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ANSEL CHARLEY. From the Mother's Journal and Family Visitor. BY MRS. EMILY C. JOHNSON.

He came—a beautiful vision— Then vanished from my sight, His cherub wing scarce clearing The blackness of my night.

Oh, he had been my soldier, When grief my spirit swayed, And on his fragile being, Had tender hopes been stayed;

He came!—but as the blossom, Its petals close up, And hides them from the tempest, Within its sheltering cup,

My boy—ah me! the sweetness, The anguish of that word!— My boy, when in strange night-dreams, My slumbering soul is stirred;

When music floats around me, When soft lips touch my brow, And whisper gentle greetings, O tell me, is it thou?

I know by his sweet token, My Charley is not dead; One golden clue he left me, As on his track he sped;

Oh, I would not recall thee, My glorious angel boy! Thou needst not my bosom, Rare bird of love and joy!

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en by this writer, that the Turkish army is at the present moment in a more efficient state than it has been at any time during the last two centuries, and that in the event of a war, the Sultan would probably be able to maintain himself single handed and alone, even against the combined attacks of Austria and Russia.

We have not room to follow the writer we speak of, in his excellent review of the history of Turkey; we propose to confine ourselves to her present condition. In this connection, however, it is necessary to state, that early in the present century, the insubordination of the Janissaries, or standing army of Turkey, had become such, that it was found necessary to overthrow them, as the only alternative to the overthrow of the empire itself. With many difficulties and much danger, this was finally accomplished. While the Sultan was replacing the Janissaries by regular and better disciplined troops, and before he could organize a new army, the ambitious and unscrupulous to take advantage of his condition by an unprovoked and unjustifiable war. Taken thus at disadvantage, Turkey was defeated and compelled to assent to a humiliating treaty of peace. Since then, a number of years of uninterrupted peace have enabled the Sultan to form a powerful and well disciplined army. We cannot give in detail Mr. Skene's minute account of the organization of this army. It is divided into six separate armies, each consisting of two services, the active and the reserve. The whole establishment of the former, belonging to the active service, amounts to 180,000 men, but its effective strength at present is 123,000. The reserve now composes a force of 212,000 men, and will have a total of 390,000 when this establishment shall have been completed. The two services as they now stand, form an effective force of 335,000 men. When their full strength shall have been filled up as contemplated, it will amount to 480,000. Besides these, there are a number of detached corps in Crete, Tripoli, Tunis, in garrisons, &c. &c., which raise the effective strength of the present standing army to 365,000 men. By the augmentations as proposed and now being carried out in Bosnia, Albania and Servia, and inclusive of the marines, sailors, and the police, there are a number of detached corps in Crete, Tripoli, Tunis, in garrisons, &c. &c., which raise the effective strength of the present standing army to 365,000 men.

It also appears from Mr. Skene's account, that this service is highly popular, and that the physical comforts of the troops are well taken care of. He says: "The military hospitals might serve as a pattern of cleanliness to the first armies of the world, and the medical officers are undoubtedly perfectly efficient, some of them studied at European universities, others having become proficient in their art at the medical college of Constantinople, and a few being foreigners."

With regard to their probable efficiency in the field, he further states that they are rapid in their evolutions, especially the cavalry, and that they are well equipped with artillery—that the Russians have been shown, when brought into comparison, to be infinitely slower, and that the latter are very far inferior in their infantry drill. He adds: "With such an army as this, formed by the regular troops of the Sultan have been trained, and also how suddenly the Russian army was being falling off, for it was not then to be compared with what it had been in 1815, and it is not now equal to what it was in 1820."

The efficiency of the reserve of the Turkish army, this writer further states, was recently fully demonstrated. "When an army of 62,000 men was assembled by Turkey in the space of six weeks, on the occasion of the interruption of her amicable relations with Russia and Austria, on account of the Hungarian refugees. In another month, 200,000 men of the reserve, perfectly efficient, some of them studied at European universities, others having become proficient in their art at the medical college of Constantinople, and a few being foreigners."

These facts, which we have thus endeavored to state, are, we think, of great importance, and in our synopsis, are important and interesting, in the present aspect of European affairs. They show that, regarded only in reference to her present military forces, the strength of the Ottoman Empire is anything but contemptible, or likely to be disregarded by her more-despotic neighbors; and that in the event of future commotions, the wisest policy of Austria and Russia will be to let Turkey alone. Whether, with her present strength, Turkey would continue to submit to the disgraceful terms of the treaty of Adrianople, or would take advantage of a favorable opportunity to recover her exclusive control of the Dardanelles, is another affair. It would be worse than idle to indulge in conjectures on that point, which the future alone can solve.

We have confined ourselves to the improved condition of Turkey, in reference to her army alone. There are other, and to the philanthropist and the Christian—even though we are speaking of a Mahometan country—far more pleasing evidences of the progress and improvement of Turkey, which, while they add to the happiness of her people, add also to the strength, as they insure the popularity of her government. We know of no country where there have been, during the few past years, more substantial improvement and progress than have been manifested in Turkey, by the liberal policy of her government.

