SAINT JOHN OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

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☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN CLARKE, Senior, Baker, of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make payment to

THOMAS REED, D. A. CAMERON, } *Executors.*

St. John, Jan. 31, 1851.

HARDWARE.

Corner of South Wharf and Water-street.

Landing ex *Liberia*, from Liverpool—

3 TONS Lead Pipe—all sizes;
7 rolls Sheet LEAD; 3 casks ZINC;
140 coils Manilla, White Hemp, and Tarred Rope;
7 bales Lines, Salmon, Shad, and Herring Twines. 1 ton White Chalk;
2 casks Red and Yellow Ochre;
4 tons Brandram's London White Lead and Coloured Paints;
3 tons Putty; 1 ton Whiting;
12 pipes Boiled and Raw OIL;
60 boxes I C and D C Tin Plates;
45 bundles Rod Iron; 1 ton Blister Steel;
1 ton Sanderson's Cast Steel;
30 bundles Plough Plating; 100 Plough Moulds
60 bundles Iron Wire, all sizes—also Brass and Copper Wire;
3 casks Stub's, Vicker's, and Hoole and Co.'s Files;
2 cases Hoole & Co.'s Gang. Pit, and Cross-cut SAWS; 1000 fathoms Close-link CHAIN, from ¼ to ½ inch; 20 kegs Wrought Nails;
24 bags Horse Nails;
170 bags Spikes—5 to 10 inch;
10 rolls Sheet Brass—assorted;
1 case Laycocks; Nail-Cloth, all widths
3 casks Tea Kettles Saucepans and Glue Pots;
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 cask Sparrowbills;
1 case Borax 1 cask coloured Inks;
2 cases Guns; 1 cask Bed Screws;
1 cask Butt Hinges; 1 cask wrought Brads and Tacks;
1 cask Table Castors, Fire Irons, Bolts, Awls; &c.—all of which will be sold on low terms, by

April 11. W. TISDALE & SON.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE,

Ex *Middleton*, and *Lampedo*

6 CASKS CUTLERY, containing Table Knives and Forks, of all the different patterns; do. do. without Forks; Carvers and Steels; Butchers' and Shoe Knives; Farriers' Knives; 1000 Jack Knives, in 1, 2, 3 & 4 blades; Elliott's Razors; 300 dozen Scissors, ass'd.;

6 casks GAS FITTINGS and Gas Shades, 1, 2, and 3 light Chandeliers, Brackets, &c.

5 casks Block Tin Goods, such as Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Hectis, Candlesticks, Spice boxes, Peppers, Graters, Lanthorns, Cash Boxes, Cake Moulds, Dust Pans, &c.

1 cask containing Hair, Cloth, Hat, Crumb, Plate, Whitewash, Horse, Shoe, Bannister, and Paint BRUSHES;

1 case COMBS—Dressing, Side, Pocket and Ivory; 1 case Razor Strops, Dressing Cases, and Ladies' Companions;

1 case Steel Pens and Holders;

1 case Curtain Poles, Bands, Ends, Rings, Hooks, &c.; 1 cask Coffin Furniture;

1 cask Wood Screws;

1 cask containing Knitting Needles, Brass Castors, Dog Collars, Compasses, Pincers, Percussion Caps, Snuffers, Counter Scales, Brass Maslin Kettles, &c. &c.

1 cask Joiners' Tools, Braces and Bitts, Squares, Gauges, Screw Drivers, Bevels, &c.

☞ A further supply of Hardware expected per *John Barbour*, *Blanche*, and other vessels.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at the lowest rates.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
April 18. Proprietors

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Prince William Street, 9th May, 1854.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per late arrivals, a very large and well assorted Stock of

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

WHICH are now ready for inspection, and will be sold to the Trade at the lowest possible prices, for satisfactory payments.

☞ The subscribers are determined to keep their assortment complete, and will be receiving NEW GOODS, of the latest styles, by the regular steamers and Packets every month.

