before daylight, so use your spurs;" and striking his horse he was half a dozen lengths ahead of me before I awoke from the reverie into which I had fallen.

We reached the factory without more words, and giving our horses to a servant who was sleeping on the door step, waiting our return, we went to our chamber, and after drinking a few goblets of excellent claret, which had been cooling in water in the midnight air, we lighted our sheroots and tumbled into our hammocks.

Not a word passed between Allen and myself during the half hour that we were occupied in smoking, and when I threw away my segar I looked towards him and saw that he was already fast sleep, an example which I was not long in imitating.

'Come, don't sleep all day; we shall be late. Coffee is on the table, and the Don will be here in a few minutes,' shouted Allen.

I looked at my watch and found that it was half past four o'clock although I could have sworn that I had not slept an hour.

It was in vain that I begged of Allen to let me rest a short time. He was firm in his refusal, and wishing all hunting expeditions to the devil, I slowly crawled from my hammock, and as I did so I heard the voice of the Don shouting loudly for a servant to come and take care of his horse.

A strong cup of coffee, a few boiled eggs, a broiled chicken, and part of a *stuffed* squash, was was food enough for one man who looked forward to a hard day's tramp through the woods, and a prospect of never eating another meal—not the most cheering reflection to a man who had an intense desire to see his friends once more before he died.

The Don entertained us with a stories of his early days, and boasted of his success as a marksman, while Allen sipped his coffee in silence, or if he did speak, it was only to bring out the Spaniard in some bombastic extravagance that would have provoked a smile from a cynic.

'The banquo is ready, senors,' cried one of the natives who was to accompany us, poking his head in at the doorway.

'Then let us be off,' said Allen, rising from the table, an example which the Don and myself followed.

'What gun will you carry?' asked Allen, bringing from his magazine half a dozen different ones for my inspection.

'Here is light rifle that will carry a ball a hundred rods and leave a hole in the side of a deer scarce larger than the head of a pin. It don't suit you, eh? I thought that it would not You wan't something heavier. Here is the instrument that will take your fancy. What do you think of this? It is nearly as long as yourself, and will kill at the distance of three hundred rods. It weighs twenty pounds and carries twenty two balls to the pound. What too heavy for you? Well, what say you to this double, barrelled gun? It is English make, and cost in London one hundred and fifty dollars. It carries nearly as true as a rifle, and in your hands, at two hundred yards, should—'

'Enough,' I cried, interrupting him, 'give me the gun, but I do hope that I shall not have occasion to use it.'

'Don't talk nonsense,' said Allen, 'you know that I arranged this little hunt on purpose to please you.'

'Good heavens! Arranged to please me—when he knew that I dreaded to go, and had thrown every obstacle in the the way of going.

I received the gun from his hands with a sigh, filled my flask with "diamond grain," cut a few wads, and then selected about a handful of bullets, to which I added an equal quantity of rifle balls, about the size of large buckshot

After completing our preparations, we gave our munitions to an attedent, and then wended our way to the river's bank where the canoe, a banquo, was waiting.

I found, upon reaching the boat, that Allen had not been unmindful of our comfort while upon the expedition, for beneath the awning was stowed a quantity of provisions, while from beneath the cover of a basket peeped forth the necks of half a dozen bottles, which I knew to be claret.

We sprang into the boat, after Allen had given the men who remained, instructions how to conduct themselves during his absence, while the threats which he uttered, in case they got drunk before he returned, would have frightened a delicate nerved person into fits, but which the natives received with a degree of unconcern that betokened their acquaintance with the man who uttered them.

Our two oarsmen plied their paddles most diligently, and in the course of an hour we shot into a narrow creek, where we were to land. Here we slipped off the light pumps which we wore, and substituted thick boots, with long legs that nearly reached the thigh.

This precaution was adopted to allow us to pass through the woods and escape the bites of poisonous serpents, whose slightest sting was death.

'Why have we landed here?' asked Don Arturo, as we loaded our guns.

'Simply to make a short visit to the lake,' Allen answered carelessly.

'Lake?' cried the Spaniard, 'you don't mean to say that we are going to Dismal Lake!' and as he spoke there was a look of astonishment and dismay upon his countenance.

'Why not?' queried Allen, coolly, 'it is only two miles inland, and game abounds there.'

'Yes, but consider the difficulty of getting there—the danger after we reach the spot,' stammered the Don.

'Danger,' repeated Allen, in astonishment. 'And does an old Spaniard talk about danger? If you are afraid we will return to Santa Mess.'

'Afraid,' cried the Don, indignantly; "I afraid.

