor Oil CLOTHS, also Oilcloths, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, Quilts and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c. Oct. 4.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.
50 BARRELS MACKEREL,
100 Dzn. HOMESPUN SOCKS.
700 Lbs. CHEESE.
30 Quintals COD FISH, for Sale
October 26. C. H. PEARS, South Wharf

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverly House.*
MANUFACTURES of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c. Also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.
Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything intrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms. J. D. MABEE.
Hampton Village, K. C., Sept. 29, 1854.

BURNING FLUID.—5 bbls. superior ex "Thomas," from Boston.
March 24. W. O. SMITH.

German Toys.
On Consignment.
THE Subscriber has just received 6 Cases of GERMAN TOYS, which he will Sell by the CASE at a very small advance.
Ladies' Primettes, Braids, Ringlets, &c., &c.
August 4. [Courier] WM. MAJOR.

Children's Socks and Stockings.
45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN.

GRANITE HALL, No. 1 Dock Street.
JUST RECEIVED:
WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS;
Do. do. CASSIMERES;
Double and Single Mill'd Fancy DOESKINS;
Twists and Scotch TWEEDS;
Black and Fancy Silk and Satin VESTINGS;
Superior coloured VELVETS;
Do. Black Silk do.;
Do. Silk Plush VESTING, variety of shades;
Black, Dark Blue, Brown BEAVERS;
Double Mill'd Black CLOTH, for Over Coats, a superior article;
Mohairs, Whitneys, Pilots, &c., in great variety.
GREEN'S!
Gentlemen wishing a Garment made in a neat and substantial manner, at a low price, will get just the article they want by calling at this establishment.
November 3. THOMAS R. JONES.

Fall Importations.
FRANCIS NEILL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Queen Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.
RECEIVED per Ships "Joseph Terrett," and "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Mohair Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHES; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plain Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavy Kerseys; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburghs" and Luster "Coburghs."
READY-MADE CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT.
500 Mens and Boys' OVER COATS—in Mohair, Beaverskin, Witney, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, made and Trimmed in the best style;
French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS, Kossuth and every descriptions of Winter Vests; 2000 pair of PANTALOONS from 5s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Texture and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Buffaloes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffaloe and Seal skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of every description; Mu-hrat FURS, Beaver and Seal Skin CAPS; Beaver and Kossuth HATS and every description of Outfitting GOODS at this Establishment.
If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction.
Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.
F. NEILL.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1854.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURES.
For Spring and Summer Trade.
GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain Bottees;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

ON HAND—A Full Supply of
BALM, 1000 Flowers; Morison's PILLS;
Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT;
Lozenges; PULMONIC WAFERS;
Redding's RUSSIA SALVE;
Cockle's Anti-Bilious PILLS;
Dr. Ayer's CATHARTIC;
Berry's TRYCOPHEROUS;
Buchan's Hungarian BALSAM;
Spohn's Elixir of Health;
And all the new proprietary MEDICINES, with a superb assortment of the French, English and German CHEMICALS, Glass Ware, Drugs, Essential OILS, &c. &c. Warranted pure and genuine.
July 21. FELLOWS & CO.

FASHIONABLE FURS,
Received at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, No. 17, King street,
Ex steamers "America," "Europa," & "Imperial"
LADIES' Fashionable FURS—newest styles,—Hand richest Furs, warranted genuine from first houses in the trade; Gents' Fur Caps—in north and south sea Beaver, Otter, and Nutria; Gents' Fur Caps—in North and south sea beaver, otter, and nutria Gent's Fur Gloves, in mink, seal, and british sable, long and short make; Gents' Fur Coats; Otter Mufflers, and Fancy Fur SLEIGH BONES; Youth's and Children's Fur CAPS, and satin Velvet HATS; Gent's French satin Velvet HATS—from Paris, New York and Boston; ladies Gloves and Mitts, in Cloth and Fur, large variety; UMBRELLAS—in silk alpacka, and gingham; Cloth and Storm Caps, Kossuth Hats, Reversable and India Rubber Coats; Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Wool Mats and Furnishing GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.
☞ FURS, HATS, and CAPS manufactured to order.
November 24. LOCKHART & CO.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

CHEAP TOP COATS!
IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A
CHEAP TOP COAT,
Go to J. GARRETT & CO., Corner of King and Cross Streets.
☞ There you can suit yourself from 20s. to 25s. cash. December 8.

New Landing from Liverpool:
AND OFFERING FOR SALE:—
40 PANES best PLATE GLASS, from 24 inches wide to 50 long.
—ALSO—
500 Lbs. Cross FEATHERS;
50 Kegs GINGER and MUSTARD;
3 Bls. Bleached African Root GINGER;
200 Lbs. Button BLUE; 100 lbs. NUTMEGS;
100 Boxes Raisins; 750 lbs. Cooking Raisins;
150 Cooking Glass PLATES;
12 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
12 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR.
JOHN KINNEAR,
St. John, December 1.