J. & J. HEGAN.

Market Square,

MAY 2nd, 1854.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

HAVE received per Liberia, Middleton, John Barbour, and steamers via Boston, a large and varied assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of an immense variety of Dress Materials, in all the new styles out.

Rich Silk and French Satin Long and Square SHAWLS, in Paisley, Cashmere, Australian, &c.;

A great variety of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets, Ribbons and Parasols;

The newest styles in Mantles and Visites,

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian Cloths, &c., with a choice assortment of Vestings in Velvet, Figured Silk, Satin, Barathea, &c.;

Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings;

Grey, White and Printed Cottons;

Moreens, Damask and Fringes;

Carpets, Hearth Rugs.

In the Wholesale Department (in which extensive alterations have just been made) will be found a very excellent assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham Wares, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.; having been personally selected with great care, in the best markets, will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers, and are offered Wholesale and Retail at the lowest possible prices. May 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Per the Packet Ships Liberia and Middleton, from Liverpool.

D. PATERSON

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public, that he has received by the above ships, a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gents,' Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description, among which are to be found—

Ladies' Prunella, Cashmere, Satin and Leather Boots; Ladies' patent Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers; Ladies' patent Kid and Morocco, Jenny Linds, and Village ties; Ladies' Berlin, Carpet, and Web Slippers, &c., &c.

Misses' Prunella and Cashmere Boots; Misses' Patent and Leather Slippers, and Back Straps; Misses' Bronze and Patent Jenny Linds, stout and light &c., &c.

As the above have been made expressly to his order, by one of the best manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in Staffordshire, England, he feels assured they will give satisfaction.

Also—By late arrivals from the United States, a large supply of American Boots and Shoes, which, together with work of his own manufacture comprises the largest Stock he has ever yet offered for sale. "Foster's Corner," King-st.

N. B.—Remainder of Summer Stock per ship *Barbara*, from London. May 2.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Hair.

This elegant preparation is an effectual Remedy for Baldness, or Falling off of the Hair. It prevents and completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff; strengthens the Roots of the Hair; causes it to grow luxuriantly; gives it a Rich, Dark, Soft, and Glossy appearance, and prevents it turning Gray. The Hungarian Balm is a purely Vegetable compound, scientifically and chemically combined, and is warranted to contain none of those deleterious ingredients which prove so injurious to the Hair. It acts directly upon the skin, cleansing and purifying it from all unhealthy secretions, thereby removing and preventing the accumulation of Scurf, Dandruff, and other impurities, which so frequently cause premature decay, and loss of the hair.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to ladies' use; and those who have tried the various oleaginous mixtures, with no benefit, will at once discover the agreeable and beneficial effects produced by this pure and delicate preparation. Instead of matting and tangling the hair, (which is more or less pulled out in the process of combing,) it leaves it free and clean; promotes a natural moisture, and imparts a beautiful dark and glossy appearance. Try it once, and you will be convinced of its superiority *over all other compounds for the hair.*

Much more might be said in favor of this inestimable Compound, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the proprietor feels confident that one trial will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,

If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it.

If you are troubled with Dandruff and wish to remove it.

If you have any Humour of the Scalp and wish to cure it.

If you are troubled with Nervous Headache wish to cure it.

If you have Hair Eaters at the roots of the hair and wish to destroy them,

If you have Harsh, Dry and Wiry Hair, and wish it to become Soft, Pliable, and Beautiful as silk: and if you wish to preserve Rich, Graceful, and Luxuriant Tresses to the latest period of life,

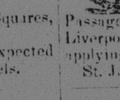
Use Perry's Hungarian Balm.

Price—25 and 50 cents per bottle, in large bottles.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent for the Provinces, to whom orders must be directed.

For sale in St. John, by G. F. Everett & Co., G. C. Garrison, S. L. Tilley, Fellows & Co. and druggists generally.

