# St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, January 11, 1853. Number



## THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

**12s. 6d. in Advance**;—3s if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

**Inducements for Clubbing.**

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $10 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

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



**Mutual Insurance Company.**

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, } Directors.
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, Solicitor.
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, Secretary.

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

DOOLEY'S
*Merchant's Exchange Hotel*—*Post Office Building*,
**State Street, BOSTON.**

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,
**Attorney & Barrister at Law,**
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

**SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.**
GEORGE WOODS,
*West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,*
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

**Auction and Commission Card.**

THE Subscriber having extensive acquaintance through the Province, has concluded to devote his attention particularly to the business of COMMISSION MERCHANT & AUCTIONEER.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the several departments of trade in this City and Province, as regards imports and exports, and having by the experience of a number of years acquired a distinct knowledge of the value of all commodities, both real and personal, he trusts he can with confidence recommend his abilities to the community, as competent to do justice to the sale of any property which his friends may place in his hands.

JAMES ADAM,
Oct. 1 Office in Water-street.

JOHN HARRY,
*Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,*
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House*.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 30s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 10 tf *Manager.*

WM. WESTLETON,
HAS Removed his place of business to Dock street opposite the Store of Mr. Ferguson, where he will be ready at all times to execute orders in his line.

☞ Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

New-Brunswick
STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber has rented the Fire Proof Store in Prince William Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Liotch, where he will attend to all *Auction, Commission and Brokerage Business* committed to his care.—Returning from his long acquaintance and strict attention to business to receive a share of the public patronage.

THOMAS RAYMOND.

☞ Storage in a fire-proof Cellar for about 1000 Barrels—apply as above.
St. John, Nov. 29, 1852.

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS
MINERVA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON,
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of this Company, held in London, 24th June, 1852, a Surplus of £12,400 Sterling, (being four-fifths of £53,000 Sterling) was declared distributable amongst the Policy holders entitled to participate. This sum allows of a reducton of Premium for the next five years, of £9,633 16s. 3d. Sterling, per annum, or an equivalent reversionary Bonus payable at Death, of £68,939 10s. 7d.

The reduction of Premium averages 35.22 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The reversionary Bonus averages 60 per cent. on the Premiums received during the last five years, or 9 per cent. on the sums Assured.

Upon the Policies which had been full five years in existence, the reversionary Bonus averages 2 1-2 per cent. Premium on the sum assured, a result which has been seldom equalled, and will bear comparison with that of any Office.

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

| | | Average Reduction of Premium. | Average Reversionary Bonus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division— | 1842 | 16.833 per cent. | 21 per cent |
| 2d. " | 1847 | 31.333 " | 534 " |
| 3d. " | 1852 | 35.22 " | 60 " |

On the 31st December last, the Existing Assurances were £1,099,843 10 2
The Capital Funds of the Company were - - 230,262 15 6
The Annual Income was - - 47,721 2 6
The Divisible Surplus was - 53,000 0 0

The Directors consider, and I trust the Policy holders will agree with them, that the position of the Company is highly satisfactory, and hope that, taking into account the continually increasing competition they have to encounter, the progress of the Company has equalled their expectations, as the benefits actually realized equal, and in most cases surpass, those afforded by the largest established Offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
July 29 *Agents for New-Brunswick.*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm, situated in the Parish of Springfield, (King's County.) The said Farm contains Two Hundred Acres, Eighty of which is cleared and under good cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and good BARN: cuts Twenty Five Tons English HAY, annually. The Farm is situated near a Grist and Saw Mill, and likewise a Carding Machine, and within 4 miles of Belcisle Church, and 1 1-2 of the Baptist Meeting House. It is known as the Case Settlement, and branches off from the Finger Board to Sussex and Mill Stream, and is within thirty-three miles of the City of Saint John.

Terms of Sale will be half down, and the remaining half in yearly instalments.

For further particular apply to the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN O'NEIL.
Springfield, (K. C.) June 18, 1852.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., on up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN.
February 2, 1849.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactories.
*Stoves Franklins, Registers, &c.*

A LARGE and extensive assortment of Cooking STOVES; Close STOVES; FRANKLINS; Register GRATES; PLOUGHS; and all description of CASTINGS; for sale at the *Vulcan Foundry Ware Rooms*, in Prince William-street, and at the Warehouse of the Subscriber.

The style, pattern and quality of the Vulcan Foundry Cooking STOVES and FRANKLINS, it is believed, are equal if not superior to any in the market, while the prices are exceedingly low. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Orders for Castings or other work left at the above places will have immediately attendance.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
St. John Oct. 1, 1852. *North Market Wharf*

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, in returning his most sincere thanks to his Town and Country Customers, for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since his commencement in business, begs leave to inform them that he has received lately from the UNITED STATES, a large addition to his Stock, which, added to his former Stock of well assorted GOODS, will be found to contain almost every article usually kept by persons in his line of business, all of which he deems unnecessary to particularize; but would simply intimate, that on inspection it will be found to contain every article usually kept by a General FAMILY GROCER, among which are—

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, FLOUR, MEAL, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

The Subscriber hopes with his present well assorted Stock, together with his usual unreserved attention to business, and a determination to sell a good Article, and as cheap as any in the Trade, hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage that they have extended to him since his commencement in business.

L. MITCHELL.
Next Door to Mr. Reed's Flour Store, North Side of King Square. Oct 15, 1852.

GIBSON'S
Livery Stable.
*Brussels street, opposite the Baptist Chapel.*

THE subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage received by him in the above line, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues to keep good

HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

which he will hire on the most reasonable terms.

ANDREW GIBSON.
St. John, November 5, 1852. 6m.

Sugar, White Sugar, &c.
Just received, and for sale,

5 PIERCES Best RICE;
10 barrels (Crushed SUGAR;
5 barrels Rosin OIL; 100 kegs Cut NAILS;
10 tins Castor Oil; 12 boxes Ground Cassia;
5 boxes Ground Pepper; 10 do. Ground Allspice;
5 bales Cotton Wicking; 17 kegs Hogs' Lard;
2 casks Washing Soda. JOHN KINNEAR,
December, 10, Prince William-street.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Actaeon from London—1 cask Pure White Zinc PAINT.—This article is highly recommended for indoor use, and will be sold at the same price as the best description of White Lead.

Oct. 15. S. L. TILLEY.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
*Medical Examiner.*—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

*Advantages offered by this Society.*

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium late as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus to the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in CASH in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
*Bathurst*: Theophilus Deblois, Esq.
*Chatham*: William Cormen, junior, Esq.
*Dorchester*: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
*Dalhousie*: William S. Smith, Esq.
*Fredericton*: A. Henry Phair, Esq.
*Hampton*: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
*Hopewell*: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
*Moncton* (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
*Newcastle*: Edward Williston, Esq.
*Richibucto*: William Bowser, Esq.
*St. Andrews*: George D. Street, Esq.
*St. Stephens*: W. T. Rose, Esq.
*Shediac and Cocagne*: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
*Woodstock*: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
**Fire and Life Insurance Company.**
[*Established in* 1836.]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £300 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE KING STREET—ST. JOHN

THE Subscriber, in accordance with the fashion of the day, deems it necessary to acquaint his friends and the Travelling Public that he has Fitted Furnished, and Repaired his House, in a manner that defies rivalry, for the accommodation of PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

His Fare consists of the choices delicacies of the season. Clean Beds, good attendance, and (Better yet) moderate charges, are the prominent features of his establishment.

Truly gateful to his former patrons, he solicits a continuance of public favour.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A
*LIVERY STABLE*,

With Fashionable "Turn-Outs," And excellent accommodations for the Horses of Travellers and Country customers.

May 21. JAMES E. McDONALD.

WINE, BRANDY, &c.—Now landing ex *Sir Harry Smith* from London, *Henry Porcher* from Grangemouth, and *Oromoto* from Clyde—Our Spring supply of Choice Old WINES, &c. consisting of Port, Pale Golden and BROWN SHERRY, Madeira, Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Hollands' GENEVA, London Brown Stout and PORTER, Scotch and East India PALE ALE, which with a well assorted Stock of choice Old WINE, &c., are offered for Sale by.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
May, 7. WINE MERCHANTS.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

Glasgow House, King Street.

THE Subscribers will, during the present months, sell off, at a great reduction from former prices the balance of the Summer Stock, and would call particular attention to the following articles, viz:—

*PRINTED CASHMERES and DELAINES*;
PRINTED CORTONS;
FANCY DRESS STUFFS;
PRINTED MUSLINS;
LIGHT SHAWLS;
STRAW BONNETS;
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.

The whole of which will be sold cheap in order to make room for the Fall Stock, shortly expected
Sept. 3. BALLENTINE & BOWMAN.

Turner's Sarsaparilla.

6 CASES, just received per *Melinda* from New York. The Sarsaparilla which is superior to all others, is put up in two Quart Bottles, and sold at the reduce rate of *One Dollar* per Bottle.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO., *Agents*,
No. 4 King-street, (adjoining Barlow's Corner.)


## POETRY.

### THE BLOOMING OF VIOLETS

BY REV J. G. LYONS.

Ay! cast those gloomy thoughts aside
The genial spring is here:
She come with all her violets
To bless another year.
Lo, rising at her welcome voice,
They steal in gladness out,
And, wished for long, the light warm south
Is harping all about.

By garden walk and rustic fence,
Fair bush and rude gray stone,
They laugh among the leaves and grass,
In starry clusters strewn.
Retiring from the gaze of men,
They lurk, a bashful race,
But every breeze that wanders by
Reveals their hiding place.

While heedless of their own sweet worth,
They quaff the shining dew,
Or catch, from God's eternal arch,
Its deep and stainless blue.
Go mark thou well the scents and dyes,
To them so freely given,
And own that weak and lowly things
Are yet most loved of Heaven.

Then drop this weary load of care,
Be meekly glad as they,
Nor fear to live on Earth unseen,
To pass unseen away.
Learn thou with joy to stand or fall,
Where sacred duty leads,
And prize, above renown or gold,
Pure faith and holy deeds.

## MISCELLANY.

### A WHISPER TO GENTLEMEN.

BY FANNY FERN.

JUPITER Ammon! don't I wish I was a man, just to show the masculines, how to play their part in the world a little better! In the first place, their ain't a mother's son of you that has got as far as A B C, in the art of making love, and I've seen a few abortions in that way myself, as well as the rest of the dear sisters.) What woman wants to be told that her feet and smile's bewitching. Just as if she didn't know all her fine points as soon as she is tall enough to peep into the looking glass!

No, you ineffable donkey, if you must use the small coin of flattery to pay toll at the bridge of her affections, let me whisper a secret into your ears. Compliment her upon some mental attraction she does not possess (if you can find one!) and don't wear the knees of your pants threadbare at her feet, trying to make her believe that she is your first love. We all know that is among the first, things that were, after you were out of your jacket and trowsers.

What a splendid husband I (Fanny) should make, to be sure, had Providence ordained! Do you suppose when the mother of my glorious boys wanted a sixpence to buy their shoe strings, I'd scowl at her like a hyena, and pull my port monnaie out of my pocket as if I were pulling a tooth? Do you suppose when her blue eyes grew lustreless, and the rose pailed on her fair cheek, trotting around the domestic tread mill day after day, that I'd come home at night sulky and silent, and smoke my cigar in her face till her eyes were as red as rabits, or take myself off to a club, or a game of nine pins, or any other game and leave her to the exhilarating relaxation of darning my stockings.

Do you suppose I'd trot along like a loose pony at her side in the street, and leave her to keep up with me, or not as her strength would permit! Do you suppose I'd fly into a passion, and utter words to crush the light from out of her young heart, and then insult her by offering her a healing plaster in the shape of a new bonnet!

And don't you suppose when the anniversary of our wedding day came proud, I'd write a dainty little note and leave it on her toilet table, and let her know I was still a married lover!

Pshaw! I'm sick of you all! You don't deserve the love a generous, high souled woman! If you want a housekeeper, hire one and be done with it. If you want a wife—but you don't.

One woman will answer as well as another to sew on your buttons, and straps, and strings, and make your pudding, and—so on, and so forth.

Do you suppose we have cultivated our minds and improved the bright and glorious gifts of intellect to the best of our capacity, to minister unto your physical wants? Not a bit of it. When that's over, we want something rational.

Do you ever think of that, you selfish wretch, when you sit with your feet upon the mantle piece reading the newspapers all to yourself, or sit from tea time till ten o'clock, starting the ashes in the greate out of countenance?

Lord Harry! If I had such a block of a husband, I'd scare up the ghost of a lover, somewhere, if there is any wit in woman!

### ANTIQARIAN DISCOVERY.

A few weeks ago, in clearing out the ruins of the old chapel at Nunnham Regis, in Warwickshire, which had been pulled down, all but the belfry tower, about forty years since, we thought it necessary to trench the whole space, that we might more certainly mark out the boundaries of the building, as we wished to restore it, in some measure, to it its former state. It had been used as a stack-yard and a depositary of rubbish, by the tenants of the farm on which it was, ever since its dilapidation. We began to trench at the west end, and came on a great many bones and skeltons from which the coffins, had crumbled away till, finding the earth had been moved, we went deeper, and discovered a leaden coffin, quite perfect, without date or inscription of any kind. There had been an outer wooden coffin, which was decayed, but quantities of the black rotted wood were all around it. We cut the lead and folded back the top, so as not to destroy it; beneath was a wooden coffin, in good preservation, and also without any inscription. As soon as the leaden top was rolled back, a most overpowering aromatic smell diffused itself all over the place. When then unfastened the inner coffin and found the body of a man embalmed with great care, and heaps of rosemary and aromatic leaves piled over him. On examining the body more closely we found it had been beheaded; the head was separately wrapped up in linen, and the linen shirt that covered the body was drawn quite over the neck, where the head had been cut off; the head was laid straight with the body, and, where the joining of the neck and head should have been, it was tied round with a broad black ribbon. His hands were crossed on his breast, the wrist were tied with black ribbon, and the thumbs were tied together with black ribbon. He had a peaked beard, and a quantity of long brown hair, curled and clotted with blood, round his neck; the only mark on anything about him was on the linen on his chest, just above where his hands were the letters "T B" worked in black silk. On trenching towards the chancel we came on four leaden coffins laid side by side, with inscription on each; one contained the body of Francis Earl of Chichester, and Lord Dunsmure, 1652; the next the body of Audrey, Countess of of Chichester, 1652; another the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, the daughter, 1640; and the fourth the body of Sir John Anderson, son of Lady Chichester by her first husband. We opened the coffin of Lady Audrey Leigh, and found her perfectly embalmed and in entire preservation; her flesh quite plump, as if she were alive; her hair very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small and not wasted; she was dressed in fine linen collar all over with old point lace, and two roses were laid flat across her bosom. She looked exactly as if she were lying asleep, and seemed not more than sixteen or seventeen years old; her beauty was very great; even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her eyes were closed; no part of her face or figure was at all fallen in. We also opened Lady Chichester's coffin, but with her the embalming had apparently failed; she was a skeleton, though the coffin was half full of aromatic leaves. Her hair, however, was as fresh as if she lived; it was long, thick and as soft and glossy as that of a child, and of a perfect auburn colour. In trenching on one side of where the altar had been, we found another leaden coffin with an inscription. It contained the body of a Dame Marie Browne, daughter of one of the Leighs, and of the Lady Marie, daughter to Lord Chancellor Brackley. This body was also quite perfect, and embalmed principally with a very small coffee-coloured seed, with which the coffin was nearly filled, and it also had so powerful a perfume that it filled the whole place. The linen, ribbon, &c., were quite strong and good in all these instances, and remained so after exposure to the air; we kept a piece out of each coffin, and had it washed without its being at all destroyed. Young Lady Audrey had earrings in her ears—black enamelled serpents. The perfume of the herbs and gums in embalming them was so sickening that we are all ill after inhaling, it and most of the men employed in digging up the coffins were ill also. My object in sending this account is, if possible, to discover who the beheaded man is. The chapel is on the estate of Lord John Scott, who inherited it from his paternal grandmother, the Duches of Buccleuch, daughter of the Duke of Montagu, into whose family Nunnham Regis and other possessions in Warwickshire came by the marriage of his grandfather with the daughter of Lord Dunsmure, Earl of Chichester—*Notes and Queries.*

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENTS.—Among the unrecorded escapes from the steamer *Amazon*, recently burnt at sea, was that of a Peer of the realm, the Earl of Sheffield. This nobleman, who is, or is to be, the possessor of a large estate in Barbadoes, in right of his wife, daughter of Earl Harewood, a lady of the bed-chamber to the late Queen Adelaide, had made personal application for a passage in the usual way, but hearing that the voyage was to be commenced on *Friday*, the presage of ill, associated with that ominous day, by so many eminent minds, alike of sceptic and devotee, seized upon him, and with abiding tenacity too. The noble Earl retraced his way from the office in Moorgate-street to his residence in Portland place, full of misgivings, which the terrible calamity so fearfully justified; and henceforth doubtless, Friday will be a red letter of rejoicing in his domestic calendar. Here is a another nut for the metaphysical reader to crack.—As a specimen of the consequence of disregarding the presentiment which saved Lord Sheffield, take the case of one of the passengers who perished, Mr. Best, President of the Council at Barbadoes. This gentleman had been in the habit of passing between England and the West Indies for many years—always in sailing vessel—never would entrust himself to a steamer; but the sight of so magnificent a floating castle as the Amazon, wherein the perfection of safety, speed, and splendour, appeared to be concentrated, overcome his scruples and appeared to convince him of the absurdity of his forebodings. He went—and perished.