And without saying another word, he sprang ashore as though a landing upon terra firma was to repel the insinuation.

Allen quietly winked at me, and then followed suit, while the natives and myself brought up the rear.

For over an hour did we struggle through thickets and shrubs—huge trees obstructed our path, while dense vines, through which it was impossible to make our way without first cutting a lane, bothered us at every turn; and whenever we met with an interruption that taxed our patience and hatchets, a legion of monkeys, who jumped from tree to tree for the purpose of honoring us with their company, would set up an infernal shout, and actually scream with laughter, while the venerable old chaps of the tribe watched our motions, and grinned horribly as they saw us advance foot by foot towards the lake.

There was but one man of the party who did not lose all patience, and that person was Allen; and amid all the perplexities by which we were surrounded, he still maintained his usual serenity of temper, and actually laughed when he looked at the lengthened visages of Don Arturo and myself.

I felt in a mood to kill something, just as we reached a tangled thicket, where it seemed almost impossible for human beings to penetrate, a huge monkey, with a beard like a prophet, six inches long, and white with age, set up an infernal shout of triumph, and stretching out his long arms, pointed at us while working as though he gloried in our toil. As though he were the leader and had given the signal, his brethren reechoed the cry until the forest seemed alive with the yells of the tribe.

'Curse your ugly face,' I muttered, sheathing my huge bowie knife and snatching up my gun, 'you never shall have another opportunity to laugh at my misery.'

I took deliberate aim and fired. The report of the gun rang, through the forest, and reverberated among the mountais, starting deer from their repose, and causing many a tiger to forsake their lairs and utter growls in defiance.

The old scamp at which I aimed, tumbled headlong to the ground, and as soon as his companions saw him fall, there was one mighty yell of mingled rage and fear. Shriek after shriek did they send forth, until the ear become almost deafened with the tumult.

Suddenly there was a lull, and they appeared to take council from an old fellow almost as venerable as the one I had shot. After listening to him for a few seconds, the whole tribe bounded from tree to tree, and disappeared in the direction from whence we came.

'I wouldn't have shot that poor devil,' was all the remark that Allen made.

'Why not?'

'Because now that he is dead he can do you no good, and when living on harm. However, it can't be helped now. In a few minutes we shall reach the lake, where you will find something more worthy of your gun.

As Allen finished speaking, the Attic broke through the last thicket, and we stood on, comparatively speaking, plain ground, although we were still surrounded by huge trees of the red cedar species.

'Now,' said Allen, wiping the perspiration from his brow, 'look well to you rifles, for their is no telling what kind of an animal we shall next meet. Pedro, give me the bottle.'

The half cast drew from a game bag a bottle of claret and a tin drinking vessel. The cork was drawn with wonderful rapidity, and three thirsty men felt considerable relief after their lips had been wet.

'All ready?' asked Allen, after he had looked to the cap on his rifle and saw that it was uninjured.

'All ready,' we cried, and following his footsteps we walked across to the lake, the existence of which already began to manifest itself.

For ten minutes not a word was spoken, and at the end of that time we caught sight of a sheet of water, and were standing upon the banks of 'Dismal Lake,' but not a living thing to be seen.

'Halloo,' I cried, 'where is all the game we were to see?'

'Have a little patience,' Allen said, 'it is too early yet for buffaloes, and silence is needed to get a shot at deer. Let us follow the banks along for a few hundred yards, and then take up our positions.'

[*To be Concluded in our next.*]

[From the New-Brunswicker.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SPECIAL SESSION.

FREDERICTON, July 18.

Mr. Hatheway made inquiries in relation to the Bye Road Grants, to which the hon. Provincial Secretary replied that the Government had done all that possibly could be done in the matter; had issued some of the warrants, and that in a few days they would all be issued.

Mr. Harding called upon the Government for a financial statement of the affairs of the Province, in reply to which the hon. Provincial Secretary promised to lay before the House a statement up to the first of June.

Mr. Gilmor brought in a bill to extend the Gaol Limits. The reception of the bill created a discussion, Messrs. Hatheway, McPhelim, and End declaring that if this bill was received, other members would feel privileged in taking up the time of the House with other business than that for which it was called together.

Mr. Harding was in favour of the reception of the bill. The House could decide whether to take it up afterwards. Its rejection might prevent the introduction of some important bill.

Mr. End did not think any constituency in the Province would forgive them if the House would go into committee on such bills at present. It was uncourteous not to receive the bill.

Mr. Boyd thought the Limit Law too severe, but did not think the bill could remedy the evil. If discussed it might take up three or four days.