EMIGRATION.



PERSONS desirous of having their friends brought out from England, Ireland, or Scotland, can arrange for, and receive Passage Tickets for the Packet Ships leaving Liverpool on the 5th and 20th of each month, by applying to J. & R. REED.

St. John, Jan. 3, 1854.

John Barbour.

MYLES & HOWARD have received by the above ship, a part of their Spring Goods, which are now open and ready for inspection, viz: West England CLOTHS; Do. do. Doeskins and Cassimeres;

French Belt Vestings;

Gents' Furnishing GOODS.

M. & H. would call particular attention to the Stock of Trowserings—for style and finish cannot be surpassed.

A good stock of ready made Clothing on hand—domestic manufacture.

MYLES & HOWARD
May 2. *King Street*

JARDINE & CO.

Offer for sale ex *John Oliver*, from Porto Rico:

38 HHDS. very Bright Muscovado SUGARS;
31 hhds. very bright Muscovado MOLASSES;
Ex schr. *Pearl*, from Boston—
10 bales Walnuts, Filberts, and Castanas;
20 coils Manilla Cordage—9 & 12 thread;
5 bales Batting; 10 boxes Saleratus;
2 cases Dried Preserved GINGER;
10 boxes Oranges; 10 brls. Onions;
6 cases superior CHEESE;
10 Straw Cutters; 10 Seed Sowers;
10 Improved Cultivators;
10 Dash CHURNS;
100 sacks Round Yellow CORN.
St. John, May 2, 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 & Grain Boottees;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and SHOES;
Women's and Girl's strong Buskins;
Women's cheap House Slippers.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail,*

St. John, April 4. S. K. FOSTER.

PERFUMERY, &c.

WE have on hand a large assortment of French and English PERFUMERY consisting of—

Lubin's Extract of New Mown Hay;
Do do " Sweet Briar;
Do do " Patchouly;
Do do " Bouquet de Caroline
Do do " Mille Fleurs;
Do do " Heliotrope;
Do do " Jasmin
Do do " Musk;
Do do " Violette;
Farina's do " Orange;
Do do " Bergamotte;
Do do " Lunette;
Do do " Portugal;
Do do " Citron;
Do do " Cedrat;
Rigge's Vegetable Essence;
Hannay's Rondeletia. *Also*—
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid
Barry's Tricopherous,
Lyon's Kathairon,
Perry's Hungarian Balm } For the Hair.

GEO. F. EVERETT & CO.,
Jan. 31. No 4 King-street.

Wines, Brandy, Geneva, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from London and Glasgow:

25 HHDS. Hennessy's best pale and brown old Cognac BRANDY;
30 Hhds. Pale Holland's GENEVA;
4 puns. Fine Scotch Malt WHISKY;
20 qr. casks Pale and Brown SHERRIES;
5 do. E. I. MADEIRA.
5 hhds. Old PORT. } very sup'r. quality;
20 baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, &c. &c.—For sale low.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
June, 7 1853. North Market Wharf.

SEED and GUANO.

Landing ex John Barbour, from Liverpool:

A FURTHER supply of Turnip, Beet and Flower SEEDS;
5 tons best Peruvian GUANO.
ALSO—
5 hhds. Loaf and Crushed SUGARS;
1 hhd. Hearth and Banister BRUSHES;
25 dozen Hemp Bed Cords;
25 dozen jars Fine Table Salt;
Cases Spanish Chocolate, *Hall's* Patent Starch, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Washing Soda, Rotten Stone, Sulphur, Annatto;
1 hhd. PUTTY, in Bladders;
1 hhd. Bath Bricks. For sale by
April 25 JARDINE & CO.

WASHING

Made pleasant and easy by the use of BOSTON

Chemical Washing Powder

THIS Soap Powder, prepared by a practical Chemist, is superior for washing clothes, cleaning paint work, removing grease from woollens and takes the place of other soaps for cleansing purposes. One package with five minutes labor makes two gallons of pure soft soap. Thousands of families have adopted its use and give it the preference over all other saponaceous compounds.