A SCOTCH FARM—SCOTCH FARMING.—We copy the following from a correspondent of the Boston *Post*:—

No tract of land in Scotland (the carse of Gowrie), none probably in the kingdom, is more fertile or productive than this. I have just been on a farm that was sold at auction a few days since. It is known as the farm of Glencarse, and contains about 360 acres. It sold for £13,500—over half a million of dollars—being a little over $500 per acre. This is purely agricultural land, being near no town or city; in fact, about 120 acres of it is mountain land, covered with wood, and unfit for cultivation. The competition for the farm was sharp, the bidding commenced at £10,000, and in rapid succession there were thirty-five bids, each £100 in advance of one another. I really do not know how they force such an unbounded quantity of "corn"—as they call wheat and oats—out of this land.—Wheat is sown usually in October, and is on the ground near twelve months, often not harvested until September or October following. In the Carse of Gowrie, the lands produce fifty, sixty, and sometimes seventy bushels of wheat to the acre.—Nine quarters—over seventy-two bushels—I have from good authority, has been cut off an acre. They have an alternation of crops, usually two *green* crops, (potatoes or turnips) to three *white* or grain crops. The best grain districts of Scotland are the Lothians—East, West, and Mid Lothian, near Edinburgh—the Carse of Stirling, in the valley of the Forth, the Carse of Gowrie, and Murray-shire, in the far north.

JAMES THE FIRST'S OPINION OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.—I have tryed that and done you fair play, but you that are of a contrary religion must not look to be the only lawmakers. You that are but half subjects should have but half privilege—you that have an eye to me one way and to the Pope another way. The Pope is your God in *spiritualibus*, and I in *temporalibus* only, and so have your bodies to me one way, and your souls drawn another. You that send your children to the seminaries of treason strive henceforth to become full subjects, that you may have *cor unum* and *anima unum*, and then I shall respect you all alike; but your Irish Priests teach you such grounds of doctrine as you cannot follow them with a safe conscience, but you may cast off your loyalty to your King.—*Coz's Hibernia Anglicana.*

CURIOUS STORY OF A PARROT.—We copy the following story about a Parrot from the Boston *Transcript*:—An incident touchingly illustrative of the power of attachment in the lower animals is related in the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal*, of a recent date. In a small family in the south part of that city, there was a parrot which had found a home there for years, and had become a pet of the family. A child was taken sick last spring and was not seen by the parrot for some days. The bird had used to repeat her name and in the child's absence kept repeating the name so incessantly as to annoy the family. The child died, the repetition of the name was kept up until one of the family took the parrot to the room where the corpse lay. The parrot turned first one side of its head, then the other toward is the corpse, apparently eyeing it, and was then taken back. He never repeated the name again, was at once silent, and the next day died.

A gentleman in New Bedford who employs a number of Irishmen, seeing one of them one day with a jug, asked him what he had in it.

"An shure, it is vinegar, sir."

The gentleman requested him to assist him in removing a stone, and while he was so engaged, the contents of the jug were scented, and found to be rum.

"Why," said the gentleman, "this is not vinegar—it is rum."

"Is it, be japers" said Patrick; "well I bought it for vinegar, and if it is rum, the spalpeen chated me like the devil, so he did."

It is a bad sign when a preacher tries to drive home his logic by thumping the desk violently with his left hand. His arguments are sophistical.

Politics used to be a science, it is now nothing more than a game!

A man cannot possess anything better than a good wife, nor anything worse than a bad one.

[illegible]

## PADRE GAVAZZI.

LECTURE AT THE ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.

*Concluded.*

"Until the year 1822 you had the Inquisition in full force in Spain, and I need hardly remind you that in the town of Seville there were from 200 to 300 Christians burned alive at the same time in one large furnace. This was the auto-da-fe. But this is not a fraction of their cruelty. Their victims are often executed in their cells. The cell itself is about six feet square, and only four feet high, so that the prisoner is never able to stand. When the crime they have committed, or are accused of having committed, is of a serious nature, they are executed by water, which is a most devilish invention.—Perhaps this is one of the most inhuman tortures known. In the middle of the cell there is a large stone, to which the prisoner is chained; a mask of iron is placed on his face, which is only opened when he is partaking of his daily allowance of bread and water. He is chained in such a manner that he cannot move out of the one spot, and a drop of water falls every moment upon the crown of his head. In this wretched plight the prisoner lingers on day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, the water constantly falling on his head, until at last the skull gives way, and the last charitable drop falls upon his brain and terminates his miserable existence. This is the Inquisition; this is the Holy Office. Deny the truth of these facts; deny that such tortures ever existed. In spite of all your hypocrisy, this is your church—this is your Gospel—this is your Christ. After this go and preach that you are the true christian church (applause). You, you Roman Catholics, oh! your church is the prison of the Inquisition—your Gospel is the torture of the Inquisition—your Christ is the executioner of the Inquisition (applause). But when I spoke last to you on these matters, I found that after I had left some objections were made to my remarks, and many priests, after my departure from the town in which I was lecturing, made some comments on the Inquisition, and denied my statements. Well, I will confine my answer to three of their assertions. These priests said first—"Oh, it is not an ecclesiastical tribunal;" secondly, "The Church of Rome has never spilled human blood;" and lastly, "The Inquisition does not now exist." The Inquisition is not an ecclesiastical tribunal. No. Well, what is the Inquisition? St. Dominic was a monk; he was the inventor of it. The first approver of it was Innocent III.; He was a Pope. It has been supported by twenty-four papal bulls—all from Popes. The judges were always Franciscan of Dominican friars—all monks. The tribunal was always in a monastery—monks again. The judges at present are prelates, bishops, and archbishops—all priests! On the last day, when I spoke of the Supreme Congregation of Rome, I told you it consisted of prelates, bishops, and cardinals, and the perfect of this Supreme Congregation was the Pope himself—all priests. Therefore, the tribunal of the Inquisition is an ecclesiastical tribunal. Now, I come to the second answer: The Church of Rome never persecuted any for their religious opinions. No, no, not one. Are the 100,000 Albigenses slaughtered nothing? Are the 40,000 Huguenots slaughtered on the Eve of St. Bartholomew nothing? Is the slaughter of the Templars nothing? Is the slaughter of six millions and a half of Americans, who were put to death as wild beasts nothing?—Is the slaughter of the 323,000 victims by the Spanish victor nothing? Is the slaughter of the victims of bloody Queen Mary nothing? Is the slaughter of the victims of James II. nothing? No, no, the Church of Rome never persecuted any for their religious opinions! Applause). Priests of Rome, liars and imposters, this is your mission among your flocks, and are you not good shepherds? I found one of these priests last year in Scotland, and he said to his congregation, "Do not believe Gavazzi, all he says is grossly exaggerated; the Church of Rome has never persecuted any one." Stupid priest, to utter such a falsehood in Great Britain, where the facts are so well known, where the victims are so well known; and, thanks to an honest press, the evil-doers are held up to scorn (applause). These priests say, "Do not believe Gavazzi, do not believe him, all his words are exaggerated." Ah! stupid liars (applause). They also say, "Dear friends, the Inquisition does not now exist; it only existed in bad times, but now it is abolished." No, no, this is not the fact. Pius IX., whom you Catholics in Ireland worship as your God on this earth, but whom we in Italy execrate as an apostate, and an arbitrary tyrant,—this Pius IX. in gratitude to those who have restored him to the Vatican, would willingly re-establish the Inquisition, in all its iniquity, all over Italy and Austria (applause). I learn from one of the French Catholic newspapers—in fact, the organ of the Catholics in France—that the devout people there consider that the perfection of all society is the Inquisition. It even goes farther, and states publicly that society cannot be secure or cannot be happy without the Inquisition. I hope that God will be pleased to listen to their prayers, and grant them a *bona fide* Inquisition in France, and that under Louis Napoleon will begin the ecclesiastical tribunal of Pius IX., and make slaves more and more of those who made slaves of us in Italy (applause). In answer to this stupid, ribald priest, I again repeat that the Inquisition is again established. At present it is not certainly so horrible as it was before; it is true that the tortures have ceased, and the use of faggots has been discontinued. But this is not caused from the goodness of the Pope; it is not that his Holiness, his bishops and priests, down to the most obscure curate in England, would not rejoice if that tribunal was again in full play; but it is because they know well the present generation would not allow such hellish practices for a moment. This is the explanation—this is the reason why the tortures of the Inquisition are not now made use of. If you require proof of my assertions, look at the case of the Madiais (applause). In the middle of the nineteenth century, in the centre of the civilized world, a tyrannical and brutal king condemns a man and a woman to four years of hard imprisonment, for having embraced the true faith of God. The Church of Rome at present desires to do this; need I ask, how much farther it would willingly go? (Applause). My Italy is under the judgment of God, and He will justify Italy. He will remember that at present they are like unto the people of Israel in the land of Egypt. That nation is in slavery to the last degree, and when a nation is reduced to such extremity, God always, when that nation remembers Him—and that is at present the case with my Italy—puts forth his hand and restores it and its people to a place among the nations of the earth (applause). I do not, therefore, fear for my Italy, but I have a dread for Ireland. The Inquisition menaces England. Oh, English people, in the English provinces especially, take care of your freedom. You are so confident in your freedom, in your Protestant church, in your strength, that you are too proud to cast one thought on the subject of your danger. Englishmen, you are asleep; in a few years the Inquisition may arouse you from your slumbers. The Inquisition in England! I will not repeat what I said last year; but I will tell the people to be careful. Men of Ireland, have you no branch of the Inquisition in your country? Is not the Popish system, as exercised in Ireland, the Inquisition! Are you not whipped by your priests, and is not this a branch of it? What was your last elections but the sure work of the Roman Church? Applause). I am a stranger and [illegible] members in the next session of Parliament to be [illegible] members of the Popish Irish [illegible] as one.

the worst kind of Inquisition. I allude to that unscriptural system of nunneries and of nuns (applause). Last year in Parliament the nuns had some advocates, and I hope that in the present session the evil will be denounced in stronger terms and with more effect. Nuns and slaves—they are the dispirited victims of priestly tyranny. Oh, men, generally speaking, Englishmen, do not feel keenly for the sufferings of these poor creatures, and therefore I appeal to you Irish ladies. Oh, have pity upon the bad condition and sufferings of such a large portion of your sisters, who are confined in convents through the avarice and tyranny of their friends and their priests, and whose properties have been confiscated by the priests of the Romish Church. Irish ladies, last year in many English provinces, christian ladies sent a memorial to Queen Victoria, for the abolition of nunneries, in order to destroy in this blessed country the slave market for such a large number of your fair and delicate sex; and I firmly believe that all the Irish ladies will soon send a petition to the Queen in order to get—not an inquiry—not an inspection—no, don't inquire of nuns who are terrified, and who will answer, "We are content—we are satisfied,"—no, no, don't inquire (applause). Irish ladies, ask your benevolent and good Queen for the total destruction and annihilation of nuns and nunneries (applause): I'—mark my sincerity—if ninety-nine of these nuns were satisfied and contented with their slavery, and only one out of the hundred was pining in the convent, you, Irish ladies, with your warm hearts and benevolent minds, have a right to ask the Queen to destroy nuns and nunneries in order to let this one gentle woman escape from slavery (applause). Do you believe in the satisfaction or the spiritual comfort of this monastic life? If nuns are not women—if nuns have no heart to feel—if nuns are contented with their slavery—if the nature of the women in Ireland and England have not lost these faculties—if in Ireland and England, as in Italy, the women have warm hearts—no, no, do not believe they are contented in nunneries. Their despair is concealed under a thick veil. Their tears are hid, and they are in despair. Generally speaking, these poor creatures die before thirty or forty years of age. I appeal to you, Irish ladies. Do not forget my last words; remember them when I am far away from this beautiful country. Form a ladies' committee, and prepare and send a petition to your Queen, praying for the destruction of nuns and nunneries, and you will rejoice in your good work. You will be blessed by many a happy and grateful heart now in despair, and you will receive a blessing from Christ, who never intended that delicate, kind-hearted, charitable females should be imprisoned or enslaved (applause). And now, generally speaking, Irishmen—more than Irishmen, people of Great Britain—without the Inquisition Great Britain at present is the first nation, not in Europe, but in the world,—the first in commerce, the first in science, the first in arts, the first in industry, the first in glory, the first in civil and religious freedom (applause). Englishmen, will you preserve this glorious inheritance, and never be accused by your sons as the destroyers and enslavers of your nation? Irishmen, hear me, the Italian priest, who can read the hearts of the Roman clergy, and proclaim,—"No Inquisition in England! No cardinals in England! No spiritual slavery in Great Britain!" (Applause).

Dr. Urwick having addressed a few observations to the meeting, the Doxology was sung, and the immense assemblage separated.