Messrs. Gilmor, Smith and Mitchell admitted that the Governor had called the House for a special purpose, but they were prepared to go on with the business of the country. Mr. Gilmor did not think the interests of the Province required this special session, but as they had been called together, he was willing to stay six months. Hon. members had talked of the necessity of returning to their homes and their business at this season of the year, but there were only about forty of them, while there were 200,000 people in the Province, who could attend to the potatoes without hon. members. When they were home they seldom attended to much business any way. If the outcry that the country was going to ruin was true, it would require the House to be in session at least two or three months to put it to rights.

A number of bills were read a first time, among them one by Mr. Kerr to encourage the destruction of Bears and Wolves, and another by hon. Mr. Smith to prevent certain persons from holding seats in the Assembly.

Hon. Mr. Fisher called upon the Government for information in relation to the offices of Surveyor General, Postmaster Gen., and Boards of Works, and a copy of the instructions to the Postmaster General in relation to his duties.

Mr. Hatheway presented a petition from Patrick Macnaughton, praying that the return of the Sheriff of Gloucester might be amended, and that he (Mr. Macnaughton) be allowed to take the seat now occupied by Mr. End. The petition created a lengthy discussion, but was finally received and laid on the table. The petition set forth that Mr. Macnaughton had (when the returns were counted) a majority of votes over Mr. End; that he had protested against the scrutiny being conducted before Sheriff Baldwin—Mr. End having petitioned for a scrutiny, which the Sheriff granted—he being son-in-law of Mr. End, and also Registrar of Deeds for the County; that the Sheriff had illegally appointed a Deputy to conduct the scrutiny, against which he had also protested; and that the Deputy had struck off a number off a number of votes for him (MacN.) as being *prima facie* bad, he not taking any steps to do so likewise, as the tribunal was illegal.

During the discussion, Mr. End drew attention to the warmth with which Mr. Hatheway had endeavoured to have the case prejudged, to which Mr. Hatheway replied that he was always accustomed to speak with warmth; that it made little difference to him who filled the seat; but he thought that it was a hard case to have Mr. Macnaughton dealt with in the manner in which he had been.

Mr. End gave his account of the affair, and justified the Sheriff; showed that Mr. Macnaughton had protested against the Sheriff conducting the scrutiny, and had afterwards protested against anybody else on the Sheriff's behalf. He also read from the Statutes to show that the Coroner was the proper person to act in the Sheriff's place. He stated that Mr. Macnaughton and his friends had endeavoured to break up the scrutiny, and had treated the Court with contempt. The petition was either a concealment of the truth or a suggestion of the falsehood. Mr. Macnaughton's one vote ahead of him before the scrutiny was given by himself—by Mr. Macnaughton for Mr. Macnaughton.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said he attended the scrutiny on behalf of Mr. Macnaughton. He had treated the Court with contempt because it was an illegal tribunal, and if not illegal tribunal, it was in the power of the Court to have committed him. (Mr. J.) for contempt. But they had not done so. ("That would have broken up the scrutiny—just what you wanted"—from Mr. End.) Complaints had before been made against Sheriff Baldwin for interference in favour of Mr. End, but he had been acquitted.

Mr. End rose to protest against this being dragged into the debate. The Sheriff was acquitted honourably. He hoped the hon. member would throw a bone to the lawyer and put on the man.

Hon. Mr. Johnson (excited) said his course had always been that of a man. Let the Bar judge of the one and the world of the other. Let them also judge of the hon. member.

Mr. End—Whatever you say, say it out.

Hon. Mr. Johnson was prepared to prove himself a man outside the walls of the House.

Mr. End said he could him outside at any time. (Order, Order, and great sensation.)

His Honor the Speaker insisted on order in the House.

Hon Mr. Johnson said he would defend his character whenever it was assailed. He was willing that the world would judge him when compared with any other man. He was not stiff in opinion, ever in the wrong, at once a poet, statesman and buffoon. He had in his heart as much honour as the member for Gloucester. If Mr. Macnaughton had voted for himself, it was a legal vote, and was as honourable as Mr. Read and Mr. End voting for each other. He (Mr. Johnston) ceased to be retained on behalf of the petitioner as soon as it came before the House, but he would not vote on the question.

Messrs. Street, Fisher, Smith, and others argued in favour of receiving the petition, and letting the matter take the usual course.

After the reception of the petition, Mr. Hatheway gave notice he would move for the returns of the Sheriff.

Mr. End hoped the house would make excuse for the strong language he had used.

Mr. Gilmor asked the Government to lay the petitions which were sent to the Governor for the dissolution before the House. Hon. Attorney General said he would answer to-morrow morning.