Manufactured by Buck & Co., No. 120 Washington-street, Boston.

Retailed by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Sold in St. John, by Fellows & Co., G. F. Everett & Co., and G. C. Garrison.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &c.

Landing from New York:

400 BBLS. Superfine Canada FLOUR;
200 brls. Corn Meal;
50 brls. *Extra Genessee FLOUR*;
10 tierces new Rice; 21 boxes choice Tobacco;
7 cases Cheese; 15 barrels dried Apples;
25 dozen Corn Brooms; 12 setts Measures.
For sale by
May 30, 1854. JARDINE & CO.

From New York and Boston:

100 BRLS. Canada S'fine FLOUR;
10 tierces superior head Rice;
1½ Tons do. Jamaica COFFEE;
6 Casks extra Lard OIL;
20 brls. Beans & Peas; 6 boxes CHEESE;
5 do. Thomas' Sweet Tobacco;
10 brls. Dried APPLES;
WICKING, SAGO;
Yeast Powders, Oranges and Lemons,
Show GLASSES, Phials, &c.
June 27. JAS. MACFARLANE.

DEVINE'S Compound Pitch Lozenge.

An appeal to matter of fact, and common sense.

IT is that which has so long been sought for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a CERTAIN CURE for

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Costiveness, Asthma, and Consumption,

and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration, and raise the patient to health. This is not an idle boast nor is this remedy sent into the market without a thorough trial; but has proved beyond a doubt that what has been asserted can be done.

We do not ask you, reader, to take our word, but those who, but a few weeks ago had given up in despair and are now in the enjoyment of health and without asking have given us their certificates in favor of this great remedy.

Let all, then, who are afflicted, TRY IT, and if the assertions on each box are not proved after an impartial trial, the price will be returned: when the article is not *perfectly satisfactory!*

If the Lozenge on being exposed to the air in hot weather should become soft, it is no objection, but rather goes to prove that they are in good condition.

S. D. Fuller & Co., Boston, Proprietors for Devine's Pitch Lozenge, Dr. Corveil's Pain Expeller and Macaronick, a sure cure for the Piles; also, the Yankee Extract, an article warranted to take out all Grease, Oil, Paint, &c., without injury to the finest texture or showing any dust on the part cleansed. All other popular Medicines sold wholesale at the lowest cash prices.

☞ THOMAS M. REED, corner of North Market Wharf and Dock-street, wholesale and retail Agent, for St. John, N. B. Sept. 13.—1yp.

Poetry.

CHRIST THE WAY.

He is the Way and Heaven rejoices
To see him leading pilgrims there,
Forever tuning angel voices,
To greet them in a world so fair!
No more the traveller weak and weary
Need sigh in vain for hope and rest,
Nor shadow mark the pathway dreary,
By his eternal presence blest.

He is the Way, and in my sadness,
Through falling tears, I see sweet flowers,
That blossom in their vernal gladness,
To brighten all those lonely hours.
And I would know what Way, though lowly,
In heart must Heaven's disciples be,
For wish the angels pure and holy
I fain would sail the shoreless Sea.

Edward Ashton.

[From the Courier.]

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

IN THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

And to all others who may be willing to take a little friendly advice from me.

Dear Brethren.

During a rest of two days in my Visitation, which I have obtained by indisposition, I think that I cannot employ my time better than in writing a few words of advice and consolation under the heavy calamity with which it has pleased God to visit your City. As this scourge cannot now be averted, it becomes us all to consider, in a manly and cheerful spirit, how it may best be borne: how its further ravages may (as far as we are able to check them) be stayed: *what means may be used to lessen the evil in case of its recurrence*; and above all, how we may turn it to our Spiritual good. You have had some very sound advice from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and others, which every one must wish had been more promptly followed; and medical men of eminence are directing all their energies to assist and encourage you. My remarks, therefore, on this part of the question, may seem not needed, and must necessarily be brief. But I would earnestly entreat all our citizens to remember—*not now only, but when the disease has abated*—that Cholera is the scourge with which Providence visits the evils of filthiness and intemperance; and if no adequate means be taken to remove those two naisances, the calamity will appear again among us in all probability, and will visit those whom it has at this time spared.