## MYSTERIOUS OPERATION IN GRAIN.

We copy the following very singular article from the London *Economist* of a late date, and recommend it to the consideration of our commercial readers:—

It has remained for 1852 to witness a series of transactions in one of the most important branches of our trade, which, after having watched for many months, we own to be entirely incapable of explanation on any of the ordinary and established principles of trade, or on the ground that they have been made the means of sustaining credit for raising money by accommodation. Since the month of February last, transactions in foreign grain have taken place upon a very extensive scale, in several foreign markets, of a character which has excited the utmost astonishment among those legitimately connected with the trade. The head-quarters of these operations appears to have been in London. Agents were appointed to purchase wheat in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and St. Petersburg, and flour in New York. The wheat and flour thus purchased have been consigned to two houses—one connected with the American trade, and one with the continental trade—and from them it has been all centred in one broker or factor for sale.—The first thing that attracted attention to these transactions was the unusual extent of the purchases in each market by agents who were but little connected with that branch of trade, and at prices which it was impossible could be again realized in England including the freight and charges. At first it was thought that these transactions were the commencement of some extensive speculations for a future rise; but the mode in which they were conducted soon showed that that could not be the case; for the purchases being without limit abroad, were sold on their arrival in London with little regard to the cost, the agents acting apparently without limit, but with instructions to effect absolute sales. And notwithstanding the heavy losses on the sale, the transactions continued without interruption—purchases being made abroad by the same agents, consigned to the same parties here, and sold as fast as they arrived, at what could be got, by the same factors, whose instructions, to judge by the way in which the business was done, had reference rather to effecting absolute and immediate sales, than securing a profit to their principals. Then again, there is no reason to believe that they were undertaken with a view to raise funds on the credit of the parties engaged by drawing and negociating bills; because in general the purchases have been made on the spot with cash, and no bills drawn against the cargoes. Again, it cannot be said that they were purchases made in order to provide cargoes for ships which could not otherwise find employment; because in most cases ships were specially chartered for the purpose. It is obvious, then, that these transactions have been founded on none of the ordinary motives which lead to commercial transactions; without any view to profit, or to raising funds on credit, or to supplying freight for unemployed ships. On the contrary there has been a remarkable mystery thrown over the whole affair. Who the real principals in the transactions were and are, no one has yet discovered, and we have reason to believe that the numerous agents engaged are themselves as ignorant of the real parties at the bottom of the plot as any indifferent person. The agent in whom the transactions are centered, is one of the wealthiest and eminent of our monetary houses. The other agents are all respectable persons, but we believe all are innocent of any knowledge at whose real risk this business was done, who bears the enormous losses which have resulted from it and continues to be incurred up to the time we write. All, therefore who have watched these transactions have been forced to a conclusion that there is some object at the bottom, altogether independent of commercial considerations. These transactions began, as we have stated, in February. Purchases of wheat were made simultaneously in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and St. Petersburg, and of flour in New York. The prices paid in each of those markets were as high as those which could be obtained in England; the cargoes, therefore, were sold at a loss equal to the whole of the expenses amounting on the wheat to at least 5s. a quarter, including duty, and on the flour to at least 4s. per barrel. These purchases abroad and sales in England continued, with always about the same result from February to June; and it was remarked as the elections proceeded, they were increased in their amount, and in the apparent recklessness and disregard to results. Throughout July and August they seemed to reach a climax. In the foreign markets which we have named, the agents for this business were the sole regulators of the markets; every advice to the other houses mentioned in the market as either higher or lower, bricker or cheaper, just as those agents went in or withdrew from it. And the most singular point in the whole affair was that at the same time that regular houses were buying cargoes of wheat here to ship to Holland at a profit, the agents of this strange and mysterious operation were buying wheat in Holland to sell at a loss in England. The transactions appeared in August to be drawing gradually to a close, and early in September it was announced that Mr. ——, in Amsterdam, and other agents elsewhere had announced their mission at an end. But a resumption of the same operations has occurred—the same agents are again employed—the same machinery set at work. The most extravagant prices have been given abroad, and the cargoes continue to be sold at a great loss on arrival here. No want of money is seen—everything is paid in cash—no bills drawn in direct connection with the shipments. During the last week, at Amsterdam, white Danzic wheat mixed, was sold at 50s a quarter, which, with charges, would cost 55s. here, and the value of which in Mark lane is 48s. Inferior wheat was sold at the same time at 44s. which, with charges, will cost 49s. here, and the value of which in Mark lane is 43s. White Zealand, scarcely suited for this market at all, sold at 40s. which with charges, 4s. will cost 45s. here, the value of which in Mark Lane, is 39s. at the outside. But for so remarkable an operation as we have referred to, by which it is calculated that the loss deliberately incurred cannot have been much less in one way and another, than £100,000, it is felt there must be some intelligible reason. Knowing how close a sympathy there is between the price of grain and the value of public securities, it has been suggested that these grain transactions have had a relation to some extensive stock operations. But there is no reason for believing that any such speculations have taken place here, as would appear to justify such conclusion. A far more likely explanation suggests itself in relation to the events in France. Ever since the commencement of the present year, it has been of the utmost consequence to maintain low prices of food in France. If we look to the political condition of France during the present year, to the financial operations of the Government, and to the huge speculations in railways in which those immediately connected with the Government have been engaged, and which have exercised indirectly the most important influence over the prospects of the Government, as well as over the fortunes of its individual members, it is easy to understand the anxiety which has been displayed to keep down the prices of corn in France. It will be remembered that at the close of last harvest, when it was generally believed that the result was unfavourable, an article appeared in the *Moniteur* contradicting, in almost impassioned terms, the general report that the harvest was inferior, and rather implying that it was unusually abundant. But it now turns out that the general rumour was correct, and that the *Moniteur* was wrong; but the price of grain has considerably risen in France since that time. It is moreover a curious fact that the arrangements for the extensive purchase to which we have referred, extends to all the chief exporting countries *except France*. And it is certain that compared with the enormous political interests at stake, the extensive financial arrangements, and the railway speculations on hand, the loss of £100,000, in order to prevent any considerable rise of prices in France was a most insignificant matter. But then, it will be asked, how the particular operation we have described could effect such a purpose?—how importations of grain into England would contribute to the low prices desired in France? A close examination of the subject will show that it was not only a very ingenious but even the only practicable mode of accomplishing such an object. The more obvious and direct way would have been, no doubt, to import foreign grain direct into France, but then it will be borne in mind that the high import duties rendered that impossible, while the importing of it into England and the depressions of prices here, to whatever extent they were acted upon, had necessarily an immediate effect upon the markets in France. It is a familiar fact to our readers that France has furnished this country with more wheat and flour than any other country during the last three years. It is, moreover, our nearest source of foreign supply. The markets of France have, therefore, been subjected to an influence from Mark Lane as immediate and direct as the markets of Norfolk, Lincoln, for the North of England are. Keep down the London markets to a certain rate, and exportation from France is no longer possible. Let the London markets rise, so that it will answer to send grain from France, the French markets will immediately follow those of London. Considering then the fiscal regulations of France and England, it is obvious that the most effective means of influencing the French market is by depressing the London markets. The important practical consideration, however, which arises from the state of matters which we have described is, that the corn market has been for some time past, and still is, placed under the artificial depreciation of forced transactions at a great loss to those engaged in them. How long they may be continued, it is impossible to say; but if there is really a deficiency of corn in Europe—an opinion which begins to gain ground—the more consumption is encouraged by low prices, the more marked must the rise of prices be hereafter.


# The Chronicle.

**Saint John, January 14, 1853.**


## RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

It is with real regret that we have to record the resignation of a Conservative administration. This untimely blow will we fear be deeply felt in the Colonies. The Derby Ministry had barely entered into office, when one of the most important of Colonial interests commanded its attention; by an armed force it was efficiently protected from foreign encroachment, and the rights secured to us—we trust FOREVER—under the convention of 1818, were enjoyed without the unlawful molestation, to which they had hitherto been subjected.

In bringing forward the Budget, it is our belief that Mr. Disraeli acquitted himself most admirably of the task he undertook, when he promised to bring the financial system into harmony with the new state of things under the *regime* of Free Trade. The five hours' speech in which he disclosed the intentions of the government has been recognized as a master-piece, clear as a bell, and perfect in arrangement—so complete, that not a single point stood in need of additional explanation, and at the same time so succinct, that scarcely a sentence of it could be spared.

It was not to be expected that so many sweeping changes, as proposed by the Government would be suffered to pass by without opposition. A debate ensued, upon which on a minor point, the Ministry were found in a trifling minority; the pope's brass band, of course, aided the majority.—The fate of Maynooth staring them in the face, the realization of which, is unfortunately postponed for the present. Providence ordereth all things for the best, and we must wait with patience until the affairs of these colonies are placed under happier auspices. We have unbounded confidence in the patriotism and integrity of our local government, and entertain no doubt, that under the new order of things, there will be renewed exertions on their part to prevent our fishery, or any other interest from being sacrificed, in order that that baneful principle—concession—may be carried out, to the lasting detriment of British subjects, and the advancement of a nation whose selfish policy almost precludes the possibility of our dealing with it, in such a way, that we can reap that fair share of benefit which should mutually belong to commercial intercourse.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax at half-past 12 o'clock on Sunday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 25th ult.

In France affairs are not only quiet but dull.

The Emperor of Austria and the Kings of Prussia and Hanover are enjoying themselves at Berlin.

The insurrection is spreading in Turkey.

A new Ministry has come into power in Spain, under the Presidency of Gen. Roncali.

The debate on the Budget, which lasted four days, terminated on Friday, the 17th, when the House divided on a resolution affirming the House Tax. There appeared for the motion, 286; against it, 305; majority against the Ministry, 19. After the result was known, the House was adjourned until Monday. Lord Derby proceeded to Osborn to see the Queen. Of 82 Irish members in the House at the time of the division, 30 voted with the Government, and 52 against. It was believed that the opposition would not be able to form an Administration, even if the Ministry resigned, and at the latest accounts it was thought that a coalition Government would be formed.

The Conservative Ministry has resigned, and a Coalition Administration was being formed under the Premiership of the Earl of Aberdeen.

Respecting the New ministry, all that is known up to this time, because it is all that has been definitely fixed, is that Lord Aberdeen is now the head of the Goverment, with the entire concurrence of Lord Lansdowne and of Lord John Russell, and that Lord John Russell will lead the House Commons.

Both Houses met on the 20th, when Earl Derby officially announced the resignation of the Ministry, and entered into a lengthened statement of the causes that had led to that result. D'Israeli, in the Commons, made a similar announcement. Both Houses, then adjourned till Friday, and subsequently till Monday, 27th, before which nothing definitely can be known by the public.]

*Parties.*—The New Government.—The following list which is said to contain the names of the new Ministry;—First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Aberdeen; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell; Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Chancellor of the Exchequer, W. E. Gladstone; Colonial Secretary, Duke of Newcastle; Admiralty, Sir James Graham; War, Hon. Sydney Herbert; Board of Controul, Sir Charles Wood; Postmaster General, Lord Canning; Privy Seal, Duke of Argyle; President of the Council, Lord Clarendon; Board of Works, Sir W. Molesworth; Board of Trade, E. Cardwell; Attorney General, Sir A. Cockburn; Solicitor General, Mr. Page Wood; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl St. German's; Attorney General, Ireland, Mr. Brewster; Solicitor General, Ireland, Mr. Keogh. It is not believed that a ministry formed of such materials, and supported in the Commons by half a dozen parties entertaining different principles, can stand for a week against the united conservative party comprising nearly half the House, under the leadership of Mr. D'Israeli.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the *Baltic* at New York, on the 11th inst. we have European dates, 4 days later. The Ministry has been definitely formed. Premier, Earl of Aberdeen. Colonial Secretary, Duke of Newcastle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl St. Germains. The policy of the new government has been officially declared in both branches, and is "liberal" in the extreme. The south-east coast of England has been visited with severe gales. Louis Napoleon has determined the succession to the throne, which is to devolve on Jerome Bonaparte, and his lawful descendants in a direct line.

## THE CALORIC SHIP.

One of our American exchanges informs us that the *Ericsson* started on her trial trip on Tuesday, the 4th inst., making with wind and tide in her favour eight knots an hour. The New York *Scientific American* does not manifest the greatest confidence in the usefulness of this new discovery, and attributes the glowing accounts of the performance of the *Ericsson* whilst lying at the wharf, and the favourable anticipation of her future success to publishers of newspapers, who are perfectly ignorant of new discoveries in mechanics and engineering, and desirous only of furnishing news to their readers, whether it is based on truth or not; but our scientific cotemporary prudently winds up his editorial with the old-fashioned and sage observation, 'that time, however, will try all, better than tongue can tell.'

An old number of the *Glasgow Practical Mechanic* contains a long sketch of Captain Ericsson, mainly digested from a lecture delivered in the United States by John C. Sargent, on the improvement in steam navigation, and from which we make the following extracts, which doubtless at the present time will prove interesting to our readers:

"John Ericsson was born in 1803, in the province of Vermelandi among the iron mountains of Sweden. His father was a mining proprietor, so that the youth had ample opportunities to watch the operation of the various engines and machinery connected with the mines. These had been erected by mechanicians of the highest scientific attainments, and presented a fine study to a mind of mechanical tendencies. Under such influences, his innate mechanical talent was early developed. At the age of ten years, he had constructed, with his own hands, after his own plans, a miniature sawmill, and had made numerous drawings of complicated mechanical contrivances, with instruments of his own invention and manufacture.

In 1814 he attracted the attention of the celebrated Count Platen, who had heard of his boyish efforts, and desired an interview with him. After carefully examining the various plans and drawings which the youth exhibited on this occasion, the count handed them back to him, simply observing, in an impressive manner—"Continue as you have commenced, and you will one day produce something extraordinary." The few words of kind encouragement which he spoke on the occasion to which I have referred, sunk deeply into the mind of the young mechanician, and confirmed him in the career on which he had entered.

Ericsson, through his colonel, obtained leave from the king to visit England, where he arrived on the 18th May, 1826. He there proceeded to construct a working engine on the principle to which I have referred; but soon discovered that his flame engine, when worked by the combustion of mineral coals, was a different thing from the experimental model he had tried in the highlands of Sweden, with fuel composed of splinters of fine pine-wood. Not only did he fail to produce an extended and vivid flame, but the intense heat of the mineral coals so seriously affected all the working parts of the machine as soon to cause its destruction. These experiments, it may well be supposed, were attended with no trifling expenditure; and to meet their demands upon him, our young adventurer was compelled to draw on his mechanical resources.

The directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, before erecting the stationary engines by which they had intended to draw their passenger and freight carriages, determined to appeal to the mechanical talent of their country, in the hope of securing some preferable mode of transit. A prize was accordingly offered, in the fall of 1829, for the best locomotive engine, to be tested on the small portion at that time completed of the railway.—Sufficient publicity not having been given to their advertisement, Ericsson was not aware that any such prize had been offered until within seven weeks of the day fixed for the trial. Unwilling to permit the occasion to escape him, he was not deterred by the shortness of the time, but applying all his energies to the task, planned the engine, executed the working drawings, and caused the patterns to be made, and the whole machine completed within the seven weeks. The day of trial arrived. The competing engines were on the ground, and the novelty of the race had attracted an immense concourse of people. Both sides of the railway, for more than a mile in length, were lined with thousands of spectators. There was no room for jockeying in such a race—for inanimate matter was to be put in motion, and that moves only in accordance with immutable laws. The signal was given for the start. Instead of the application of whip and spur, the gentle touch of the steam valve gave life and motion to the novel machine. Up to that period, the greatest speed at which man had been carried along the ground was that of the race-course, and no one of the multitude present on this occasion expected to see that speed surpassed. It was the general belief that the maximum attainable by the locomotive engine would not much exceed ten miles. To the surprise and admiration of the crowd, however, the Novelty, steam-carriage, the fastest engine started, guided by its inventor, Ericsson, assisted by John Braithwaite, darted along the track at the rate of upwards of twenty miles an hour.

The breathless silence of the multitude was now broken by thunders of hurras, that drowned the hiss of the escaping steam and the rolling of the engine-wheels. To reduce the surprise and delight excited on the occasion to the universal standard—and as an illustration of the extent to which the value of property is sometimes enhanced by the success of a mechanical invention—it may be stated, that when the Novelty had run her two miles and returned, the shares of the Liverpool and Manchester railway had risen ten per cent.