House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY, July 19.

A discussion took place on the want of accomodation of reporters, the desks in the Ladies Gallery having been taken away. Hon. Mr. Smith wanted a desk placed in the House for the reporter of the *Morning News*. Mr. Barberie thought it only necessary to provide accomodation for the two reporters employed by the House. Discussion dropped to make way for the order of the day.

Hon Postmaster General declined answering the question of the Hon. Mr. Fisher, until after the address was passed.

Hon. Attorney General said that was the parliamentary course, but he would now answer the other questions of the hon. Mr. Fisher, in reference to the offices of Board of Works and Surveyor General. The offices were now conducted under the general laws of the country, and there were no inconveniences arising therefrom. They would be filled up immediately. When the House called for the petitions for dissolution they would be brought forward.

Mr. Boyd, in moving the Address defended his Excellency in dissolving the House. If the country was convulsed, it was the fault of the late Government and not of the Governor. He condemned their refusal to dissolve when urged by his Excellency, and quoted Lord Metcalfe's address to the men of Gore (from the *New Brunswicker*,) and from a work he held in his hand on the workings of Responsible Government. Lord Metcalfe was an authority which Liberals of the present day acknowledged. The Government must have been afraid to meet the people; they wanted to hold on a little longer. The last year of the House was generally the year of repentance, and it did not answer the to meet the people at the present time. The hon. gentleman condemned the Liquor Law, and stated that it had brought the Legislature into contempt, had made party spirit dominant, had chained the people hand and foot, and destroyed the working of the institution for good. Seventeen Magistrates had been appointed in this County, and he as a member had not been consulted, and on remonstrating, was told he was in the opposition, and had no right to be consulted. The decision of the country had shown that the people approved of his Excellency's course.

Hon. Mr. Fisher spoke for two hours on the Address. He repudiated the idea that the Liberals acknowledged Lord Metcalfe as a constitutional authority. He denied that the Government was responsible for the Prohibitory Law. They had divided upon it. He might be called a "rummy" for all he knew; he was a moderate drinker. The law should have been allowed to remain one year on the Statute Book at least, and then it would have been settled finally. The hon. gentleman quoted a great many authorities on constitutional government, among them Lord Grey on the Colonies, Lord John Russell, Lord Metcalfe, and the Edinburgh *Review*. He regretted he had not time to investigate the subject fully, for the more he examined the more he was convinced that the Governor should not dissolve without the advice of his Council. He was under the impression there was one occasion in England since the time of William the Third, in the reign of one of the Georges, but he could not find it; but on no other occasion (if there was one) had the Crown dissolved on its responsibility. But even if constitutional in Great Britain, it was a power should not be exercised by the Queen's representative in the Colonies. Every good subject should respect the Queen and honor the Queen's representative, but the representative should be in the hands of no party. By reference to the minute of Council, it would be seen the Government had concurred in the dissolution a delightful position to be placed in. They didn't advise, not they. They concurred. The Governor couldn't advise. What then? He directs, they concurred. If these were the principles of responsible government, he had to learn them over again. He believed the real object of his Excellency was to get rid of his Council, and the Liquor Law was thrown in.

His Honor the Speaker said it was unparliamentary to impute motives to the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Fisher wanted to get at it some way. It would be the last time he would allude to it. ("Supposed"—from the Hon. Mr. Smith.) He felt that the Governor did not like his Council. One reason he thought so was the manner in which his Excellency bowed to his advisers when retiring from the room in which the Executive were assembled. He regretted that the Governor's name should have been dragged into the Elections. He held it to be political heresy for the Governor's name to be used for or against any man at an election. He was in a minority now, he believed, but he had an abiding faith in the people, that when the present excitement passed away they would support the principles he had affirmed. He would vote against the second and fifth sections of the Address.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Death Knell of Quackery.

"Oh blessed Health! exclaims Sterne, 'tis "thou who enlargest the soul and openest all its "powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. "He that has thee has little else to wish for; he "that is so wretched as to want thee, wants every "thing with thee." The truth of this apostrophe every one must acknowledge; poor Sterne spoke from sad experience. And yet familiar as every man is with the truth herein expressed, no mortal could compute the numbers who ruin themselves in body, mind, and fortune, by neglecting to employ the proper remedies when Health fails. How is this neglect to be remedied? The evil has become so consecrated by age, that the man who undertakes to amend it requires no ordinary hardihood, such a man as Professor Holloway.