BRITISH HOUSE,
No. 17, King Street.
The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA;"
330 Pieces Black COBURGS, assorted;
200 do. Black Alpaccas and Lustres, assorted;
50 do. Mourning Dress Goods, do;
20 do. Black CRAPE, do;
With an immense variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.
Sept. 1, 1854. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

TEN Barrels Northern Clover SEED—For Sale by G. M. BURNS,
April 14. South-Market-wharf.

50 cts. Cures without Medicine Inconvenience, or Expense by
DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves 50 times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel Stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, wakefulness, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

DU BARRY DE BARNY, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

URASE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General,
London, Dec 2, 1847.

The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry & Co., that the Revalenta Arabica they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor Russia, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—STUART DE DECIES."

Cure No. 49,832—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food— Maria Jolly,

Hadgeburg, 16th Sept. 1853.

My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution.—The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine seemed powerless to even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study, and treats it with Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect a state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. It is with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of Du Barry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers.

GRITZ, M.D.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 30 September, 1853.

I have tried Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz.: CATCH OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect, not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing to cancer of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs; it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GATTIKER,

Plymouth, May 9th, 1851

For the last few years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have for many years past.

J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—The lady for whom I ordered our food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to have recourse to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick sence, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You at liberty to publish this letter, if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferer.

THOMAS WOODHOUSE,

Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk,

Cure No. 47,121—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool; a cure of ten year's dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability.

Cure No. 3,906—Thirteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.

Athol-street, Perth. James Porter.

Practical Experience of Dr. Gries in Consumption.

DR. WURZER'S TESTIMONIAL.

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.

This light and present Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the kidneys and bladder, strictures and haemorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.

DR. RUD. WURZER.

AGENTS.

Montreal—William Lyman & Co. and Savage & Co.
Quebec—Messrs. Musson & Co.
Toronto—Lyman Brothers & Co.
Kingston, Canada West—E. W. Palmer.
St. John's, Newfoundland—T. McConnan.
Halifax, Nova-Scotia—John Naylor, Esq.
St. John, New-Brunswick—T. WALKER & SON

Prices of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.
1 lb 4s.; 2 lb 7s.; 5 lb 16s.; 12 lb 33s.
Super refined Quality—1 lb 6s.; 2 lb 10s.; 5 lb 32s.; 10 lb 50s.

St. John, July 1, 1854.

Poetry.

MORAL OF THE PAST YEAR.

O'er hill and dale, in surging sea, the waving
corn fields smile,
Bringing good store to rich and poor of England's
merrie isle;
And many a heart beats gratefully, beams brightly
many a heart,
As the stalwarth farmers gather in the kindly
fruits of earth.

But white-robed peace droops down and dies, as
from a serf-trod shore,
Comes o'er the land, like flash of brand, the
gathering din of war;
Where sword to sword, and hand to hand, in
brotherhood advance,
The warriors of England, the chivalry of France!

And whilst with peaceful scythe we cut the poppy-
bannered grain;
Whilst crimson War his harvest reaps on the sad
battle plain;—
Comes yet another enemy, with pain, and ruth,
and blight,
To mow another harvest-field—to wage a darker
fight!

A Giant-King, a dread disease, with poison in his
breath;
At each uplifting of his hand sure pestilence and
death;
At every shaking of his torch the human ashes
fall
Thickly as leaves when autumn waves the year's
black Winter pall.

In every town he has his court; in every street his
slaves,
Who deftly ply their hidden work, filling the
crowded graves;
Miasma, dank Malaria, man-bred in drain and
sewer,
Who strike their blow as reapers mow, so steadily,
so sure.

In the squalid den of pallid men, where thousands
meet their doom,
As from the moil of daily toil they crowd from
mine and loom;
In earthground lair, in garret bare, where Avarice
is content
To barter health for sordid wealth, men's lives for
cent per cent.

In a dank, unhealthy cellar a mother's cheek is
wet,
A little chair is empty there—a heart more empty
yet;
The blush upon a young wife's face shall know its
place no more,
It writes, in one red line of blood, the sorrows of
the poor!

But the sorrows of the poor man are the rich man's
trouble too,
And every hour of Apathy shall England surely
rue!
Not alone in dens of squalor hath this Giant-King
his lair,
With deathly steps he grimly creeps up many a
marble stair!