Ericsson's theory of heat is altogether in opposition to the received notion, that the mechanical force produced will bear a direct known proportion to the quantity of caloric generated; and that the power exerted in our best constructed steam engines is nearly the measure of that effect.

From what I have already said, it will be readily inferred that the principle forming the basis of the caloric engine is that of returning the heat at each stroke of the piston, and using it over and over again. This is obviously impracticable if steam is employed as the acting medium. Ericsson therefore uses the permanent gases, and in preference to all others, atmospheric air. The object which he seeks to accomplish is simply this—that the heat, contained in the air which escapes from the working cylinder, should be effectually taken up by the air which enters it, at each stroke of the engine. This result Capt. Ericsson has accomplished by means of an apparatus which he styles a regenerator; and so perfectly does it operate, that the heat employed in first setting the engine in motion continues to sustain it in full working force with no other renewal or addition than may be required to supply the inevitable waste incident to friction. This remarkable invention was first brought before the scientific world in London in 1833, though it had been a favourite subject of speculation and reflection with Capt. Ericsson for many years. With the prominent exception of the celebrated Dr. Andrew Ure, and Professor Faraday, now the most distinguished chemists in England, nearly all the leading scientific men of the day united in condemning the principle on which it was based as unsound and untenable.

The interest which this subject excited did not escape the British government. But a short time was permitted to elapse before the Secretary of the Home Department, Lord Althorp, now Earl Spencer, made his appearance in the engine-room where the new motive power was in operation. His lordship was accompanied by Mr. Brunel, the constructor of the Thames Tunnel, and a gentleman at one period distinguished for his skill and enterprise as an engineer. At this time he was somewhat advanced in years, and therefore perhaps not most judiciously selected by his lordship to judge of this invention. At the very outset he conceived an altogether erroneous notion of the new power which he would not suffer to be corrected by explanations. An earnest discussion arose between Mr. Brunel and the inventor on the spot, which was followed by a protracted correspondence. The result was, that an unfavourable impression of the new power was communicated to the British Government.

The invention fared but little better at the hands of Prof. Faraday, from whose efficient advocacy and influence the most favourable results might have been anticipated. This gentleman had announced that he would deliver a lecture on the subject in London, in the spacious theatre of the Royal Institution. The novelty and interest of the invention, combined with the distinguished reputation of the lecturer, had attracted a very large audience, including many individuals of eminent scientific attainments. Just half an hour, however, before he was expected to enlighten this distinguished assembly, the celebrated lecturer discovered that he had mistaken the expansive principle, which is the very life of the machine. Although he had spent many hours in studying the caloric engine in actual operation, and in testing its absolute force by repeated experiment, Prof. Faraday was compelled to inform his hearers, at the very outset, that he did not know why the engine worked at all. He was obliged to confine himself, therefore, to the explanation of the regenerator, and the process by which the heat is continually returned to the cylinder, and re-employed in the production of force. To this part of the invention he rendered ample justice, and explained it in that felicitous style to which he is indebted for the reputation he deservedly enjoys, as the most agreeable and successful lecturer in England.

Other causes than the misconceptions of Brunel and Faraday operated to retard the practical success of this beautiful invention. The high temperature at which it was necessary to keep up the circulating medium of the engine, and the consequent oxidation, soon destroyed the pistons, valves, and other working parts. These difficulties the inventor endeavoured to remedy in an engine which he subsequently constructed of much larger powers, but without success. His failure in this respect, however, has not deterred him from prosecuting his invention. During his residence in this country, Captain Ericsson has constructed two engines, though purely experimental, with the view of working at a reduced temperature; and he is gradually but surely approaching the realization of his great scheme."

We have a beautiful diagram before us of this ingenious invention, together with a full explanation of that portion of the discovery which exclusively belongs to John Ericsson, whose indomitable perseverance under the most trying difficulties in striving to bring the caloric engine to perfection, is richly deserving of success, and which it is our decided impression he will ultimately attain.

The New York *Times* closes a long article on the subject of the *Ericsson* with the following paragraph:—

The experiments already made with the engines of the new ship, promise a very auspicious commencement of her career. The operations of the machinery, so far as the different portions have been tried, are perfectly smooth and accurate, and the revolutions of the wheels of the vessel have taken place with all the regularity and order which was to be expected of them. The prognostics of success are very promising. The public will await the result with eager interest. But one opinion can be expressed in regard to the probabilities of the plan. The necessity of a new motive-power is every day more pressing. Advantages must be gained by the application of the leading principles of Nature to new uses, and the inventor who shall accomplish this feat will entitle himself to the lasting gratitude of the commercial and traveling world. It is to be hoped, in view of the labor and ingenious resources which have been expended upon a project that seems so feasible as this, that the honor of the new Motor may be finally awarded to the studies of Capt. Ericsson.

## NEW BRUNSWICK BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the Institute last evening. As usual, on these occasions, the spacious hall was densely crowded, and large numbers were unable to gain admittance. I was indeed a cheering sight to witness so many of our citizens of all denominations of Christians assembled together to support the cause of the Bible Society. It proved that this noble Institution not only retains its influence in this community, but that it is advancing steadily onward, and gaining friends on every hand. The chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President of the Society, Mr. Justice Parker; the first four verses of the sixty-sixth Psalm were then sung with delightful effect; the Rev. Mr. Donald then read the seventy-second Psalm, when the President rose and said that—We were assembled at a period of peculiar interest to all members of Bible Societies, just on the eve of the Jubile-year of the great Parent Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society. Attention had been called to this circumstance by a Circular just received, announcing the intention of the Society to commemorate the year by a special Celebration and a special Fund. "It is," as that paper states, "a period in the history of the B. and F. Bible Society when it will be most becoming in all its supporters and friends to pause and review the past dealings of God with it, and to stir up one another to a more full accomplishment of the mission with which it is entrusted." The President then alluded to the wonderfull discoveries and improvements in arts and sciences of the last half century—steam conveyance by land and by sea—the application of the power of steam to machinery of all sorts, especially the printing press—the electric telegraph—Daguerotyping—chloroform—agricultural chemistry—gas, &c., and asked what were all these but benefits and blessings conferred on the present generation by a kind Providence which had been withheld from those of the hundreds and thousands of years which have preceded us; and calling loudly on us, in recognition of these blessings, in the words of the Psalmist, "to make God's ways known upon earth, His saving health among all nations." Surely the formation and success of the Bible Society ought to be ranked with the great events of the half century, and well justified the prominent place it sustains before the world, and the deep hold it has on the affections of its constituents, containing, as Lord Shaftesbury said, the very pith and marrow of all the other religious societies. Allusion was then made to the extent of the Society's present operations—its circulation of nearly twelve hundred thousand bibles and testaments in 1852—the influence exercised on the world by the twenty-five million copies of the Scriptures circulated by the Society; and we were urged to consider what might have been the state of many parts of the world at this time had this influence not existed,—this leaven not been mingled with the mass. The principle proclaimed by the Society, as dear to all our hearts, is, *that every individual of the world has a right to read the Word of God, without note or comment.* It is our duty to maintain this principle; but were it a question of expediency merely, and not of right or duty, and we had now to determine whether the property of the Province would be best promoted by the free or fettered circulation of the Bible, could we hesitate a moment as to the choice,—comparing the state of those countries in which the free use of the Bible was denied to the people, with that of those where it was open to all! By every consideration then we were urged to contend that the Bible should not be a sealed book in New Brunswick. The position and prospects of the Bible Society are such as to call for deep and hartfelt gratitude to the Great Giver of all good, and for the hearty earnest co-operation of us all.

An abstract of the Report of the Parent Society was read by the Secretary, Dr. Paterson. This document contained a number of interesting facts in reference to operations of the Parent Society and of our Auxiliary; but our space will not admit of our noticing them at present.

The following resolutions, which were supported with great ability by the several speakers, were then passed unanimously:

Moved by Rev. Mr. Ferrie; seconded by Charles Hart, Esq.:

*Resolved*, That the report, an abstract of which has been just read, be received, and that the same be printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector; seconded by Rev. Mr. Elder:

*Resolved*, That we most thankfully and cordially join with our brethren in England in the acknowledgement, that the increased amount during the year ending in May, 1852, both the receipts and issues of the British and Foreign Bible Society, calls for an expression of deep gratitude to Almighty God; whose continual blessing this meeting would earnestly implore, to sustain the Society in its work, to clear a pathway for its progress where it meets with obstruction, and to crown its labours with success.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Bill; seconded by Rev. Mr. Smith:

*Resolved*, That this meeting rejoices to recognize the growing support which Bible Societies are receiving from all denominations of Protestant Christians, and to perceive that differences on this head are fast yielding to the vital and absorbing principles in which we all agree, that the Bible—the whole Bible—should be open for the free instruction of all men, being adapted to all conditions of Society, and, therefore, most fitted for enlightening and purifying the world.

Moved by His Honour Mr. Justice Wilmot; seconded by John Wishart, Esq.:

*Resolved*, That the present period is one of peculiar interest to all who rejoice at the circulation of God's Holy Word throughout the world,—as we are now on the eve of the Jubile year of the Bible Society; and when we call to mind the signal blessings vouchsafed to the parent Bible Institution, now of nearly fifty years standing, we should feel animated and encouraged to make this, our humble Auxiliary, do its part to urge on the great work—"not to swell a party, but to influence the soul and lead men to truth." Having the light let us diffuse it!

*And further Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Jubilee year should be celebrated by a special public meeting to be holden during the summer, at such day as the Committee may appoint.

Moved by Rev. G. M. Armstrong; seconded by Henry Frith, Esq.:

*Resolved*, That our best acknowledgements are continually due to the St. John Ladies' Bible Association, and to all the Branch Societies and Associations connected with this Auxiliary, which show a sincere disposition to co-operate with us in the work of Bible distribution, especially the Milkish, Grand Lake, and Kingston Branches.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Allison; seconded by Rev Mr. Mackay:

*Resolved*, That the following gentlemen do compose the Committee for the ensuing year:—Dr. Samuel Bayard, Dr. LeBaron Botsford, Messrs. Samuel Hayghay, John Kinhear, John Wishart, Nathan S. Demill, Gilbert T. Ray, George A. Lockhart, William J. Starr, James McMillan, Edward Sears, D. J. McLauchlan, John Armstrong, James Reed, Charles A. Hart, William Girvan, A. Mott, Seeley, and John C. McIntosh, for the City, John Duncan, James Flewwelling, Moses Tuck, and David V. Roberts, for Portland. R. Salter, I. Clark, and Dr. Waddell, for Carleton.—[*Church Witness.*

## CHURCH MEETING AT GRAND LAKE.

At a meeting in St. John's Church, White's Point, Grand Lake, of which due notice had been given at the other Churches in the Grand Lake Mission, to take into consideration the Circular of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, lately addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese.

Moved by Wm. Foshay, Esq., and seconded by Mr. B. M. Dykeman:—

*Resolved*, That this meeting views with apprehension and distrust the effort now made by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, as the recognised organ and leader of the Tractarian party in England, to establish a novel system of Church government in the Colonies by the introduction of Ecclesiastical Synods, to be composed in part of lay members, a proposition which this meeting, actuated by principles and feelings of attachment to their Church as now established and governed in this Province, feel themselves imperatively called upon to reject. And the more so, as Mr. Gladstone, in introducing so important a change into the British Parliament, appears to have done so on his own responsibility, unsolicited by the Church of England in this Province.

Moved by Wm. Foshay, Esq., seconded by Mr. Robert Orchard, Senr.

*Resolved*, That this meeting unite with their brethren of the Colonial Church throughout the Province in preferring their humble-but loyal address to Her Most Gracious Majesty and the British Parliament, deprecating in the strongest terms, the passing of any bill such as proposed, or of any measure calculated to introduce constitutional changes, that would have the disastrous effect, as is greatly feared, of destroying the prosperity of a Church to which a large portion of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects are deeply attached.

Moved by Wm. Foshay, Esq., seconded by Mr. Samuel White, Senr.—

*Resolved*, That Wm. Foshay, Esq., and Samuel Knight be a committee to prepare an address in accordance with the above resolution.

*Further Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; and that the above resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to the Editors of the *Church Witness* and *Chronicle* in St. John.

Mr. Wood having left the Chair, Wm. Foshay, Esq. was called to it.

Moved by B. M. Dykeman, and seconded by Stephen S. Wiggins—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, the Rev. A. Wood, Missionary at the Grand Lake, for his impartial, gentlemanly and satisfactory conduct in the Chair.

These resolutions passed unanimously.

ABRAHAM WOOD, *Chairman.*

Grand Lake, Jan. 10, 1853.

EXTRAORDINARY WILL OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.—The will of the late Earl of Shrewsbury has been proved, and the personal property has been sworn under £100,000. His lordship has directed that out of this amount there shall be paid £500 to the Rev. Thomas Doyle, £500 to the Rev. Daniel Rock, £150 to the Rev. Dr. Winter, and there are several legacies to his sister and to servants. He has directed the whole of his estates at Alton Farley, and elsewhere to be converted into money, the whole of the proceeds, together with the residue of his personal property, to be given to Mr. Ambrose Lisle Philips of Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire, and Mr. C. Scott Murray of Danefield, Buckinghamshire, both of whom, it will be remembered seceded from the Church of England some time since, and joined the communion of the Church of Rome. By the mortmain act, no sum exceeding £500 can be left for religious purposes, and it is, therefore, generally believed, that although this large amount of property has been left unconditionally to Mr. Philips and Mr. Murray, there is a tacit understanding that it is hereafter to be applied to the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church. This surposition is strengthened by the fact that, in a will made some time ago, the whole of his lordship's property was left to Dr. Walsh, and, in the event of his decease, to Cardinal Wiseman; but this was revoked by a codicil in favour of Messrs. Phillips and Murray, who are to divide the property equally between them.

## THE CITY CHANCERY SUIT.

"Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And bears down all before him."—*Shakspeare.*

This suit, between the inhabitants on the western side of the Harbour, and the City Corporation and Trustees of the Corporation property, has now been pending over seven years, and at the rate at which costs in Chancery are taxed, it is our humble opinion that the 'gentlemen of the long robe' engaged in the cause, will quietly swallow the oyster, if they may obtain their fees for another seven years, whilst the Litigants must be contented with the shells.

An effort has been recently made to effect a friendly compromise, and the negociation was completed, 'all but'—when trouble and delay presented themselves, arising from the future disposal of the general revenues. We sincerely trust that those who are entrusted with the management of the matter, will again put their heads together, and resolve upon some mode of disposing of the difficulty which presents itself in the way of a final arrangement. This highly desirable object can only be effected, when a spirit of friendly compromise animates the minds of those who are appointed to negotiate this complicated affair. Surely what the Court of Chancery can do, at a ruinous amount of costs, can be effected by men of common sense for themselves, and without the expenditure of another farthing!

From the London *Daily News* of the 17th ult., we learn that the committee on the petition against Major Beresford, Secretary at War, &c., charging him with bribery at the Derby election, where he was returned, reported rather suddenly. They say that they were fully satisfied that an organized system of bribery had existed, and that a letter was written by the Major which certainly seemed to implicate him, and was apparently the means of calling the system into existence. Still they say that there is no evidence to show that he concurred in the bribery, or assented to it, and they characterise his conduct as a "reckless indifference to, and disregard of consequences which they cannot too highly censure." Nevertheless the gallant Major retains his seat.—*Exchange.*

We wonder when the brutal conduct of the Popish priests in Ireland will be brought under review in the House of Commons. They did worse than bribe—they acted upon the superstitious fears of their flocks—they hounded them on to murder Protestants, who were disposed to vote in opposition to the Pope—they interfered physically at the polls to prevent the free exercise of the elective franchise; but, and what is supremely ridiculous, they exercised the blasphemous mummery of sending men's souls—beyond purgatory, when they would not do their wicked bidding,—and in what manner, gentle reader? By blowing at a tallow-candle, 6 to the lb., in the presence of a poor, deluded, monkey-visaged congregation! When will the murderous propensities, the idolatrous iniquities of the sacerdotal crew be discussed in Parliament? The Irish journals are full of it, and were the recitals not considered by us really too degrading to the standing of men, purporting to be christian men too, we should, in our present number, submit a large amount of it for the contemplation of our readers. For every pretended offence of a Burstown, we will engage to *substantiate* fifty against the priests.