It is not enough considered, that religion abhors material as well as moral filth, and that uncleanly habits are as inconsistent with piety as intemperance itself. Our Saviour's judgment on the Gadarenes teaches us, that those who live like swine, soon learn to have swinish hearts, and are buried into the deeps of sensuality and greediness. In my journeys throughout the country, I have often observed the extreme neglect of common decent habits, in respect of the ordinary necessaries of life; and how frightfully is this evil aggravated, when whole streets are in a constant state of unhealthiness, and their inhabitants are hourly drinking in material poison. Nor will any man be able to convince me that such habits are not irreligious. Piety does not consist in uttering groans and performing penances or turning up our eyes to the Almighty; it lies in the strict discharge of duty and in the cultivation of the decencies of life; we are to "think on and do not only whatsoever things are just, and honest, but whatsoever things are pure and lovely."

Now, surely our wealthier citizens could not have a more noble and glorious mission, than to that cleansing St. John from its material impurities, and by these means leading others a step towards moral cleanliness. Are there none amongst us, possessed of respectability and vast wealth, every year swelling their incomes by accessions, which a gracious Providence pours abundantly into their lap, but of which, for the improvement of the City, they make no use whatever? In ancient times, when merchant princes acquired vast riches by commerce, they employed them to the benefit of the cities where they resided. Their names have come down to us endeared by the grateful recollections of a thousand hearts, some, as founders of hospitals, some, as erectors of aqueducts and fountains, some, as providing asylums for the old, colleges for the young, places of refuge for the destitute or distressed, the foundling, the orphan, the widow, the deaf, or blind, or idiot child. Wealth was looked on by them as an enormous gift, unless dedicated to the glory of God, and the good of posterity, and it was considered that God gives great wealth to some men, that they may have the happiness of enriching their fellow creatures, not by small subscriptions to benevolent objects but by vigorous, well combined, and immortal works. Did Pagans erect fountains and aqueducts, which promote the health of cities, and are Christians to leave these good works to them? Is Pagan darkness more fruitful than Christian illumination? In former times, Pagan wealth was placed in the hands of a few, who possessed all the means and all the power. Now, multitudes are comparatively wealthy, and might unite with richer men in thus purifying and humanizing our City. Of what use will extravagant wages and costly dress be, when one stroke of the pestilence which filth engenders, tramples them in the dust!

Thousands, with a very pardonable terror, have fled the town, and sought a purer air. But recollect *the evil remains behind.* As long as they are in the pure air they may be well; but the unsewered streets, the uncleansed houses, the dirty cellars, the filthy back lanes—all remain behind. And as the weather gets colder, they must return to them and begin to drink the hourly poison again. *The true method of cure is to improve the place where you live, not to leave it to improve itself.* Nor indeed is the country wholly safe. Not only is the state of the atmosphere at present favourable to disease, but people also take bad habits along with them, make the country less safe for themselves than it was, and poison the purest air.