The honest laborer in the cause of humanity finds no sadder discouragement, than in the complacent indifference with which people prefer rather to endure a long existing evil than to incur the trouble necessary to get rid of it. The more aged an error has become, the more difficult is to remove it. This is true in an unusual manner of the art of healing, as it was known and practised before the advent of this wonderful genius whose mission has been to re-establish the treatment of human ailments in a rational way.

One by one the venerable abuses that have disgraced the past are disappearing, and among the rest the errors that have crept into medical practice have got their dismission papers, and are obliged, to use a vulgar phrase, "to cut and run." Where, it may be asked are the proofs? Proofs! why there is one great, patent, palpable fact which has been staring the world in the face for the last twenty years, and working its way through popular prejudice into popular favor with success which is the most unquestionable evidence of its power as a proof. The medicines of Professor Holloway have been silently but powerfully effecting a change in the science of Physic which the world itself has begun to wonder at. It is well known that he causes of all the diseases, and sufferings to which people are subject are very few, although indications may be numerously varied. The old plan of curing diseases was by affecting their results without affecting their primary causes. Professor Holloway initiated a new mode of treatment by the discovery of his Pills and Ointment which, whilst immediately grappling with the ultimate symptoms, reach also to the seat of disease, and eradicate the first causes, thus destroying all subsequent liability to similar affections. We do not mean to praise these Pills and Ointment. We confine ourselves to stating facts, and are perfectly satisfied that no eulogy is needed. They speak for themselves.—*Pennsylvania Enquirer.*

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., July 23, 1856.

One Week Later From Europe!

NEW YORK, July 23d.

The steamer *Persia* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 12th July.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs advanced; Flour six pence to one shilling; Wheat two pence; Corn six pence to one shilling per quarter, with restricted business. Consols 95 3-4 to 95 7-8. Little change in other matters.

No news of importance.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John, 11th, Ann Gray, Liverpool; 6th, Benares, Gravesend; Chattabouchee, Bristol; Clarence, Galway; 3d, Conductor, Ayr; 11th, Danube, Liverpool; Expounder, Gravesend; Familien, Limerick; 8th, Guardian, Liverpool; 17th, Havana, Dundalk Bay; Jane Lovett, Warren Point; 9th, John Duncan, Liverpool; 4th Kiof, Liverpool; 8th Leal, Barcelona; 9th, Reward, Falmouth; 6th, Star of the Sea, Wexford; 7th, Sutcliffe, Cork; 8th Tuscarora, Dublin.

Sailed, July 9th, Harriet Cann, from Belfast; 5th, Perthshire, Liverpool.

NEWRY, July 8th.—The Jane Lovett, from St. John, got inside Soldier's Point yesterday evening, and anchored to day; it is reported that she is on shore on a scar, near the Clockhouse. It is most likely she drifted last night, as it blew a heavy gale from the N. W.

[*By Telegraph to News' Room.*]

THURSDAY, July 24th.

House met at 10 o'clock. After some delay the Scrutiny Committee in the Gloucester case was struck. A number of questions were put to the Government about Railway, &c., &c.

The order of the day being taken up McLellan took the floor, and said he had consulted many authorities, but could not find any to show that the perogative of dissolution had been exercised by the Governor, without the advice of Ministry, and thought the exercise in the present instance unjustifiable. He quoted Jeffery to show that private will in opinion of Sovereign should never be recognized as distinct element in legislation of sufficient authority for any public act. Quoted from Russel to show that the Representative of the Crown must act in harmony with Responsible advisers. He argued that a usurpation of power in England was less to be feared than in the Colonies. The Commons being a effectual check upon the King could withhold the supplies, and refuse to pass the Mutiny Act, &c. The liberties of the Province required to be jealously regarded. He knew no reason for a dissolution, for the turmoil and excitement of an election. Thought it was a dangerous precedent the House were about to sustain. The people in Albert was as loyal as others, and they were determined to adhere to the principles of Constitutional Government. The question with his constituents was not the Liquor Law but the Constitution. He next alluded to the old Colonial association, and the Resolutions passed thereat about self-local Government.

Mr. Landry wished the House distinctly to understand that though he never pledged himself to his constituents, he had on the last occasion done so to sustain the Governor, as (Mr. L.) had always been opposed to the Prohibitory Law. He was only a plain farmer, but believed the Governor had the perogative to dissolve. But he was not pledged to any Government.

Here a discussion arose as to the right of members to speak again who had already spoken, Johnson, Fisher, Smith and others asserted that each paragraph was a distinct proposition and members could speak. Montgomery, Hatheway, and Boyd, assert each should make only one speech. Reference was made to course in 1854, some contending only one speech allowed, others that speeches were made on several paragraphs.