In such a day small right to pray, when in each
street, each lane,
No drain or sewer, with *breath impure*, but has its
list of slain!
Scant right to call on God to move this evil from
our door,
If man cares naught for brother man, and the rich
forget the poor!

Oh brothers! In this day of death, think less of
class and creed,
And what you can for fellow-man, *do* in this hour
of need;
Let workmen come to decent home, not to an
earthen wild,
When in huddled heap at midnight sleep, man,
wife, girl, stranger, child!

Drive out the blight with air and light! Instead
of sickening gloom,
In this all glorious world of ours, give men fair
elbow-room;
Some outlet for the fancy; some interest in their
kind;
Some cheering ray of holiday; some sunlight for
the mind!

Of the harvest lately garnered in, by Man was
sown the grain;
'Twas Man's device God prospered, on ALMA's well
fought plain;
Heaven helpeth those who help themselves. Go
forth with faith and love,
Remembering, what Ye cannot do, will be done
by His above.

AT THY PERIL.

"Am I my brother's keeper?"
Awake from dreams to-day!
Arise three, careless sleeper,
Cast not the thought away.
Thou from a golden chalice
Dost drink the ruby wine,
Thine home a stately palace,
Where wealth and splendor shine.

"Art thou thy brother's keeper?"
Life's page to the reads fair,
But gaze a little deeper,
And other tales lie there,
With sullen look and stolid,
'Mid wretchedness and strife,
Beneath you root-tree squalid,
How drags thy brother's life?

"Art thou thy brother's keeper?"
Swift as the viewless wind,
Speeds on one mighty Reaper
His harvest sheaves to bind;
His earliest prey find shelter
Where vice and misery swelter
In hot-beds ripe for Death.

"Art thou thy brother's keeper,"
One course the ice doth run,
Nor Volga's stream nor Danube
Bars out this ruthless Hun.
Who shall the myriads number,
This "Scourge of God" may kill?
While sunk in selfish slumber
Securely dream ye still?

Thou art thy brother's keeper,
This charge thou canst not flee,
The path of right grows steeper
Daily to him, to thee.
A reckoning shall be taken,
A reckoning stern and deep,
Woe! unto those who waken
Then first from the careless sleep!

Thou art thy brother's keeper,
War, pestilence, and dearth,
These besems of the Sweeper
Invade the homes of earth.
A Blackened path and sterile
Conducts them to thy door,
And at thy proper peril
Dost thou neglect the poor!

—*Household Words.*

WHO SHALL BE HEIR?—A millionaire in Paris, about dying, has intimated to the crowds of relatives who daily swarm around his bed, that he would select as his heir, any one of them who chooses to bind himself to accompany his body to the vault and remain there for six months. During this period, he engaged that sumptuous repast shall be provided daily in the charnel house; and at the end of twelve months, he will settle 20,000 francs per annum, on the sharer of his grave.

RUSSIA AND THE CZAR.

The following article, which cannot fail to be read with much interest at the present moment, has been contributed by a foreigner of historic celebrity:—

Russian society—that is to say, aristocratic society on the surface resembles the society of other European countries, but on the whole it differs from it. It has two centres—St. Petersburg and Moscow. In St. Petersburg it is the court, or rather Nicholas himself, who fashions society according to his desires. It bears entirely the official stamp; preponderance is given to the officers, and to the high officials of the state. Dance, feasts, music, and ballet occupy the attention; politics and science are excluded from fashionable life. Times have changed since the epoch of Catherine, who liked to be praised by Voltaire and the French Encyclopedists as a protectress of literature; they differ also from the epoch of Alexander, who delighted in the mystical dreams and sentimental philanthropy of Madame Krudener. Both Sovereigns allowed to science some liberty; and Derzhavin the poet, and Karamsin the historian, could, with the full approbation of the court, publish such compositions as now might be visited by banishment to the Caucasus. It is true, towards the end of their reign, both Catherine and Alexander became more cautious, and drew the fetters of censorship tighter; yet their reign, as compared with that of Nicholas, was a reign of liberty. In the eyes of the present Czar, science and literature are too dangerous tools for despotism—a two-edged sword, which he does not like to wield, though he often becomes furious that the attacks on Russia cannot be met by the official Russian authors in a readable shape. Jealous of his power, he hates and fears any of his subjects whose name becomes known without the previous permission of his government. The fame of his generals throws an additional splendour on the Czar, who has selected them for the command of his armies. He can unmake, by putting them into some obscure corner of his empire. But an author may become popular without the emperor's leave; and though he sends him to Siberia, as he did with Bestusheff, or to the Caucasus, as happened to Lermontoff, their thoughts cannot be banished, their exile does but enhance the excitement of the public, and the desire to read their productions. The Czar, with all his unlimited power, cannot create talents, nor can he destroy their results. Still, Nicholas attempts to put down the spirit of independent Russian authors, by withholding from literature the imperial approbation; it is not fashionable in St. Petersburg to become an author. Nicholas is surrounded by mediocrity; by generals whose greatest ambition is to be severe disciplinarians; by pliant German functionaries from the Baltic provinces; by servile conservative Russians, enemies of all progress; himself cold, obstinate, distrustful, without compassion, without elevation of soul, as mediocre as the persons around him.