Here, therefore, allow me to caution the indiscreet against several errors which aggravate the disease, or pave the way for it. *Panic fear is one of these errors.* Are we not all Christians; and as Christians, do we not know that all curses and all scourges are in His wise and gracious hands, who can give us comfort and confidence in the time of trouble? When the battle rages, and the storm of shot and shell falls fiercely around, men are found in abundance, who risk their lives for their country, and if they fall, fall bravely, with their faces to the foe. Let us not be less cheerful even in prospect of a less glorious end; but let us use all the means which God has provided, to baffle the pestilence, and not give way to panic fear, which only deprives us of the power to resist. Let me also implore all persons to desist from the habit of using remedies for the Cholera, before the premonitory symptoms appear. Hundreds thus drug themselves with opium, or bad brandy, and predispose their bodies for the attack. Surely those who make a profit of the fears of their fellow creatures, by selling them what they know to be vile trash, not resembling the name it bears, deserve to have their names exposed as poisoners of their fellow men. It is also much to be deplored, that instead of this scourge of God having checked drunkenness, it is generally agreed that there never was so much drunkenness amongst us, too many having drowned their fears and their consciences in this horrid sin. Yet from all I can gather, the absolute prohibition of fermented liquor, without an incessant hourly tyranny, to which no body of men will long submit, would be insufficient to check the evil. But this, however, as it may, for I am anxious not to tread on controverted ground, an immense responsibility must rest on the heads of those who aggravate the evil by the sale of adulterated mixtures.

But I come now to the higher ground. Is not this scourge of God an appointed punishment, not only of our neglect of ordinary social duties, but of all our other sins? There was, I fear, no very hearty response in the public mind to the day lately set apart by public authority for general humiliation. By multitudes it was observed as a day of pleasure. And now this grievous scourge, the effects of which are only beginning to be felt, which not only desolates our homes, and strikes terror into our hearts, but paralyzes the industry of our city, and strikes a blow at all our home comforts—this fatal avenger of our neglect of God can no longer be contemplated at a distance.—Twenty years since, I believe, it appeared, and very slightly visited us, as if gently to admonish us rather than chasten us severely. And how have these subsequent years of peace and plenty been spent? Cannot the most virtuous see in his own life so much which he would amend; in his own words, so much which he must regret, that he must ascribe his exemption from this disease solely to the mercy and forbearance of God? But how many are there among us who cannot be called even by that "charity which hopeth all things," virtuous, much less religious men? How many regardless of their baptismal vow to "renounce the world the flesh and the devil," forgetting that they are the sworn soldiers of the cross, have trampled under foot that very blood which would have saved them?

They have been enriched by God's harvest, walked on this earth, have seen, felt, tasted all the joys which His kind hand has vouchsafed—yet the great Author of all has been as much forgotten as if he were not the Maker of the world! How many hundreds are there every where who systematically break the rest of the Lord's day, and seldom or at long intervals enter a place of public worship; and what kind of worship is ours? So cold, so indifferent is our performance, that when we see Christ coming in the clouds of heaven to judge us, we shall seem like persons who never believed the vast truths which His life, death and resurrection place before the world.—Nay, are there not in city and country, persons who systematically assault the Christian faith, and, building on the unhappy divisions of its advocates, would fain convert the world into a mass of shapeless ruin! Men like those may well tremble now, for they have no hope beyond this world, and when it totters under them, their lamp goes out in darkness. They are the greatest enemies of mankind, who would take from us our hope in the hour of adversity, and reduce us to the level of the savage, who knows no difference in respect of immortality between men and beasts.

Let us all, then see in this fearful scourge, a call to immediate and lasting repentance. Let the better disposed of our citizens cease to encourage the open and notorious sinner by occasional excesses, by frequent neglect of known duty. Let them seek out the worst of their acquaintances, reason with them, persuade them, cheer them by their own example, and lead them on to a more religious course.

Fathers! I beseech you no longer to indulge your children from their infancy in greedy desires nor instil into them the truths of our holy Religion, but letting them have their choice, (and a bad choice they generally make,) but training them up in self-denial and obedience, and in the nurture of the Lord."

Mothers! I entreat you not to indulge in the reckless desire for dress and ornament which is the snare of high wages and great profits. One day may strip you of it all—then where will be the toys which you have provided?

Husbands! I implore you by your love for your offspring, by your desire for their eternal wellbeing, to remember that one day may make their home desolate. O leave behind you a name that will be precious when your body sleeps in the dust.