These have been shown in the spread of religious toleration—the effusion of schools, academies, medical colleges, and hospitals—in the impartial administration of justice, wise, humane and liberal laws, and many other evidences of an improved and improving government. But we cannot now dwell upon these topics, though we may take occasion to speak of them hereafter.—Boston Atlas.

Benadiss Territory. The mind is bewildered in the contemplation of the extent of our country. Leaving out of sight the immense territorial acquisitions from Mexico, and the kingdom for which Oregon is ample, who in the Atlantic States forms an adequate idea of the comprehension

of the upper Mississippi? Between the northern Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, and extending up the Platte river to its junction with the Missouri, or the southern boundary of Iowa, to the British possessions, is a territory of vast extent, which is to be the domain of numerous new States, and the home of busy millions. Who can tell us what they shall be in the coming ages of our country's career?

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the valley of the upper Mississippi, from the purchases our Government has recently made of the Indians in that direction. From the Dacotahs, Sioux, the U. S. Commission has bought all their lands lying in the southern and south-western part of Minnesota, embracing about thirty-six millions of acres of excellent lands, including the whole valley of the Minnesota or St. Peter's river, which empties into the Mississippi from the west, near St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, and some of the best lands in the world, not quite nine cents per acre. This tract is equal to fifty-six thousand square miles, and is capable of forming six new States of the size of New-Hampshire! To make the extent of this purchase still more intelligible, it may be compared with New-England, to the whole of which it is equal in extent.

It is also to be noted, that a treaty has been made with the Chippewa Indians, by which they convey to the United States a large and valuable tract in the northern part of the Territory of Minnesota, including all that part of the valley of the Red river lying south of the British Possessions, being a tract about 300 miles long and 150 broad, containing 45,000 square miles, or a territory sufficient to form five States of the size of New-Hampshire. Here, then, within the boundaries of Minnesota, has been purchased of the Indians sufficient to form seven new States equal to New-Hampshire, embracing the extent of the whole of New-England! But this is only a small part of the territory lying west of Wisconsin and north of Iowa and in the valley of the upper Missouri, still farther west. What a nation, when this immense domain shall be subdued to agriculture, and waving fields of grain shall be raised on the dark forests; when every water-fall, instead of its useless rush since the epoch of the flood, shall subserve the arts and human comfort; when villages and cities shall be dotted over this infinite solitude, and colleges and churches send up their spires where for ages unknown have roamed the buffaloes and the Indians, and the Pilgrims watch over their descendants at the sources of the King of Rivers and under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains!

We had never paid attention to Red river till the exile of a quarter of a century when we mentioned in our last paper that he had been driven to the shores of Hudson's Bay, a little west of the Mississippi, and south of the sources of the latter, and, running through Lord Selkirk's Settlement, discharges itself into Lake Winnipeg, a body of water 400 miles long, from which it again emerges, and pours itself into Hudson's Bay. It is a considerable distance; and if it should ever be united with the upper Mississippi by a canal of about fifty miles, as it easily might be, and at some day will be, there would be an unbroken line of steamboat communication from the everlasting summer of the Gulf to the frozen shores of Hudson's Bay.—Congregationalist.

Testimony of Dr. Luyard. Those of the readers of the Chronicle who have perused "Ninevah and its Remains," have been most abundantly supplied with modern times. But as all may not have enjoyed this pleasure, we ask their attention to some remarks recently made by him at the celebration of the Mechanics' Institute in Northampton, England. They are valuable as the testimony of a man who has seen the ruins of Ninevah, and who has seen the ruins of the sacred Scriptures, with a perseverance amid privation and difficulty that has in it something of the sublime.

It was about going, he said, to regions where there were no mechanics' institutes, but where men, still wild, wandered over the ruins of Ninevah, and he had seen the ruins of the sacred Scriptures, with a perseverance amid privation and difficulty that has in it something of the sublime.

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formed part of the masonry, were exposed to the atmosphere, they returned to their original state, which was nothing but earth, and thus those heaps of ruins became covered with a kind of soil susceptible of various kinds of cultivation adapted to the wants of the population. That would explain to them the state of those ruins, and would also account for the excellent preservation of the monuments which were found beneath them. The result of those discoveries had been completely to silence the common remark, that there was no human confirmation of the Bible. The historic facts related in the Bible, and the temporary records executed at the time when many of the most important events mentioned in the Scriptures were performed, inscribed by those who were actors in those events, and completely tallying with the facts described by the sacred historians.

They only who are strongly tempted, know the full power of temptation. "For my right hand I would not commit to great a sin," is the language of self-confidence. How do you know? Were you ever reduced to want, with a wife and children dependent upon you, and you were to be committed to the hands of the poor? Whatever words of reproach others may whisper, we are sure that you will throw over the offender the broad mantle of Christian charity. You know his trials, for you have been reduced to the lowest depths of poverty, after having lived in luxury; you know how to feel for the tempted and the poor. Whatever words of reproach others may whisper, we are sure that you will throw over the offender the broad mantle of Christian charity. You know his trials, for you have been reduced to the lowest depths of poverty, after having lived in luxury; you know how to feel for the tempted and the poor.