LAUNCHED, from the Ship-yard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright, the owners and builders, at Courtenay Bay, in this City, the clipper-built ship *Star of the East*. This fine vessel is of the burthen of 1600 tons and upwards, and is built after the model of one of the fastest vessels in the world, the American ship *Flying Cloud*. For materials and workmanship, she cannot be excelled.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The assizes for the City and County of St. John, were opened on Tuesday last, his honor, Mr. Justice Wilmot, presiding. Thirty three civil actions were entered for trial, whilst five criminal cases, most of them of a serious character, but none capital offences, presented themselves for adjudication.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The January number is before us, and for which we are indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien, King Street. The illustrations exceed those already published in point of execution, whilst the reading matter is equal if not superior interest.

CHAMBERS POCKET MISCELLANY.—Mr. O'Brien has also presented us with a copy of this periodical, being the 6th number. It contains 180 pages of well-selected miscellaneous matter.

☞ Steamer *Arabia* for New-York, put into Halifax at 5 o'clock last evening. No news of importance.

HONESTY.—The *Canadian Churchman*, a High Church paper, published in Toronto, inserted, a few weeks ago, the resolutions passed at Carleton, in reference to Mr. Gladstone's Bill, but not a line or word in that or the succeeding number of the paper to inform its readers that a totally different opinion had been arrived at by other Parishes in this Province.—*Church Witness.*

## DEANERY MEETING.

A meeting of the Clergy of the St. John Deanery, was held yesterday, at Trinity Church in this City. There were present of the Clergy—Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D. Dean; Rev. John Armstrong, A. M.; Rev. F. Coster; Rev. W. Harrison; Rev. J. Disbrow; Rev. W. Armstrong; Rev. G. Armstrong; and Rev. Mr. Lee. An impressive sermon, adapted to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, from Daniel xii. 3, after which the Holy Sacrament was administered.—*Ib.*

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SON OF GEN. PIERC

### Married.

On the 2nd inst., by Elder Benjamin Scott, Mr. John Hamilton, to Miss Sarah Matilda Tabor, both of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. James Horret, Mr. Elisha Fowler, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Baxter, both of the Parish of Norton.

On Thursday 23d ult., at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. John Perry, Mr. Jacob Ganong, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Warren Erb. At the same time and by the same, Mr. Henry Erb, to Miss Harriet Deforest, all of the [illegible]

At Constitution, Chili, South America, on the 8th August last, Edward Lauckner, of St. John, N. B., Master of the Chilli Brig Secretario, to Senoreta Dona Juana Mires Berdugo, of the former place.

### Died.

On Monday evening last, Mrs. Bryan McGowan, aged 20 years.

On Wednesday, Frederick A., youngest son of William and Jane Durant, aged one year and three months.

On Wednesday, morning, at Mrs. Rawleigh's, in Orange Street, after a long and severe illness, Ezekiel Barlow, Esq., in the 59th year of his age. Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

Suddenly, at Lincoln, Sunbury, County, last Sunday evening, Charlotte, the beloved wife of the Honorable George Hayward, and youngest daughter of the late Isreal Perley, Esq., in the 60th year of her age.

At his residence, English Settlement, on Saturday, 18th Dec., Mr. Richard Smith, in the 63d year of his age, a native of Whitehaven, England.

On the 11th Dec., Mrs. Ellen Stretton, aged 83 years.

☞ The Funeral of the late Rev. Mr. Wishart will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Charlotte Street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

### Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

*Friday*—Brig Messenger, Cain, Boston, 12—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Cayos, Ketchum, Barbadoes, (via Holms' Hole and Brier Island,) 38—Jos. Fairweather, molasses, &c.

Brigt. Three Brothers, Knowlton, Eastport—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

Schr. Gazelle, Beaton, P. E. Island, 25—R. Rankin & Co., oats.

Regulator, Craft, Eastport—Master ballast.

*Saturday*—Brigt. Mary Ann, Bryson, New York, 14—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour, &c.

Schr. Josephine, Frits, Alexandria, 18—Estabrooks & King, wheat.

Lynnfield, Bogart New Haven, 4—G. Best, ballast.

*Sunday*—Ship Constitution, Mainland, Baltimore 18—G. Thomas, wheat, &c.

Brigt. Hiram, Fitzgerald, Boston, 3—master, gen. cargo.

Schr. Lucinda Jane, Wall, Philladelphia, 21—J. & R. Reed, do.

CLEARED.

7th—Barque Berlin, Litt, Carlisle, timber and deals; brig Clare, VanNorden, Glasgow, deals.

8th—Brig William Allen, Troop, Parimaribo, flour, hake, beef, pork, &c.; Themis, Kavanagh, Greenock, deals and pulings.; Eliza Goddard, Heneberry, Matanzas, shooks.

The new brig Australia, Capt. Seely, 82 days from this port, for Port Phillip, with 106 passengers—men, women and children—arrived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 4th Nov., to replenish the stock of water. She was advertised to leave on the 10th, and could accommodate six more passengers.


## GRANITE HALL,

*No. 1, DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.*

**Clearing Out Sales of the**
BEST GOT UP AND CHEAPEST
**WINTER CLOTHING**
IN THE CITY.

IN order to make room for a large and extensive Spring Stock, expected as early as February, I am determined to effect a Clearance without any RESERVE.

Persons in want of Clothing, by calling at once, will get a strong, neat and serviceable Garment at the same price the Cloth and Trimmings are furnished from the cheapest wholesale house in the City. THOS. R. JONES.

Jan. 14.

**Store to Rent.**

TO Rent to the 1st of May, the STORE lately occupied by Mr. P. Sweeney. Rent moderate. Apply to ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Jan. 7, 1853. 7, Dock Street.

**Freehold Property for Sale.**

330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.

Also—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademoak Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.

Also—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

Also—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.

Also—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.

Jan. 7, 1853. (Con.)

**CHINA, Class, and Earthenware.**
**SELLING OFF.**

*THE EXECUTORS INTEND TO*
CLOSE THE BUSINESS
Of the late SAMUEL COOPER, and WILL dispose of the WHOLE STOCK of the above Goods at
COST PRICE.
☞ Wholesale Purchasers will be supplied with GOODS at VERY LOW RATES.
Dock Street, St. John, Dec. 11, 1852.

**DOG LOST,**

ABOUT six weeks ago, at Sand Point, a small white and black DOG—long hair—answers to the name of "*Spring*." Whoever will return him to Mr. GLASGOW, Sand Point, shall be rewarded for their trouble. Dec. 31.

**PORTER! PORTER!**

The Subscriber has received—
25 BBLS. Dublin PORTER, 3 doz. each, "Guinness's best"—for Sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
Dec. 31, 1852. No. 7, Dock Street.

**GO TO**
**GARRETTS,**
**KING-STREET, ALEXANDER STREETS,**
**IF YOU WANT A GOOD**
**TOPCOAT!**
*The Assortment is there this Winter.*

**OATMEAL! OATMEAL!**

The Subscriber has received:
25 BBLS. OATMEAL, "fresh ground."
10 bds. CIDER, superior quality.
For sale by,
ROBERT ARMSTRONG.
Dec. 31, 1852. No. 7, Dock Street.

WINDOW GLASS, AND ALLSOP'S BITTER ALE.

10,000 FEET of Crown Window GLASS—7x9, 8x10, 10x11, 12x14, 12x18, 22x30, 20x28, 18x24.
30 Casks Allsop's (Burton-upon-Trent) Bitter ALE, to be sold low for cash. S. COOPER.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

CAN get a good assortment of Looking Glasses, at low prices. Fancy Arcade, Corner King and Cross-streets. J. CROUCH.


## NEW-BRUNSWICK

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:—

37th.—That no Bill of a private nature or Petition [illegible] shall be received by the House after fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and the cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

38th.—That this House will sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

**SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.**—

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the South Bay Boom Company will be held at the Office of the President on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

A. McL. SEELY.
St. John, Dec. 25, 1852. PRESIDENT.

**NEW BOOKS.**

Received per *Admiral*—
GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK for JANUARY;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for do;
BLACKWOODS do. for DECEMBER;
A Life of Vicissitudes, by G. P. R. James;
Mansfield's Life of Gen. Scott, beautifully illustrated;
Hawthorne's Life of Gen. Pierce, with Portrait;
Napoleon and his Marshals, octavo edition, with splendid illustrations;
Select British Eloquence, by Cauncey A. Goodrich, D. D.;
Gems from Table-Land, by Wm. Oland Bourne;
History of Romulus, by Jacob Abbot;
Mercantile Morals, by W. H. Van Doren;
The Orations of Thomas Francis Meagher;
First Impressions of England and its People, by Hugh Miller;
Scenes and Legends of Scotland, and Old Red Sandstone, by Hugh Miller;
Footprints of the Creator, or Asterolepis of Stromness, by Hugh Miller;
Peterson's Magazine for December;
Monthly Waverly Magazine for October;
London Quarterly Review do.;
No. 130, Dickens' Household Words;
The Petrel, by Sir Admiral Fisher, (new edition);
Te-Diamonion by Traverse Oldfield;
A further supply of the Bivouac, by W. H. Maxwell.
☞ Late American Papers.
December 24. H. O'BRIEN.

**CAMEL'S HAIR TOP COATS.**—The above Coats are generally BLACK, with linings of Black Lustre Cloth, better than Silk, quilted, wadded, &c. They are considered by far the best looking, for a low-priced garment, of any material hitherto introduced for Winter wear. They are not expensive—they only cost from 50s. to 60s. J. GARRETT & CO.,
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

**WOLF SKIN TOP COATS.**—Those Gray and Black Warm Winter OVERCOATS were first introduced by us last winter. We recommended them to our customers as a superior coat for riding or driving, and we find they are highly approved of by all who gave them a trial.

We have a few of them just finished in a very superior manner, namely, braided with wide braid, blue and scarlet linings, large buttons, &c. They only cost from 40s. to 50s. each.

N. B.—Inquire for the Over-Coat finished to represent fur. J. GARRETT & CO.,
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

**BEAR TOP COATS.**—The above Coats are extra made, over-laid, double stitched seams, Alpaca linings, and interlined and quilted in diamonds, with cloth under the wadding, the outside heavy Devonshire kersey.
J. GARRETT & CO.
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

**NEW MATERIAL FOR WINTER VESTS.**—We have just introduced a new material for Vests, never made up for that purpose. They look well—colours are generally blue, drab, or black. They keep the chest as warm as if they were fur-lined. ☞ Call and see them.
J. GARRETT & CO.,
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

**DOUBLE MILLED PANTALOON STUFFS.**—Gents in want of a very superior pair of Pantaloons, which the cold cannot penetrate, can have them made to measure or otherwise.
J. GARRETT & CO.
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

**Castor Oil.**—160 Gallons Fine East India Castor Oil for sale by
July 23. FELLOWS & CO

**HOURLY EXPECTED.**—100 MATTS OF CASSIA—for sale cheap in lots on arrival
ALSO:
*On hand for Sale,*
60 cases Men's Womens, and Childrens best quality INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
Dec. 17. JOHN KINNEAR,
*Prince William Street.*

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having legal demands against the estate of the late DUNCAN FARRIS, of Waterborough, (Queen's County,) deceased, are requested to hand in their Claims, within three months from this date, duly attested; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN FARRIS.
Queen's County, Oct. 22, 1852. *Administrator.*

**CONFECTIONARY.**

THE Subscriber has recently received:—100 Boxes Peppermint, Lemon, Wintergreen, Cayenne, Cinnimon, Rose, and Liquorice LOZENGES, and will sell them by the Package, below the usual market price.
Dec. 10, 1852. S. L. TILLEY.

**OYSTERS.**—A Choice lot of excellent OYSTERS—best lot in the market. Just received. Also—DINNERS, SUPPERS, Lunches, Hot Coffee, &c. served up as usual at the OYSTER SALOON, Water street.
December 17. JAMES KINNY.

**MOCK TURTLE SOUP.**

MAY be had at the *HIBERNIAN HOTEL*, on Monday 20th, and every day through the week; which together with Choice LIQUORS, a good selection of Pastry, and plenty of POULTRY on hand at a call, is well worthy of the attention of the Public. JAMES NETHERY.
Dec. 17. Times Nbk. Obs.

**ROYAL MAIL STAGE,**
BETWEEN
**St. John and St. Andrews.**
DAILY.

THE subscriber having become contractor for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between ST. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS, begs leave to inform the travelling public, that he has provided himself with first rate teams and carriages, for the comfort of passengers, and that careful and attentive drivers will always be found on the route.

Orders left at the subscriber's residence, Great George street, or at the St. John Hotel, will receive due attention.
November 5, 1852. W. H. WILLIAMS.

THE CHURCHMAN'S PENNY MAGAZINE and Guide to Christian Truth.—Back numbers for September, October, November, and December 1851; also, for January, March, April, May, June, August, September, and October, 1852, can be had at three half-pence each, on application to JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 19. Prince William Street

## BY AUTHORITY.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, [illegible]

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of February next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

*(The right of granting Licenses for the cutting of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Government, after the Land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than ten pounds, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvements.)*

*(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)*

WESTMORLAND.

*By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.*

102 acres, lot 45, block I, Moncton, Chipman Kinnear.

*By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.*

200 acres, lot 6, block 4, Moncton, T. M'Keen.
94 acres, lot V, block Z, Salisbury, T. Trueman.
53 acres, lot W, block Z, Salisbury, L. Trites.

ALBERT.

*By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.*

100 acres, lot 6 north, block 13, Harvey, J. Cleaveland.

SAINT JOHN.

*By Deputy Joseph B. Whipple, at the Gov. Emigration Office.*

200 acres, lot N, Beaver Lake, Simonds, A. Henry.
160 acres, lot P, Beaver Lake, Simonds, A. Henry; Black River Road, and not to interfere with grant to G. Ball.
100 acres, lot 17, block 6, Saint Martin, J. Wright.
100 acres, lot 18, block 6, Saint Martin, Jos. Wright.
78 acres, lot 19, block 6, Saint Martin, T. Anderson.
76 acres, lot 20, block 6, Saint Martin, M. A. Anderson.

KING'S

*By Deputy Fairweather, at Bellisle.*

112 acres, lot M, range 4, Springfield, A. Williams.

*By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex Vale.*

50 acres, lot 74 east, Mount Theobald, J. Campbell, 3d. acre survey.
100 acres, lot 2, block B, Sussex, J. M'Enaspy improved.
107 acres, lot R, block O, Studholm, Richard Roach improved.
87 acres, lot 12 south, block A, Studholm, John Burgess.
35 acres, part of 13, block A, Studholm, John Burgess.
99 acres, lot 26, block 9, Studholm, M. Tormey.
99 acres, lot 27, block 9, Studholm, P. Tormey.
100 acres, lot 32, block 17, Studholm, C. L. Finnis.
100 acres, lot 33, block 17, Studholm, J. L. Finnis.
100 acres, lot 61, block 18, Studholm, G. M. Price.
100 acres, lot 60, Cornhill, G. Keith.
17 acres, lot Y, block 26, Studholm, Peter Duffy.
17 acres, lot Z, block 26, Studholm, C. L. Perry.