Men of Wealth—and (comparatively speaking) you are many—the time is short in which you can hold it; it is slipping from your hands—lay it not out in enriching your houses, in acquiring new estates, but on enduring interests, and in the welfare of future generations and immortal souls. *Give God a tithe of all he gives to you*: look on the ships that bring you wealth not as your own, but God's. Set apart this portion of all the profits which you acquire. It may now seem a tithe; but it will seem little enough at the day of Judgment. I do not dictate to you the method of employing it, but I earnestly recommend to you the right use of it.

Intemperate Men! Alas, I fear, you will neither read what I say, nor give heed to it, if you should read it. Yet as you are very many, and as your sad number is not confined to the ignorant and illiterate, as it is just possible that, by the mercy of God, some poor sinner may read, may give heed to this warning, and it is equally my duty to give it, whether you heed it or not.—O think for once, how possible it is by God's help, to draw back from the dreadful gulph into which you now plunge yourselves. You are the very victims which the scourge first seizes; you prepare your bodies for this attack by daily poisoning yourselves. But this is the least of the evils which you suffer. The remorse which you occasionally feel, the homes and hearts which you make desolate, are only faint images of the ruin which is about to engulph you. When you are launched into Eternity, how will you meet your Saviour and your God? With what eyes look upon Him, who for your sake was beaten, bound, and spit upon, reviled, scourged, crowned with thorns, and nailed to the accursed tree? Every drop of the sacred blood shed at Gethsemane and at Calvary, every wound of that Holy Lamb, whose blessed body was for hours wracked by the lingering agony of the cross, will have a voice to pierce and transfix your soul with anguish, at the thought of having despised mercy so boundless, love so amazing, and so pitiful. Yet this voice is still heard in accents of tender compassion even for *you!* "Spare them," he cries to the avenging scourge. The avenger of blood has his arm uplifted to strike. O be persuaded to renounce this loathsome sin and cut it off at once and for ever. Happiness unspeakable will be yours. Happiness and satisfaction such as you have never known; peace in your conscience, love from all the virtuous and good, joy among the angels, nay even in the heart of the Almighty himself. It is true you are powerless, but like the poor man who had the withered hand, do what you can, *make the effort in faith*, and lo! a strength beyond your own will be given you. The way of repentance and salvation is still open to you, if you will embrace it.

It is with the liveliest satisfaction I have heard that some fearless citizens have devoted themselves to the work of attending and helping the sick in the hour of distress. Together with the clergy and medical body, who are ever to be found foremost in the work of benevolent aid, you will render a service to your fellow christians which Christ will not forget, but will surely reward, if done from love to His brethren, when he comes to acknowledge and own every virtuous action, every kind and charitable word, every unknown and unrewarded charity.

God grant that the scourge may soon be removed from us, and a healthier season appear; and may men's minds be led to see what means should be taken to meet the evil in a better way, should it recur again amongst us. With these wishes, and a perfect readiness to take my place amongst the clergy in their labour of love, if they require my assistance amongst you, or elsewhere,

I am, dear Brethren,
Your faithful friend,
JOHN FREDERICTON.

Kingston, April 5, 1854.