Sutton urged necessity of doing business and getting home, and not spend all the season in speech making on points that were no doubt very fine.

The Speaker thought there should only be one speech on the whole Address, there being no amendment. There were no further speeches and the division was taken. Gilbert voted with majority, and McLellan with minority. Tibbits got leave to withdraw and not vote.

Division on the 5th paragraph—Yeas: Gray, Wilmot, Allan, McPhelim, Kerr, Barberie, Read, Landry, Harding, Botsford, McPherson, Montgomery, End, Desbrisay, Lawrence, S. Z. Earle, McMonagle, Sewell, Gilbert—24.

Nays: Fisher, Smith, McLellan Watters, Johnston, Mitchell, Sutton Lewis, W. E. Perley, Tapley, Connell, C. Perley, Perris, McAdam, Gilmor—16.

After further debate on right to debate each paragraph, &c., the address finally passed without further division, and without any amendment.

Bill to repeal the Liquor Law and revive License Law, introduced by Gray and Read a first time. Motion for second reading resisted by Smith and others, and debate on that subject not ended.

Long discussion on the right of Sutton to introduce Liquor Bill when Government had promised a measure. Bill not committed. Petitions presented.

At half past 2 o'clock House went to Government House with Address, few of opposition and none of late Council went.

Harding presented Address from Police Magistrate, St. John, praying for increase of salary.

In reply to Fisher, the Government intend to bring forward any measure relating to Railroads. The Attorney General replied, the Government will carry out the existing law relating to Railroads, until other Legislative action is had thereon, and it is not their intention at the present session to introduce any measure on the subject.

Mr. Light has been appointed Chief Engineer. Has received instructions to receive tenders for the Construction of the Scoudac Bridge and also for another portion of the line from Shediac to the Bend, and the work will be proceeded with with all despatch. The route from Fredericton to Woodstock will be surveyed without delay. Other questions were put by Fisher and Mitchell, and answered by Gray.

It affords us much pleasure to learn that in expressing our hope in our new city member, Mr. J. Lawrence, we did not over estimate his worth.—On the 21st instant, that gentleman made his debut on the Governor's address to the Assembly, in a speech of two hours' duration. He was listened too with attention, and much applauded by hon. members generally, although some of the opposition, thinking he had *cooked* up, this, his maiden speech, for the occasion, attempted cross examination, but soon discovered that our friend Joseph was quite their match, being equally as happy in reply, as in speech making. We look upon our new member, as quite an acquisition to the Conservative side of the house.

MILITARY.—On Saturday last, the Head quarters of the 76th (Hindostan) Regiment arrived in the steamer *Eastern State*, direct from Halifax. Two Companies marched to the Barracks, and the other two proceeded to Fredericton in the evening. As the fine Band proceeded through the streets, playing the popular tune of "Annie Laurie," a large crowd was attracted, who accompanied the gallant fellows to Indian Town, where they embarked for the seat of government. It is universally regretted that we shall have no Military Band in St. John. It was hoped that we should have had two Regiments stationed in this Province, one here and the other in Fredericton, but it is now understood that such will not be the case, and that the 76th will be the only Regiment.

The Eastern State will return immediately with the remaining Companies of this Regiment.—*New Brunswicker.*

We would direct attention to the Theatrical notice in our advertising columns. We have been informed that this is a highly respectable Company, embracing much talent, and that their performances cannot fail to give satisfaction. It is a long time since a Company of this discription has visited St. John.—*Ib.*

Scrofula.—Unprecedented instances of the cure of this Complaint.—This is, perhaps, the greatest scourge to which the human family are subject, and at the same time the most difficult of cure, inasmuch as it is dependent on the power of the medicine prescribed, and its instantaneous effects upon the parts affected. The only infallible remedy for the cure of this most distressing of maladies with which we are acquainted is, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, they quickly eradicate all cutaneous diseases, but there is perhaps no class of disorders which so easily yields to the treatment of these mighty medicines. They act like a charm, and not only astonish the patient, but the faculty themselves, rendering them unparalleled in the history of medical science.

Married.

On Wednesday 23d inst., by the Rev. William Armstrong, Mr. Alexander Howard, to Miss Jane Maria Dibble, both of this City.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Mr. Samuel Vanwart, to Elizabeth S., third daughter of Mr. Ass Bickford.

At Halifax, on Wednesday 9th inst., by the Rev. R. Morton, Mr. Dennis Sullivan, Wesleyan Local Preacher of St. John, N. B., to Catherine daughter of John Scott, Esq., of Windsor.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Matthew A. Wall, of the Parish of Botsford, to Miss Almey Hannah, second daughter of Mr. Brown, of the Parish of Holmstead.