QUEEN'S.

*By Deputy Colling, at Gagetown.*

200 acres, lot 11, block S, Gagetown, William Bool improved.
100 acres, lot 12, block S, Gagetown, B. Boall.
53 acres, part of 8, Victoria, Andrew Corbett.
100 acres, lot 36, South West of Gaspero Lake, Oliver Turner.
98 acres, Wickman east end, east of J. Clark, J. R. Clark.
100 acres, lot O, block 80, Salmon River, Robert Orchard.

(4m.) R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

**Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c.**

C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received per *Admiral*, a lot of BUFFALO SKINS, Dressed OTTER SKINS, FUR CAPS, Oiled Silk, and Trimmings.

Also—from Great Britain—Fur, Plush, Sealette, Glengary and Cloth CAPS.

On hand—Our own manufacture, and constantly making up:—Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Rustic, and Glazed HATS; Broad Cloth, Whitney Cloth, Hungarian, Plush, Silk, and Glazed Cotton Caps, &c.

All the above will be sold at a small advance.—*Cash on Delivery.*

C. D. EVERITT & SON,
12, North side King St., and
East Side Market Square.

**STOVES! STOVES!**

THE Subscriber is in receipt of upwards of 20 different New Patterns of STOVES, comprising the most approved sorts, which with his former HEAVY STOCK is now being sold at LOWER RATES than ever. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine them.

STOVE PIPE, TINWARE, PLOUGH IRONS, FURNACE and OVEN DOORS, *Sawd Bolters*, and his usual extensive variety always ready.

☞ Repairs executed at short notice.
THOMAS C. EVERITT.
St. John November, 12, 1852. 2m.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENT.**

***BOOTS & SHOES—Ex "Olive."***

FAULKE & HENNIGAR have just received Ladies, Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Sole made thin, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girl's Kid Slippers, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS. Please call and see. Will be sold *cheap.*
Dec. 10. 6i. *Rocky Hill, Germain street.*

**MEN'S HEAVY OVERALL Wool Stockings.**

THE Subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Cathcart*—3 Cases of the very best quality of *Men's* dark grey Woollen OVERALL STOCKINGS, that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail.
Dec. 10. S. K. FOSTER.

**HAT & CAP STORE.**

*King-street, a few Doors below St. John Hotel.*
*EVERY VARIETY QUALITY AND PRICE.*

A. MAGEE would respectfully inform the Public that he has received from Great Britain and the United States a superior assortment of Fur, Plush, Siletiee and Cloth CAPS of the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, which he will be able to sell at much less than the usual prices.

Also on hand and constantly Making up, HATS & CAPS of his own manufacture, which he feels confident are equal to anything produced in this province, and superior to imported articles, which are disposed at much higher prices.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their orders will be attended to with punctuality, neatness and despatch.

☞ Cash, and the Highest, Prices paid for FURS. Nov. 19.

**R U M S.**

*NOW LANDING—*
10 PUNCHEONS *very Superior* West India RUM—For Sale by
EDWARD ALLISON.
Nov. 26, 1852. Nelson Street.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—A special meeting of the *Grand Orange Lodge* of New-Brunswick, will be held in the City of Fredericton, on the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. All persons interested will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the R. W. M.
WM. C. GODSOE,
Grand Secretary.

**St. John Public Grammar School.**

THE following is the course of Study proposed to be followed during the Term which is to commence on Wednesday, January 5th, 1853.

UNDER THE PRINCIPAL.

(The Senior division of the School attending in the forenoon, and the Junior in the afternoon.)

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, *Latin, Greek* and *French*. This lesson will be [illegible] with attention to the formation, derivation, and composition of words, and the application of the rules of Syntax, and *Scanning*, with the application of the rules of Prosody; and likewise the Antiquities, Mythology, Biography, History, or Geography, which may be necessary in the explation or elucidation of of the lessons. Grammar Recitations, and Written Exercises, either in verse or prose, will also be exacted on these days. Every alternate Friday will be devoted to Repetitions.

On Wednesday and Saturday, *Geometry*, plane and solid; *Trigonometry*, plane and spherical; *History of Greece*, with contemporaneous events and condition of other countries; *Planetary and Stellar Astronomy*, illustrated by Maps and the Celestial Globe, and occasional evening entertainments with the Magic Lantern and the Telescope; *English Composition*, to consist of letters, prose versions of poetical pieces, original efforts on given subjects, and written translations from Latin or French into English; and Natural Philosophy, to include Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

*Under* MR. BLANCHARD, *Master of the English Department.*

(The Junior division in the forenoon, and Senior in the afternoon.)

Every school-day, excepting Saturday, *Reading*, with attention to emphasis and just pronunciation; *Spelling*, with meanings and derivations, taught orally and by dictation; *Arithmetic*, both Mental and Written; *Book-keeping*, according to the most approved plan; *Penmanship*; *Algebra*; and *Mensuration*.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in addition to the above daily lessons, *English Grammar*, with initatory lessons in *Composition*, and the *Histories of England and America*.

On Tuesday and Thursday, *Geography*, both *Territorial* and *Physical*.

On Saturday, *The Use of the Globes*, and *Elocutionary Exercises*.

The present is a very favorable time for young pupils to commence their Classical curriculum.

The Master of the English Department can receive a few pupils, designed for an English and Commercial Education only, to be altogether under his own instruction.

JAMES PATERSON, LL.D.,
*January 4th, 1853.* Principal.

**SHEFFIELD HOUSE,**
**Market Square, December, 1852.**

WE are just opening, ex *Olive*, *Cathcart* and other vessels, a splendid assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Presents.

We invite the attention of purchasers to the following list of articles, which are offered at such prices and quality as will ensure a continuance of that patronage we have so liberally enjoyed.

Gold and Silver WATCHES, with all the modern improvements; rich gold JEWELLERY, in Broaches, Rings, Cuff Pins, Lockets, Earrings, Gold Chains, Vest do., Necklaces, Seals, Keys, Slides, Suede Gilt Rings, Hooks, Gold and Hair Bracelets, gold and silver Thimbles, gold and silver Pencil Cases, Pomanders, Toothpicks;

Silver and Plated JEWELLERY, in great variety—Black Broaches, shawl Pins; gold, silver and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks, Albata and Electro do., silver, electro and albata Spoons, Forks, &c. silver Combs and Bouquet Holders, silver Mugs, and Knife, Fork and spoons in cases, silver Bell Corals, Paper Knives in cases, Cake Knives and Fish Carvers in cases, silver Fruit Knives, Vinegarets, silver Scissors, Badkins, Emerys, Waxes, Yard Measures, Card Cases in silver, pearl, papie machie, tortoise shell and leather, Portemonnaies do. do., silver top Smelling Bottles, &c. &c.

☞ *One Large and Powerful Achromatic MICROSCOPE.*

Electro Plate TEA SETS, Cake Baskets, Salvers, Castors, Butter Coolers; Table, Piano and chamber Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays to match; Connamion Sets; Coasters, Toast Racks, plated Dessert spoons, &c. Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, &c. Urns, Kettles, do. on stands, Castors, Candlesticks, snuffer Trays, Wine strainers, Flasks, &c; black tin saucepans, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Egg Coddlers, Graters, patty pans, soup tureens, dish covers, bedroom candlesticks, foot warmers, fish trowels and slicers, gravy strainers, pepper and flour boxes, dest pans, Japan'd Cash Boxes, Nests, assorted patterns fancy Toilet Wares, Japan'd and copper Coal Pans, small Brass Kettles, Tea Trays and Waiters, Fenders and Fire Irons, Crimping Machines, Hearth Brooms, Gilt Cornices and Cornice Pole, Rings for do.

Papie Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Portfolios, Card receivers, Hand screens, Tea Caddies, Inkstands; a large lot of Rosewood Work Boxes, all prices; Ladies' and Gents. Rosewood and Leather Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Papeteries, Draft and Backgammon Boards; Ladies' Companions, in great variety; a beautiful assortment of Toilet and Mantle Ornaments, in lava, opera cotta, china and glass ware; Fancy Handkerchief Boxes, Scents, paper Weights, Snuff Boxes, Accordeons, Ivory and Bone Fancy Articles, Fancy Fans, Games, Alphabets, Puzzles, Magic Toys and Lanterns, Transparent Slates, porcelain Slates, boxes Tools, Colour Boxes, &c.

Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks; GLASSWARE—Pitchers, Creams, Sugars, Decanters, Toilets, Plates, Dishes, Salts, Tumblers, Wines, Jars, Butter Coolers, spoon Glasses, Bowls on feet, Glass Lamps (Fluid and Oil), Lamp shades, &c.

An invoice of Dolls—in Wax, Composition and Wood; Cullery of every description, Combs and Brushes, Bronzed Ornaments, &c &c. with a great variety of other Goods not enumerated.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

*Expected daily per Steamer*—A good supply of Ivory Handle Table Knives, self tip and other Patterns; Carvers to match—in sets 51 pieces and dozens.

☞ The above, with the large stock of fancy articles on hand, not enumerated, are worthy of inspection. We can with confidence say, that there is not such a selection of novel and seasonable Goods to be found elsewhere in this city. Thanking our friends for all past favours, we solicit a continuance for the future.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Dec. 7, 1852. Proprietors.

**ALBERT MINING COMPANY.**

AT a Meeting of the Albert Mining Company, held at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, on Thursday the sixth day of January, 1853, the Members of the said Company unanimously determined to accept the Act of Incorporation published in the *Royal Gazette* of November 17th, 1852—At which meeting, EDWARD ALLISON, Esquire, of Saint John, was elected President of the said Company and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Nathaniel Gould of London, Edward Anthony of New-York, William Cairns of New-Brunswick, George E. Cooke and Henry Smith of New-York, and Alexander Wright and Edward Allison of New-Brunswick, Esquires, were elected a Board of Directors.

Mr. Henry E. Allison, of Saint John, was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the said Company; and Messrs. Gray and Kaye, of Saint John, Barristers at Law, the Company's Solicitors.

The Company's Capital amounts to Thirty Thousand Pounds, in twelve hundred shares of Twenty-five Pounds each, with power to increase the Capital to One hundred thousand pounds.

EDWARD ALLISON, *Chairman.*
January 11, 1853.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having this day entered into Partnership with Mr. GEORGE E. SNIDER, requests all having unsettled Accounts with him, to adjust them forthwith.

For the confidence and support afforded him, he would take this opportunity of thanking his friends and soliciting for CUDLIP & SNIDER a continuation, which their increased facilities for attending to Business afford.

JOHN W. CUDLIP.
St. John, Dec 31, 1852.

**GROCERIES & LIQUORS.**

*The Subscriber has received by recent arrivals the following goods:—*

40 HHDS. 15 qr. casks, fine old Brandy, Hennessey's;
30 hhds. Pale Geneva;
3 puncheons Campbellton Whisky;
50 bbls. London Stout Porter, } Pints and qrts.;
25 " E. I. Pale Ale, }
5 hogsheads } Fine Old Port Wine;
35 qr. casks }
3 hogsheads } Dark and Pale Sherry, very superior;
10 qr. casks }
20 puncheons Alcohol; 10 do. Jamaica Rum;
20 baskets Champagne, } superior brands;
10 " do., pints. }
2 hhds. Refined Loaf Sugar;
4 " Refined Crushed ditto;
100 chests fine Congo Tea;
150 half chests ditto ditto;
3 cases No. 1 London Starch;
3 casks Pickles and Sauces;
20 kegs superfine Mustard; 20 kegs fine ditto;
4 cases Bottled Mustard, ½, ¼, and 1 lb. bottles;
25 kegs Ground Ginger; 5 kegs Ground Cassia;
3 cases Liquorice Juice; 5 bales Wrapping Paper;
25 bbls fine Pot Barley; 5 tierces Rice;
150 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 1 chest Madras Indigo
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 50 hhds. Molasses;
75 b. xes Tobacco, favourite brands;
25 boxes Saleratus; 15 bbls. Beans;
30 bags Java Coffee; 40 bags Laguira Coffee;
15 bags Pimento; 10 bags Black Pepper;
100 boxes }
50 half boxes } Raisins, new fruit;
50 qr. boxes }
10 casks Cooking Raisins, new fruit;
10 casks of Currants new fruit;
10 barrels Oatmeal, fresh ground;
30 barrels Apples, Winter fruit;
100 firkins prime Cumberland Butter.

For Sale by ROBERT ARMSTRONG.
Dec. 17. No. 7, Dock Street.

**NOTICE.**—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, late of the Parish of Springfield, and formerly of Studholm, deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims within three months from this date, and all who are indebted to make immediate payment to

CHRISTOPHER WILSON.
GEO. G. HOLMES, *Executors.*
Springfield, Belcisle, Oct. 1. 3m. p'd.

**FURS.**

*Received per Steamer—*

STONE, MARTIN Boss, QUEENS, and MITTS;
Fitch do. do do.
Siberian Grey Squirrel do. do do.
Sable do. do do.
Cuffs to match—For sale Cheap.
LOCKHART & CO.,
Nov. 12, 1852. 6 17, *King Street.*

**Soap and Candles.**

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
**Union-street, St. John.**

JOHN BROWN begs to inform his numerous and daily increasing customers, and the Trade generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles.

**Inferior to none Manufactured.**

☞ All orders left at the Stores of Mr. JAMES MCFARLANE, Messrs. FLEWWELLING and READING, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BROWN.
St. John, June 18.

**CHEAP ROOM PAPER.**

THE Subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, at a very cheap rate, that he has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five Pence, Six Pence and Seven Pence a Piece. Call and see. S. R. FOSTER.
Dec. 4. 2i

**Black's Hardware Store,**
**No. 5, NORTH MARKET WHARF.**

*Landing ex Commodore—*

1 BALE IRON WIRE, ass'd Nos.;
1 cask Centre BITTS; Horne's Patent T H R Strap, Table, and Chest HINGES, all sizes; Bed Keys, &c., &c.;
1 cask BRASS GOODS, cont'g Stair Rods and Stair Eyes, Roller Furniture, Plate and Locket Castors, Rack Pulleys, Cabin Door Hook, Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Tryers, Counter Balances, Saw Setts, &c., &c.;
1 basket Blacksmith's VICES;
6 *ANVILS*, warranted;
10 doz. long handled FRYINGPANS;
1 cask Curled Hair, casks Close lank'd. Chain, from 3-16 to 9-16 inch;
50 bags Rose and Clasp NAILS, 6'dy. to 4'dy;
15 casks best Horse and Ox NAILS, 5'dy. to 10'dy;
10 bags best Countersunk Clout Nails from 1 in. to 3 1-2 in;
1 basket Shoe Sandstones;
1 cask containing Boxwood Rules, Coal Scoops and Hods, Ship Scrapers, Trout Hooks, Curriers' Knives, Japanned Cash Boxes, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Chalk Lines, Snaffle Bits, Ink Powders, Black Bands, &c. &c.;
1 cask containing self-boring Screws, from ½ to 3 inch; Japanned Pew Hinges, Cast Butts, Iron Squares, SKATES; Rim, Closet, Cupboard, Chest Trunk, Till, and Pad LOCKS;
20 dozen SHOVELS—Iron and Steel;
2 cases containing Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Wash Basins, Glue Pots, &c.
1 cask Iron Weights, from 7 lb. to 56 lbs., and sets Weight, from 4 lbs. down to ½ oz.;
A further supply expected daily, per *Olive.*

—IN STOCK—

50 chests Fine Congou TEA; bales COTTON WARPS; casks Copperas, Alum, Epsom Salts, Glue, Lamp Black, Sulphur, Brimstone, Cream Tartar, Saltpetre;
Kegs Button Blue, Ginger, Red and Yellow Ochres, &c. &c.;
LOCKS, HINGES, Screws, and all Small Wares, in general variety;
Hoop Iron, and C C N D Blister STEEL, Spring Steel; German, Shear, and best Axe tempered CAST STEEL;
CUTLERY,—A large variety in Pocket and Table Ware, and Scissors;
SAWS—Mill, from 5½ to 7 feet; Pit, Cross Cut, and Hand, Tenon, Panel, Web and Compass Saws;
HOLLOW WARE, PAINTS & OILS, VARNISH, &c.—For sale Cheap, for Cash or approved payments, by JAMES N. C. BLACK.
November 19, 1851.

**TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!**

THE Subscriber is now opening out a large assortment of English and German TOYS, and Fancy Articles, suitable for *Christmas Presents*, and *New Years Gifts.*
Dec. 10. WILLIAM MAJOR.
TOYS, AT WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL.
(*Curtes.*)

**A. PAGE,**

BARBER, FASHIONABLE HAIR CUTTER, PERFUMER AND DEALER IN TOYS, &c. &c.,
*Prince William Street,*

HAS Received by late arrivals, a very extensive and varied assortment of
ENGLISH, GERMAN, & AMERICAN TOYS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.
Selected expressly for the *Christmas Season*, all of which are now ready for inspection, and on sale at lowest possible prices, for cash only.
St. John, Dec. 10, 1852.

**Just Received.**

350 POUNDS boneless BACON, 340 lbs. HAMS, cured with sugar, Nova Scotian; 30 bushels BEANS; 50 brls. Greening APPLES, a good articles for shipping; 600 pounds CHEESE; 15 tubs BUTTER.
Dec. 24, 1852. G. M. BURNS.

SHOULDER BRACES.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
August 27. FELLOWS & CO.

**GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!!**

AT THE
**VICTORIA HOUSE,**
**PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,**
AND
**BRITISH HOUSE,**
**KING STREET.**

THE Subscriber intending to make EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, in the VICTORIA HOUSE, and to make room for Very Large SPRING IMPORTATIONS!!—Will commence on

**Monday, 13th December,**

to CLEAR OFF at and under FIRST COST the entire STOCK of

**The "Victoria House" and "British House,"**

comprising the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and most varied STOCK ever offered for sale in Saint John!!—And as the Goods are QUITE FRESH having been received by Last FALL Ships, as well as by every British Steamer once a fortnight, from their Buyer resident in England—the Public can with confidence rely on getting good **NEW GOODS** at AN EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!! at the

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street,
and BRITISH HOUSE,
King Street.
J. DOHERTY & CO.
St. John, 17th Dec., 1852.

***Presents! Presents!!***
**☞ ☜**
**CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR!**
OF THE
*Richest and most superb description in the shape of*
**Daugerreotype Likenesses,**
in the most Elegant and Costly
**Cases, Gold Lockets, Rings, &c.**

THOMAS H. ELLISON, DAUGERREOTYPIST, having lately received from the United States a splendid assortment of CASES, GOLD LOCKETS, RINGS, *Lilinesses*, begs leave to call the attention of the Public to his Rooms, where the stock can be inspected.—Having come to the determination to sell at a small advance over cost prices, he solicits all persons who feel disposed to furnish their friends with valuable and handsome Keepsakes, to step in an examine his extensive Stock.

Likenesses will be taken and put in Cases, Lockets, Rings, &c., at the lowest charge, and perfect satisfaction warranted.

☞ Remember Ellison's Daugerreotype Rooms South side King-street. 1i Dec. 17.

**Cheap HAT, CAP and FUR STORE,**
**Number Seventeen, King-street.**

*NEW GOODS opened by the Fall Ships, from Great Britain, France and the U. S.*

FUR GOODS.—Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Queen's Gauntlets, Cuffs and Muffs, in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Polish and British Sable, Miniver, Ermine and Silver Minx.

Gents' FUR CAPS, in Beaver, Otter, Mink, South Sea Seal, Mitris, Astracan and Hair Seal—newest patterns.

Gents' FUR GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, very cheap.

Gents' Russian Jennet, Wolf, Alpacca, Seal and Buffalo Winter Coats.

A choice lot of Sleigh Robes, in Bear, Lynx and Racoon—*our manufacture.*

*Buffalo Robes, Sleigh Foot muffs—new.*

Gents' Satin HATS—Fall style; Cloth CAPS, new Styles;

Gents' Hungarian Storm Caps—domestic.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, in Shirts, Coll

FROM THE EMIGRANTS' "CHRONICLE."

## GRAND SCHEME OF EMIGRATION.

The *Brewers* should to *Malta* go,
The *Lapperheads to Scilly*,
The *Quakers* to the *Friendly Isles*,
The *Furriers* all to *Chili*.

The little bawling, squaling, babies,
That break all night our rest,
Should be packed off to *Babylon*,

*Cooks* from *Spithead* should go to *Greece*;
And while the *Miser* waits
His passage to the *Guinea* coast,
*Spendthrifts* are in the *Straits*.

*Spinsters* should to the *Needles* go,
*Winebibbers* to *Burgundy*;
*Gourmands* should lunch at *Sandwich* isles,
*Wags* at the Bay of *Fundy*.

*Mariners* should hasten to the *Sound*,
The *Traveller's* to *Rome*,
While all the race of *Hypocrites*
At *Canton* are at home.

*Lovers* should hasten to *Good Hope*,
Although *Cape Horn* is pain;
*Debtors* should go to *O-hi-O*,
And *Gamblers* to the *Main*,

*Bachelors* to the *United States*,
*Maids* to the *Isle of Man*;
The *Gardeners* go to *Botany* Bay,
The *Shoe-Blacks* to *Japan*.

---

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

## MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA, COMPOSED OF 33 CHARACTERS.

My 1, 2, 10, 4, 16, 13, 15, is a poisonous herb.
My 3, 13, 14, 30, 27, 17, 20, is an erroneous tenet.
My 5, 21, 32, 33, 20, 7, 13, 10, 29, is a curious machine.
My 6, 16, 6, 7, 25, 14, is the name of a tree.
My 27, 22, 16, 29, 28, 6, 1, 11, 17, is often used by bookbinders.
My 19, 15, 3, 9, 13, 7, 8, 11, is produced by bereavements.
My 11, 16, 4, 15, 31, 21, 9, 30, is a desirable office.
My 22, 26, 16, 3, 18, 27, 31, 1, is a painful disease.
My 29, 27, 32, 9, 15, is a mineral substance.
My 10, 21, 29, 30, is a sharp-sighted animal.
My 33, 7, 13, 20, 30, 5, 6, is an article of trade.
My 20, 21, 21, 32, 27, is highly respected in Arabia.
My 20, 27, 31, 26, 15, 9, is worthless in Society.
My 28, 16, 4, 11, 15, 29, 28, is a Chinese root.
My 24, 15, 12, 2, 21, 30, is used by abecedarians.
My 28, 4, 16, 20, 23, 29, is used in dialling.
My 11, 18, 9, 3, 27, 32, corresponds to
My 27, 17, 13, 19, 20, 21, 12.

My whole would be advantageous to merchants on the North Shore and Prince Edward's Island.

Petersville, Q. C. A. M.

POETRY AND PROSE.—One day in Spring Sir Walter Scott and Lady Scott strolled forth to enjoy a walk around Abbotsford. In their wanderings they crossed a field where a number of ewes were enduring the frolics of their young lambs. "Ah," exclaimed Sir Walter, "'tis no wonder that poets, from the earliest ages, have make the lamb the emblem of peace and innocence!" "They are, indeed, delightful little creatures," returned her ladyship—"especially with mint sauce?"

---

"Julius, if a mob of chickens cost ten dollars, what will a pair come to?"

"Who bought 'em?"

"What yer ask dat for?"

"Cause, if my wife bought 'em, I could tell you what they'd came to darn quick."

What?"

"Two pot-pies and a fricasee."

"Look here, my colored friend, don't you come yer circumambient jokes on dis child, or he'll broke yer jaw short off by de handle."

---

"Bill, what did you jine the Mexican war for?"

"For glory."

"Did you get it?"

"I rather think I did—two crutches and a wooden leg."

---

A Jew once lent a large sum of money to a man for whom he had professed great friendship, but instead of charging the usual rate of interest, 6 per cent, he charged 9 per cent. The borrower remonstrated, and asked the usurer if he did not believe in the existence of a God.

He replied that he did.

"Do you not fear to exact unlawful interest from an old friend in His sight?" asked the debtor.

"Ah, I thought of that, to; but when God looks down upon it *from above* the 9 will appear like a 6," exclaimed the old Hebrew, with a grin.

---


Cheap Clothing, Cloths, &c., &c.
*AT THE*
**North American Clothing STORE,**
uth side of King Street.

## R. HUNTER,

HAS received per late arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES, his FALL IMPORTATIONS, which, with the Stock previously on hand, comprises a most extensive, varied, and general assortment of CLOTHING, CLOTHS, &c.; and as his present object is *not to make money* but to dispose of his entire Stock of Goods during the Fall and Winter, he therefore offers them by WHOLESALE and RETAIL at a sacrifice, and most positively at a great reduction from what articles of the same description and quality can be had at any other Establishment in the Province.

**The Stock consists of**

Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, Petershams, Witney CLOTHS, with all the new materials now in use for Winter Coats; Cassimers, Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds, Satinetts, Moleskins, Canada Cloths, &c., &c.; VESTINGS, in a great variety of materials.

**CLOTHING:**

A large assortment of COATS, of various styles, such as Dress, Frock, Glenlyon, Paletot, Sack and Shooting Coats, &c., &c., in Superfine Broad Cloth, of various shades, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweed, &c. Vests, in such a variety of materials renders it too tedious to enumerate. PANTS, in Black Cassimeres, Doeskin, Tweeds, Satinett, Moleskin, &c. REEFING JACKETS, in Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber COATS, CAPES, and LEGGINS.

**Furnishing Department:**

Gent's White SHIRTS, Fancy Regatta do., Linen, Wool and Flannel Shirts and DRAWERS, Merino and Cotton do., White and Fancy Shirt Fronts and Collars, Muffle Handkerchiefs, Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Satin Scarfs and Stocks, Scarlet and Shaded Wool Comforters, Snow Stockings, Braces, Gloves, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Felt Hats, &c., &c.

R. H. having engaged the service of Mr. J. McNichol, as Cutter in his Establishment, whose long experience in business in this City, and generally acknowledged abilities, renders it quite unnecessary to say anything further than that those who would prefer leaving their orders can depend upon having their garments made up in the most fashionable style and by the best Workmen.

☞No second Price. All Goods marked in plain figures. R. HUNTER.

October 29, 1852.



## HOSIERY, &c.

S. K. POSTER has just received per Steamer from Liverpool—

Children's Cotton and Worsted Highland Socks.
Do Tartan Socks and Stockings;
Do White and Grey Merino SOCKS;
Do White and Grey Lambs' Wool SOCKS;
Do Fancy, Plain and self Colored GAITERS;
Infants Fancy SOCKS, in great variety;
Misses White and Grey Merino Stockings;
Do White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's black, white & grey Merino Stockings,
Do Black Cashmere ditto;
Do Black Worsted ditto;
Do White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's, Girls, and Children's Patent Elastic GARTERS, in great variety;

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

October 29— S. K. POSTER.



## "LOCK BLADES,"
## Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse.

STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET, THREE STORIES.

*"Sign of the Razor and Fork."*

FULL Setts of 50 pieces balance-handle Ivory, Self-tip, Black Tip, and white bone *Knives* and *Forks*; scale, tang, black tip, white bone stag, and cocoa Knives and Forks; Carving Knives and [illegible] in 2, 3, and 4 blades, in pearl, [illegible], buffalo handles; fleam, sportsman, and lock Knives; RAZORS—in ivory, black buffalo and clear horn handles, of *Elliot* and other makers; English and American Razor Strops; Scissors, of every description, of various makers; Bread, Butcher, Shoe, and Farriers' Knives; Albata and German Silver Ware, in tea, table, dessert, egg, salt, sugar and mustard Spoons; Toddy and Soup Ladles; Plated Ware, in candlesticks, snuffers and trays; Cruett Stands; Cake Baskets; Nut Crackers, Spoons and Forks; Silver Tea Spoons; Gold Rings, in jewellers', fine, standard, and sterling Gold; Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots; Cream Jugs; Sugar Bowls; Candlesticks; Shaving Boxes; tea, table, and mustard Spoons; Cruett Stands and Ink Stands; Tea Trays; Bread Baskets; Waiters, in gothic and plain pattern; Papier Machie Tea Trays; Portfolio and Work Tables; Block-tin Tea and Coffee Pots; Candlesticks, tall, upright, and chamber; Brass Candlestick Snuffers and Trays, polished steel Fire Irons and bronzed Fenders, *Guns, Pistols, Cups, Nipples, Scythes, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches*; Spectacles, Cork Screws, Iron Spoons; cloth, hair, shoe, tooth, and nail Brushes; fine tooth pick, lash, back and side *Combs*; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Cash Boxes; Hardwood Slates; Railway Companions; Work Boxes.

A large assortment of cheap *Brooches, Rings Watch Chains, and keys; Pencil Cases, Mack steel*; Brooches; Shawl Pins; Pictures; Beads; Looking Glasses; Fancy Soaps; wooden combs; Eau de Cologne Water; Hair Oil; Thimbles; Purses, slides and tassels; steel Beads; seed Beads; brass, pearl, bone and agate Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Pins, Needles, Writing Paper, Snuff Boxes; Fiddle Strings; Fancy Pen Holders, with various other articles.

☞A Stock of Nottingham LACE to be sold wholesale only. The above Goods were purchased in England for Cash, by the proprietor.

W. B. NICHOLSON.

A further supply daily expected from England July 29.



## THE GREAT REMEDY.

**Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed.**

An never failing cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, &c.

The extraordinary celebrity which this simple, pleasing, and effectual medicine has attained, may be seen by the following proofs, or certificates, all from persons well known:—

MR. J. G. SHARP.—

Since you appointed me agent for the sale of your valuable Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed, I have been repeatedly informed by those who have used it, that it is without doubt one of the best medicines they have ever had, for the complaints in which it is recommended.

R. D. M'ARTHUR.

To Mr. J. G. Sharp—

SIR,—One of my children has been suffering *for years* under a severe Cough. The usual remedies were applied without effect. Having heard of Mr. J. G. Sharp's "*Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed.*" I obtained some, and after the use of about 8 oz., or one vial of this extraordinary mixture, the cure was complete.

J. G. CAMPBELL.

April 23, 1852, City of Saint John.

*Mr. J. G. Sharp,*

Had, a few weeks ago, a very bad cold. Being recommended to try *Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed*, I got a quarter dollar bottle, and found it not only a pleasant but a most useful and effective medicine. It is pleasing to take, and a first rate cure.

PATRICK POWELL.

April, 23, 1852, City of Saint John.

For the last sixteen years I have suffered from Asthma so bad that I was often obliged to sit in bed to prevent suffocation. I tried every means, during that time, that the usual or ordinary medicines could produce, but without effect, until I obtained some of *Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed*, (which was recommended to me,) and after using two bottles, I found the relief so long sought for.

M. SMITH.

Studholm, Kings County, March, 1852.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d and 2s. 6d. each, at the stores of JOHN G. SHARP, King street; R. D. M'ARTHUR, Medical Hall, Kings square, and JOHN CHALONER, King street.