The Literary Men of France.—Victor Hugo lives a broken exile in the isle of Guernsey, Lamartine is almost forgotten. You sometimes meet in Paris a half negro, whose hair has lost its color and become white, and who stoops alarmingly in the shoulders—it is Alexander Dumas.—This popular writer resides with his daughter, at the Maison d'Or, on the Boulevard, but has lately taken a small "hotel," in the Rue d'Amsterdam. I passed one evening on the Boulevard a gouty old man, bent almost double, who seemed hardly able to drag himself along; he was returning from the *Divan*, a sort of *estaminet*, celebrated as a place of reunion for men of letters, and was pointed out to me as the celebrated critic Gustave Planche, but he looks now like a critic of the past. Alfred de Vigney, the author of St. Mars, is a tolerably constant attendant at the Academie Française, and still holds up his head *comme un Saint Sacrement* to use a French phrase; his locks hang long, like those of the Franks described by Thierry; but alas! they are no longer black. Emile Deschamps has retired to Versailles, where he cultivates his garden more than the muses.—Sainte Beuve has thrown himself into the *Moniteur Universel*, where he has turned prophet of evil, and appears in wearisome articles, which are read only in the provinces. The bibliophile Jacob (Paul Lacroix) must also be classed among the forgotten ones, as well as his brother, who once enjoyed a reputation as a writer of romances and dramatic pieces, and who has married the sister-in-law of Balzac. Some of the writers of a higher class of literature remain, such as Guizot, Villemain, Augustin, Thierry and Victor Cousin, but of these Guizot alone is alive.

The Vinegar-faced Gentry.—That very able and ubiquitous sheet, An exchange paper, gives the following plain statements, which we commend to the "afflicted":

"There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, because somebody feels above them, or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with what they call their destiny. We hate such people. They are a nuisance and a pest. They make all within their influence uncomfortable. These men have usually made a grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are unmitigated asses. Wherever this fault finding with one's condition or position occur, there is always want of self-respect. If you are a right down clever fellow, wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good will by your good deeds. —Then if people 'feel above you,' why return the compliment, and feel above them. If they turn up their noses because you are a mechanic, or a farmer, or a shop boy, turn up your nose a notch higher. If they swell when they pass you in the street, swell yourself. Deliver us from the whining fools who go around like babies telling how people abuse them, and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them to decency."

The Yacht Fleet of Great Britain.—The eleven principal yacht clubs of Great Britain compose, as we learn from the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, 621 Sail of vessels, and employ some 4400 of the finest seamen in the world. These yachts possess an aggregate tonnage of 20,250, and carry 1870 guns. The guns are principally of brass, from two to nine pounders. The yachts are provided, also, with small arms of every description, and the crews, in most cases, are instructed in the use of them. The cost of the elegant amusement of yachting is of course enormous. The intrinsic value of the vessels alone is three quarters of a million of pounds. The annual amount of wages paid to the seamen exceeds £120,000, and the amount of outlay in provisions, clothing, and innumerable luxuries, is almost beyond the reach of credibility.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.—In the House of Commons recently, Sir Jas. Graham stated that her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror not having been heard of for more than nine years, it was concluded that they were lost, and the Admiralty, upon proper evidence, and upon receiving proper security for refunding the money in the event of the ships turning up, had directed the arrears of nine years' pay to be paid over to the representatives of the officers and men. There were 24 officers and 102 seamen attached to these ships, and of these numbers 19 representatives of the first class and 88 of the second had claimed and obtained the pay.

The city council of Chicago have resolved to tunnel Chicago river. It is to be finished by May 1st, 1855, made of cast iron entrances on a grade not exceeding one foot fall in nine. The plan to be two waggon tracks, each ten feet wide, and two foot ways, each four feet wide, the former eleven feet and the latter seven feet high. The top of the tunnel to be not less than twelve feet below low water mark, for one hundred and fifty feet, in the centre of the river.

Cholera in Boston in 1849 and 1854.—From the records of deaths by cholera, the following statistics are obtained:—

	1849.	1854.
In June	8	29
July	46	100
Aug. to 10th inclus.	103	42
Totals	157	171

In 1849 the first death occurred June 31; in 1854 June 9th. In 1849 the disease reached its maximum August 12th, when there were 22 deaths. Thus far this season the greatest number in one day was 9, August 5th. For the last four days, 9th to 12th of August, only four deaths by cholera are known.—*Boston paper.*

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do. do Black and Drab Silk [Coats;
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April 25. *MYLES & HOWARD.*

MARCH 14, 1854.

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