Died.

On the 4th inst., Catherine, relict of the late Hugh Flaherty, Esq., of St. George, aged 76 year.

On the 15th inst., Judson, infant son of Mr. George Bartlett, aged two months.

At Johnston, on the 7th, inst., of consumption, Samuel Thorn, second son of Elder Charles Thorn, aged 31 years.

At Canning, of inflammation of the brain, Louisa aged 20 years, third daughter of Mr. Henry T. Treadwell.

On the 19th inst., Jane Nixon, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Nixon, of this city aged 30 years.

At Hampton, K. C., on the 21st inst., Margaret Davis, wife of Wm. Dickson, Esq., in the 63rd year of her age.

On the 19th inst., Mary, wife of the late James Osborne, of this city, aged 51 years, leaving seven children, four grand children, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED—

Saturday—Barque Wapella, Nickerson, Halifax, via Yarmouth, 20 hours-C. McLauchlan, ballast. Ship Trenton, Green, Boston,—Hall & Fairweather, ballast.

Sunday—Barque Sumpter, Humphry, Boston, 3—Hall & Fairweather, ballast.

Brigt. Mary, Mahoney, Providence.—master.

Schr. Louisa Melissa, Hammond, New York, 4—G. Hammond.

Monday—Ship Celia, Bearse, Kennebunk, 4—W. Thomson, ballast.

Barque Dove, Balt, New York, 5—Hall & Fairweather.

Brig Minnet, Tate, Barcelona, 65—R. Rankin & Co.

Brigt. Richard Reynolds, Clarke Carthagenia 71—Cudlip & Snider.

Wednesday—Brig Albert, Thomas, New York, 5—George Robertson, flour.

Brigt. Cyrene, Bogart, Pistou, 8—Gass Co., scals.

Thursday—Brig Mary Ann, Hattrick, Londonderry, W. & G. Cattell, passengers.

MONEY WANTED.—£1,000 wanted on loan from four to six years. Security on good Freehold property. Apply at the office of this paper. July 18.

St. John Grammar School.

THE duties of this seminary will be resumed on Monday the 4th of August next. *Branches taught by the Assistant.*—Reading, Writing Arithmetic both written and Mental, English Grammer, Geography, History, Book Keeping, Mensuration, and Stenography. *Branches taught by the Principal.*—Latin, Greek, French, English Composition, Mathematics, use of the Globes. To these will be added next term, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, which will be fully illustrated, on evenings set apart for that purpose by Maps, Diagrams, Apparatus, and Experiments. In all the Branches the interrogative method is extensively employed, and the understanding, as well as memory, called into active exercise.

July 11. JAMES PATERSON, *Principal*

Confectionary.

THE Subscriber has just received per Pilgrim from Glasgow—150 lbs Choice CONFECTIONARY, consisting of Conversation, Peppermint & mixed LOZENGES, MOTTO HEARTS, Ginger & Polka Seals, Rosebuds, Bracelets, Polka & Princess Balls, Horehound, Acid, Rose Acid, Pine Apple, Pear, Fish, Strawberry, and Alphabet Drops, Almonds, BARLEY SUGAR.

July 11. S. L. LILLEY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership under the style and firm of WETMORE & PETERS. Dated the first day of May, A. D., 1856.

A. R. WETMORE.
S. LESTER PETERS.

☞ Office in Judge Ritchie's new Building.

Notice.

JAMES DEVER, of the City of St. John, having without any real cause taken liberty to bring my name before the Public as an absconding Debtor, I beg to state that an examination of the matter being had before his Honour, Judge Parker, it was decided in my favour. And presuming that the Public know this man Devr sufficiently well, I leave him in their hands.

July 24th. THOMAS McGUIRE.
(Nbkr., and News, 3 months.)

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Mr. HUGH McCRACKEN, late of the Parish of Simonds, deceased Farmer, are requested to hand in their claims, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will please pay the same within three months from this date.

ROBERT E. DOUGLAS,
Administrator with Will annexed.

Parish of Simonds, July 25th, 1856.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the seventh day of may last we admitted THOMAS PHILLIPS, junr, and ALEXANDER B. KAY, as partners in our business, which will, in future, be conducted under the firm PHILPS BROTHERS & KAY.

PHILPS BROTHERS.

St John, 15th July, 1856.

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

WE are now manufacturing all kinds of white and coloured Printing, Book, and Wrapping PAPERS, at lower prices than can be imported from any foreign country. The consumers of Paper, generally, will find it to their advantage to encourage manufacture of the article in their midst, as they can get it made to any size or thickness required (either in reams or rolls.) The quality of the article will be unexceptionable.