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WORTH KNOWING, To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing. A. GILMOUR, Tailor and Draper, BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET, HAS ON HAND THE CHOICEST STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING in the City, which for neatness of Style, quality of texture, and lowness of price, cannot fail to continue to this Establishment the very liberal patronage it has hitherto had. Among the Stock now on hand, a considerable portion is of FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTHES, the superiority of which is well known; those then that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Due Skin SHOOTING COATS from 20s. to 35s.; DRESS and FROCK COATS in great variety, and all got up in the very best style.

W. H. ADAMS Has received per Ship 'Montrose' and 'Sophia' 4 CASES Hoot, Steinfarth & Co's Gaiter, CACCIAS, and CROSS CUT SAW; 1 Case Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES; 752 pieces Pais, Bakpans, and spare COVERS, 2 Cases "Thompson's" short SCREW AUGERS, From the United States; 73 Cisterns and Well PUMPS, A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes.

COLTSFOOT ROCK, An excellent remedy for coughs, Colds, &c. just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED, Head of North Wharf, Dec. 16.

Morrison's Life Pills,—Just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED, Head of North Wharf, Dec. 23.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON, Watch-makers, Jewellers, &c. and Importers of English, French, German and American GOODS.—Wholesale and Retail.

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Astonishing Efficacy of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And OINTMENT. EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Junr., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilby, Lincolnshire, 6th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills, in a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, inasmuch that I was unable to move without the use of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.

JOSEPH GILDON. Amputation of Two Legs Prevented. Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Professor of the Roscommon Journal.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three ulcers in such a fearful state, that the efforts from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die.—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY, Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal. Bad Digestion, with extreme weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. GARDNER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt its authenticity, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbatic Eruption of four standing. Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbatic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get up for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting any relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured. I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL. In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Head Breasts, Scars, Nore, Stony and Ulcerated Caners, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise increase of Piles, Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoes, Yaws, Cocks-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Clapped Hands and Lips, also Blisters and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment. Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLEY Provincial Agents, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B. James Watson & Co. W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Pettedicaw; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Genesee; J. L. Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Centre; J. G. King, White, Belleville.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

Per "ONYX" from GLASGOW: 140 Packages GROCERY GOODS, COMPRISING—

POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PILLS, (assorted) Tinned, and Shot Thread PAINT BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentin Almonds, Jordan, Sugar Candy, Crown Salt, Ground Ginger, Prunes, PICKLES and SAUCES, BLICKING, Window and Fire SOAP, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelent Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITTING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c. JAMES MACFARLANE, Market Square, April 29.

Rat Exterminator. Just received per "Creole"—A FRESH supply of Smith's genuine and original RAT EXTERMINATOR, an invaluable preparation for destroying Rats and Mice, without the unpleasant smell caused by other poisons. For sale by T. M. REED, Dec. 2. Head of North Wharf.

GROUND COFFEE: Black Pepper Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard—all ground here, warranted unmixt, can be had in any quantities at 10s. per cwt. JOHN KINNEAR, Dec. 9. Prince Wharf & Co.

Stoves, Franklins, Registers, &c. &c. Vesta Foundry Manufacturers. THE attention of the public is requested to a large and handsome assortment of COOKING STOVES of the newest and most approved patterns—CANADA AIR-TIGHT STOVES, FRANKLINS, REGISTERS, PLOUGHIS, &c. Can be viewed at the spacious Show Room opened in Prince William-street, or at the subscribers' Warehouse, Haddock and Retail.

Orders for Castings, Iron Work of every description, Stone Fixings, Pipe, &c., left at our above places will receive immediate attention.

GOODS By the "Gipsy," "Chertie," and "Richmond," &c. received and for sale: 75 BAGS Shingle and Clapham fine Cut NAILS, at 24s per lb; 35 kegs, 100 lbs each, 7d, 8d, 9d, and 10d; Horse NAILS, 50 kegs 6d, 8d, and 10d; Wrought Rose and Hoop NAILS, 10 casks 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2 inch Best Nails; 10 casks 4 and 5 inch SPIKES; 700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING 300 do. Fine do. do. 25 kegs Yellow PAINT; 5 boxes COCOA PASTE; A variety of WOODEN WARE. Also—By the "Abert" from London: A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish CHANNEL, North Atlantic, Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.; 6 Ten-inch Brass COMPASSES; 24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS, 12 Gunter SCALLES; Quadrants, Trigonometrical Tables and PLAIN LOG BOOKS, &c. For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

Groceries! Groceries! JAMES MACFARLANE, MARKET SQUARE, Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand, comprising in part:— In Store; Bond or Duty paid— 200 CHESTS and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Tiewank, and Oolong TEAS; 65 lbs. Porto Rico SUGARS; 80 ditto ditto MOLASSES; 50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE; 50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands); For "Montrose" and "John S. De