In the time of Alexander, during the war with France, when so many Germans and French entered the Russian service, from hatred of Napoleon, and in the hope of finding in Russia the lever for raising European liberty and independence from French oppression, the army was surrounded by a halo of universal respect, as the refuge of European liberty. The officers were the soul of Russian aristocratic society; they represented not only the gallantry, but likewise all that was liberal in the empire. But from the time of the secession of Nicholas to the throne, and of the military conspiracy of 1825, the army has been purged of all the elements of independence. The Czar gives a marked preference to the officers over the civilians; but he has introduced a coarse tone into the army—drilling seemed to be its only aim. Under Alexander, the troops were machines; but the officers felt themselves patriots, and were proud to be the most enlightened and progressive part of society. Now, they have become lifeless machines, servile ministers of the Czar, without any sentiment of their own dignity. During a reign of 27 years, the jealousy of Nicholas has, in St. Petersburg, killed every feeling of independence; his government officials are his clerks, his officers of the army his drill-sergeants.

Moscow presents in every respect a different picture. Functionarism could not get access dancy in the society of the old heart of the empire. The dress-coat prevails here over the regimentals; still the civilian government officer is only exceptionally admitted to society. Moscow is the seat of the old aristocracy of the empire, and society here consists principally of independent rich landowners, who do not covet government offices, but occupy themselves with the administration of their estates, and with science and literature, without requiring anything from the Czar, save to be left alone. It is entirely the reverse of the nobility of St. Petersburg, which is attached to the court and to public service, devoured by servile ambition, expecting all from government only, and living upon it. Not to demand anything, to remain independent, and avoid public office, is in despotic countries a sign of opposition; and the Czar is angry with those idlers who spend their winter in Moscow, and remain for the remainder of the year on their estates, reading all that is published in Western Europe. To possess a library, belongs now to the necessities of the Russian country gentleman; and to have a secret cabinet filled with prohibited books, is the pitch of fashion.

Thus St. Petersburg and Moscow are the two opposite poles of Russian society, representing the Court and the Opposition; yet in such a despotic country as Russia, the personal tastes and inclination of the monarch have so great an influence, that even the life of Moscow is in a great degree controlled by his supreme will. The rich Muscovite prince may dare to despise government offices, after he has in his youth served for a few years in the army or in the bureaux, one or other of which is necessary to maintain his nobility; he may live far from the court, retired upon his estates, enjoying in secret the forbidden books he gets by the smuggler; yet he cannot but be sometimes reminded, that he lives under the sway of the despotic Czar, who does not forget those silent opponents of his authority. Not that he would banish them; such punishment is reserved for those who talk of politics, not for those who look apathetically on the doings of government; but he sends them word that he expects them to do something for the progress of the country; to build a cotton-mill, and to employ their serfs in manufactories; or to raise wine on the hills of the Crimea, and on the banks of the Don; or to have mines in the Ural worked. The Czar does not expect that they should make money by such speculations; on the contrary, he is well aware that the mill and the vineyard will remain heavy incumbrances on the income of the persons to whose patriotism he has appealed, and that the gold dug out in the Ural may perhaps cost twenty-five shillings the sovereign. But the glory of the country is to be raised in such ways; and the Manchester manufacturer, who finds one wing of the baronial castle turned into a workshop, is delighted to see the mighty aristocracy of Russia paying tribute to industry. And, in fact, it is a tribute which the aristocracy residing around Moscow willingly pays to the whim of the Czar, in order to be allowed to remain undisturbed.—However, the immense power of the Czar, which changes the aspect of society in every new reign, has largely affected the mind of the Russian. Peter I. gave the first coat of varnish to the original barbarism of Russian aristocracy; he drilled them into soldiers, shipwrights, sailors, couriers, and chamberlains. They had to accept German and French manners, but he did not educate them.—Gluttony and luxury of every kind remained the inherent vices of the people. Under his successors—nearly all of them females, for most of the males soon died the natural death of the Czars—the scandalous conduct of the Court demoralized society, though German and French forms were in turn adopted, and rigorously enforced. Russia was again, under Catherine II., ruled by an imperial mind: like Peter, she aimed continually at the