The Warehouse of the Establishment has been moved from the North Market Wharf to No. 10 Nelson-street, directly opposite Messrs. Cudlip & Snider's. PHILPS BROTHERS & KAY.

July 15 3i.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN B. ANDREWS, late of Indian Town, Grocer, deceased, are requested to settle the same within two months from this date, and all persons having claims are requested to hand in the same for adjustment.

JOSEPH G. JOHNSTON,
CHAS. EAGLES,
Indian Town, July 4. *Executors.*

MAGEE, HATTER.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed a part of his Establishment to 27, North Side of King Street, directly opposite Cross Street, and one door below Mr. J. Frost's Shoe Store where he will be found ready to serve the Public with HATS and CAPS of his *own Manufacture*, made under his inspection, which he feels warranted in saying are equal to any made or sold in this City, as has been proved at the Exhibitons held in this City and Fredericton, and also at Halifax, N. S., from which he received a Certificate of merit under the Seal of that Province.

The business will be conducted as formerly at his old Stand, under the management of his Nephew, D. MAGEE, a practical Hatter; where the Public will always find a good article, and at a reasonable price.

HATS and CAPS made to order.

A. MAGEE.

27 North Side, and 58 South side King street.
St. John June 6.

ST. JOHN HOTEL RE-FITTED.

Entrance from Charlotte Street.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that having re-fitted this well-known building, being determined to keep it in a style not inferior to what it attained in former days. He is now prepared to receive BOARDERS, by the permanent and transient, who will receive all the care and attention that can be desired. He would therefore invite travellers to favour him with a call.

☞BOARD FIVE SHILLINGS PER DAY.

☞Gent'emen travelling with their own Horses will find good Stabling and attentive hostlers.

W. H. SECORD.
St. John, July 11. 6m. Agent.

Landscape Gardening.

AN experienced Landscape GARDNER, who has devoted his whole life to the laying out and improving of Grounds, making Avenues, Walks, Terraces, Bridges, &c., planting and transplanting trees, both evergreens and deciduous, and has had long experience of the effects of this climate upon any improvements carried out upon grounds, would be glad to hear of some Situation where he would have an opportunity of showing his capability. He would likewise attend to the laying out a Kitchen Garden, so as to make it the most productive. He lived with the late Attorney General Peters as his Gardener and Manager for more than 20 years, and the improvements made by that gentleman are a sufficient guarantee of his experience. ROBERT MILLS.

For further information apply to GASS DUFFY & Co., King Square. July 11.—2w.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES for £100, £200, or £500 each, payable in ten years, with Interest half yearly, may be obtained on application to

B. ROBINSON,
Treasury, 8th May 1856 *Province Treasurer.*
June 6.

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership under the name of HATHEWAY & CO., and solicit a share of public patronage in the FLOUR and PROVISION business, at No. 4 South Market Wharf.

W. H. HATHEWAY,
May 16. (3i.) JAS. WILLIAMS.

Joshua Tallent,

IN returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last six years he has been in the BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS, desires to inform them that he has enlarged his Establishment, and is now prepared, to furnish all articles in his line particularly Waterproof BOOTS, at as low prices as can be found in the City, at his stand, Parish of Portland, near St. Luke's Church.

May, 1856.

☞**Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ASA NICE, late of Carleton, in the City of St. John, in the City and County of St. John, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those to whom the estate is indebted will present their claims for adjustment in three months from the present date.

HIRAM NICE, } *Executors*
JAS. COLWELL, }

The above named James Colwell is authorised to attend to the matters refered to in the above.

Carleton, May 30, 1856.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Fashionable SHOE STORES,
"FOSTER'S CORNER,"—*Saint John.*
"QUEEN STREET,"—*Fredericton.*

JUST received per packet ship "John Barbour," and other recent arrivals:—One of the most beautiful varieties of Ladies, Misses and Children's SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES, in styles different from those usually imported, and in quality very far superior.

THE NEW PATENT OF
Ladies' Summer Boot,
is remarkably neat, and must take precedence of any other for Sale in the City.

May 8. S. K. FOSTER.

To Farmers, Travellers & Others.

YOUNG'S HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT is kept regularly open, as usual, with every comfort. Horses are properly attended to. The state of the market is daily furnished; with the latest news; and every effort is made, as heretofore, to benefit. His Hotel is No. 15, opposite his former well received Establishment in Charlotte street, and reference is respectfully asked of former visitors. WM. YOUNG.

St. John, May 30.