## Prospectus of Volume VIII. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE Eighth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 18th September, and as a great proportion of our readers usually commence their subscriptions at this point, we take occasion to extend them our gratitude for the encouraging and liberal support heretofore bestowed on our humble efforts, and to re-assure them of our determination to advance it still higher in the scale of utility, and, if possible, in their own estimation. We aim at an honorable independence in discussion upon all subjects, and, in some instances no doubt, our readers may have been surprised at our determined opposition to highly lauded discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

Time tries all things, and it is with some degree of pride that we revert to the efforts made through the columns of the Scientific American, to establish sound views respecting several conspicuous miscalled discoveries. Since the commencement of this Volume, that peerless Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations closed its gorgeous display, affording a delightful episode in the stern page of the world's history. Above and beyond all criticism it has passed away, leaving a world-wide influence, beneficial to every branch of industry, and although not profusely represented by gew-gaws and tinselry,—the character of our country shone forth with magnificence in all the elements of substantial utility. Acting under the stimulus suggested by the success of the Great Exhibition, the enterprizing citizens of New York have determined to construct a Crystal Palace of no mean dimensions, and as this is likely to become an important feature in our history, we shall endeavor to present out readers with descriptions and illustrations of such novelties as may be deserving attention.

The present form of the Scientific American will be preserved as most suitable for binding and preservation. The paper will be of the best texture, and we shall aim to store its pages with practical knowledge in every branch of the Arts and Sciences. Invention claims important attention, as one of the fundamental agencies in the world's advancement; hitherto we hope to have satisfied our readers by our weekly summary of "New Inventions." The Weekly List of Patent Claims, officially reported for our columns, is a distinguishing feature, which must commend itself to every one interested in Patents.

We need the co-operation of our readers to enable us to publish a journal, worthy of their support: attend dollars per annum. We have never appealed to them in vain, and the Premiums offered for the largest list of subscribers will, we presume encourage new efforts. All subscriptions are payable in advance. We repeat out warning against Travelling Agents, as none are accredited from this office.

Letters should be directed (post-paid) to

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128 Fulton street, New York.

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OIL OIL.—500 GALLONS OLIVE OIL, 6 Boxes Fine SALAD OIL, ex. "Cuba," from Boston. W. O. SMITH.

SEA ELEPHANT OIL, and SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Now landing, 25 barrels. For sale by

Oct. 22. JOHN KINNEAR.



## NEW-BRUNSWICK BRANCH OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

*Trustees.*

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs

*Directors, &c., in Liverpool.*

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John Westmorland, Esq.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company for New-Brunswick, begs to announce that he is prepared to receive Proposals for FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE. The large Capital of the Company, and the number and influence of its Proprietors, enable it to rank with the most eligible Offices, either in America or Europe, with respect to the advantages offered to the Public.

**FIRE BRANCH.**

Persons assured by this Company are not subject to any covenants or calls to make good losses which may happen to themselves or other, nor do they depend upon an uncertain fund or contribution, the Capital Stock of this Company being an unquestionable security to the Assured in case of Loss or Damage by Fire.

**LIFE BRANCH.**

In addition to the more customary methods of Insurance, the Company likewise Assures Live on any of the following contingencies:—

For the term of One Year, Seven Years, or any other definite period.

For the whole continuance of Life.—The Premiums to cease, after a limited number of Annual Payments.

For Two Joint Lives.—The sum assured to be paid on the death of either.

On the longest of Two or Three Lives.—The sum assured to be payable at the death of the last survivor; or,

The Survivorships.—To secure the payment of the sum assured, if a life A die before another life B.

For a sum to be payable at age 60, or at death.

Premiums on Credit.—A portion of the Premiums may remain on Credit. Assurances may be effected in various ways, not enumerated, to meet the convenience of parties.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in the Life Branch will include the following viz:—

The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from liability of Partnership.

Moderate Premiums.

Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to Two-thirds of its net amount, which may be applied at the option of the party effecting the Assurance:—1st. By the immediate payment of the sum so apportioned.—2nd. By an equivalent reduction of the future Premiums.—Or, 3rd. By an equivalent increase of the sum assured.

Small Charge for Management.—The expenses of the Office being borne in due proportion by the two Branches.

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of the Premium may be renewed within three months, by paying the Premium, with a fine of 10s. per cent., on the production of evidence to the satisfaction of the Directors of the good state of health of the life assured.

The Company will always be prepared to Purchase the Policies of this Office at their equitable value or will grant a New Policy in lieu thereof, without any further payment of Premium, for a sum to be agreed on.

Extra Premiums, suitable to special circumstances, will be accepted to enable a party possessing a Policy on the life of another to guard against the possibility of its being vitiated by the Life departing beyond limits, or by any other cause.

Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums after the day on which they respectively

*Additional Advantages offered to Lives Assured with this Company at St. John, N. B.*

I.—RESIDENCE.—Persons assured for the whole term of life will have permission, without the payment of extra Premium, to reside in any part of Europe, or in any place in North America to the north of 38 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

II.—VOYAGES.—They will also, if not sea-faring by profession, be allowed, without any extra charge—

To cross and re-cross the Atlantic Ocean, in steamers or first-class sailing-vessels;

To pass from any part of Europe to any other, or from any part of North America to another, within the limits above specified; also,

To pass to and from, but not to reside in any place which shall not be further south than 35 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

☞*Office, corner of Prince William street and the Market-square in St. John.*

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.—6*.



## GLASGOW DYE HOUSE.
**King Street, St. John, N. B.**

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and vicinity, for the support they have received, and beg to acquaint them, that they have taken the above Premises for another year, and hope for a continuance of their patronage.

All kinds of SILKS, Woollen, and Cotton Goods Dyed,—Also, Cashmere, and Plaid SHAWLS Cleaned and Pressed, (*coloring renewed*). Ladies' Dresses, Coburgh, and Orleans Dyed without taking them apart; likewise Gentlemen's GARMENTS.

W. & P. would particularly call attention to MOREEN AND DAMASK CURTAINS, which they are prepared to Dye and Finish equal to new.

WESTERMAN & PERRY.

St. John, February 27, 1852.—3¾.



DR. PAIGE'S PERPETUAL ELECTROMETERS AND GALVANIC SUPPORTERS.—The Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the sale of *Paige's Electrometers and Galvanic Supporters*, he is now prepared, having received a general assortment, to supply customers at Boston prices.

Pamphlets, explaining the medical advantages of these Instruments, with directions for their use, furnished gratuitously.

Sept. 10 S. L. TILLEY, Agent.



## THOMAS GOW,
**Plumber and Gass Fitter,**
NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
**WATER STREET.**

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand

☞LEAD BENDS made to order.

July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.



## M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &C.
*Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St.,*
ST. JOHN, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand, COFFINS of all description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.

A HEARSE always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.

P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.

October 3, 1851.



KIDDER'S SUPERIOR HORSE LINIMENT.—The subscriber has recently received from the Proprietor, 4 1-2 Gross of this Celebrated LINIMENT. It is put up in quart bottles of various sizes and prices to suit Customers.

A liberal discount made to the Trade and to Country dealers.

Oct. 15. S. L. TILLEY.



S HARPS Family Medicines

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

*Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.*

SHARP'S COMPOUND ALTERATIVE INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.—Sarsaparilla has of late years been much used, and with great success, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alternative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, Diseases of the Periosteum and Bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting the flesh, tenderness of the part, tumors and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term of Cachexia, but which is not easy to define. In such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

This article, prepared by John G. Sharp, has performed numerous and most astonishing cures of persons who have for years been tortured with sores from head to feet, and others who have been shut up with Mercurial Rheumatism, which they had been laid up with for 2 or 3 years. Prepared and sold by John G. Sharp, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. N. B.—Dose, a Wine Glass full, three times daily.

---

SHARP'S BALSAM of HOARHOUND AND ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief; and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.—Prepared by John G. Sharp, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Dock street, St. John, N. B.

---

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with Eau de Cologne.

This article is excellent for washing and refreshing the mouth, and alleviating Rheumatic Pains which are often mistaken for the Tooth-ache. It is composed of choice Turkey Myrrh, Camphor and Eau de Cologne. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist, St. John, N. B. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d each.

---

COCOA NUT OIL FOR THE HAIR.

This is one of the best articles ever offered to the public, for cleaning, strengthening, and promoting the growth of the Hair. Sold in pots at 1s, 3d, to 2s. 6d. each. Prepared only by J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c., St. John, New Brunswick.

---

Sharp's Camphorated Tooth Powder is superior to, and more agreeable than any other Dentifrice, for beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar with injuring the enamel of the Teeth, giving them a beautiful Pearly appearance. Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, at 1s 3d and 2s 6d per Box.

---

Sharp's Oriental Hair Wash, for restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and preserving the Hair.

This article is of unfailing efficacy for preserving Baldness, for aiding the Growth of the Hair to an extent surpassing belief. Prepared by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist and Druggist. (Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.)

Also, Sharp's Nutrilive Cream, for the Hair.—This Cream possesses the properties of promoting and stregthening the growth of the Hair, giving it a glossy appearance, rendering the most indflexible Hair perfectly pliable, and keeping it in strong Curl during damp weather or violent exercise, and preventing an accumulation of Scurf upon the Head. Prepared only by JOHN G. SHARP. Sold it bottles at 1s 3d. each.

---

**To the Ladies.**

*Sharp's Celebrated Kalydor, for the Complexion*

By applying the KALYDOR, copiously, several times a day, and by letting it remain on, it will radically cure all Eruptions, Tetters, Ring Worms, Inflamed Eyes, Burns, Scalds, &c., &c.

Ladies suckling will find it an excellent remedy for allaying inflammation—cooling and refreshing the infant's mouth. It being perfectly innocent, the most delicate lady or child may use it with safety.

GENTLEMEN after shaving by applying the Kalydor and letting it remain on the face, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Prepared and sold by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist, Saint John, N. B.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

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**Bug Poison.**

"The Dead Shot" Bug Poison—To those who are afflicted with these crawling, biting, and bothering tormentors of our nightly rest, the subscriber would humbly recommend this article one thorough application of which will exterminate them forever from your premises. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each.

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Sharp's celebrated vermin and insect EXTERMINATOR! for the destruction of Rats and Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Crickets, Bugs, &c., &c.

The "EXTERMINATOR" is designed to supersede the use of Common Poisons, by furnishing a preparation convenient and safe to sell, at the same time attractive to the Vermin.

*Directions for using the "Exterminator."*—Roll it up in pieces the size of a small marble, and throw it into their holes; or spread it on fresh baked bread, with a thin piece of wood, and cut it into small pieces and distribute it about the places they frequent.

Put up and Sold by the Proprietor, in boxes at 1s. 3d to 2 6d. each.

☞None genuine unless signed

JOHN G. SHARP,
*Pharmaceutical Chemist.*

October 2. St. John, N. B.



## SAINT JOHN HOUSE,

No. 22 KING STREET, 30th OCTOBER, 1852.

THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Devon*, and late steamers, part of his Fall supply of

**Winter and Staple Goods,**

comprising the usual Retail Stock, and making the assortment of this Establishment nearly equal to any in the trade—The following are some of the leading articles, viz:—

Heavy Canada, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS;
Heavy SATINETTS—newest styles;
Doeskins and Cassimeres, BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS;
Fleecy COTTON, BED TICKS, DRILLS;
TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves;
Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—on *Consignment, for Wholesale*—

3 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.

Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

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RAISINS SALÆRATUS, FLORENCE OIL, &c.—By the *Charles*—Just received and for sale—50 boxes Christiana RAISINS.

50 half-boxes Muscatel do.
8 cwt. Chamberlains Saleratus,
1 bbl. Florence OIL;
200 doz. Mason's BLACKING;
1 bbl. Brunswick Green Paint;
10 small casks Linseed Oil.

Nov. 19. JOHN KINNEAR.
Prince Wm. street.

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RUM.

Ex "Isabella" and "Lord Byron:"

22 PUNCHEONS of West India RUM.
For sale by

Nov. 1852. EDWARD ALLISON.



## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Cahow, of 70 St. Mary's street, Weymouth, dated May 13, 1851

*To Professor Holloway.*

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

*To Professor Holloway.*

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

*To Professor Holloway.*

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter Mr. Francis Arnot, of Braehouse, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bad Legs | Chiego-foot | Fistulas |
| Bad Breasts | Chilblains | Gout |
| Burns | Chapped hands | Glandular Swelling |
| Bunions | Corns (Soft) | Lumbago |
| Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies | Cancers | Piles |
| | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Rheumatism |
| | | Scalds |
| Coco-bay | Elephantiasis | Sore Nipples |
| Sore-throats | Skin-diseases | Scurvy |
| Sore-heads | Tumours | Ulcers |
| | | Wounds |
| | | Yaws |

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 1-2-1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 22s., and 33s. each.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.



## For Sale or Exchange For Property in Town.

THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, 300 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres diked Marsh. There is a good half acre garden adjoining the House. There are on it a good two story House, containing 7 rooms and a kitchen: Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it pass that way will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accommodating.

This Farm will be devided into two parts, if it should suit purchasers.

JOHN GILLIES.

St. John, December 19, 1851. *Peter's Street*



## Tea, Molasses, Saleratus, & Cigars.

Now receiving and for Sale—

50 PUNS. good retailing MOLASSES;
25 chests prime English Congou TEA;
50 Kegs SALERATUS; 20 M. CIGARS.
ALSO—15,000 assorted 28 to 34 inch LOCUST TRENAILS.

October 15. EDWARD ALLISON.

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THE APOCALYPSE—Popularly explained; 100 numbers of the above.

ALSO—50 packets of Ipswich Temperance Tracts; just received from London. For sale by

Oct. 22. JOHN KINNEAR.

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SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.—Now landing from France ex *Isabelle* via New York.—20 Baskets Finest Sparkling CHAMPAGNE—For sale by

Nov. 5. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO



## H. CUTBILL, FROM LONDON.
(FURRIER.)

UNION STREET, NEAR CHARLOTTE,

All kinds of Furs, made cheaper, and altered to the latest Fashion.

Fur Cases made to order.

St. John, October 1.



## ROCK ROSE.

FOR all cases of Scrofulous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Canker & Nursing Sore, Mouth, General Debility, &c. &c. No Medicine has ever received such high testimonials from persons who have been afflicted with the above named diseases, as the Rock Rose. Myers' Extract is an elegant preparation, perfectly safe, and a wonderfully efficacious remedy. The extraordinary Medicinal properties of the Rock Rose Plant, have become known to some of the most eminent Medical men in the [illegible] and [illegible] desire to have it more extensively known and used.

The following is an extract from a note on the title page of a work published by D. A. Tyler, M. D., New Haven, Conn. on the efficacy of Rock Rose. These pages were penned without any expectation of their ever being presented to the public—since which time the plant (Rock Rose) under consideration has been more fully tested its virtues developed, and their character more fully established. They are published by with the consent of several medical friends. The object of this dissertation is to lay before the members of the profession and the public, the virtues of a plant too much neglected which undoubtedly (as an order manifest to the profession once remarked to me) possessed far more attractive hours than the popular sarsaparilla. I ask for the plant an impartial trial."

ITS MEDICAL HISTORY AND PROPERTIES

Are far the most important, since upon these depends its value to the community. Dr. London says, that in 1799, it was so valuable in England, that it was cultivated from seeds. Ever since 1806.

PROF. IVES, OF YALE COLLEGE,

Has habitually used it with great success in *Scrofula, and Chronic Disease*, and through him its virtues were made known until, as Dr. Tyler says, "it is now in this section [New Haven] a common article in domestic practice, for the cure of *Scrofula* and cutaneous diseases." Dr