St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

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

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

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

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

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Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Application for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

DOOLEY'S

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL, Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,

Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. WELDON,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public.

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

May 28, 1852.

THOMAS GOW,

Plumber and Gas 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.

E. H. LESTER,

Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business in the above line on the premises of Mr. James G. Lester, Charlotte street, and is now ready to execute all orders that may be entrusted to his care WITH PUNCTUALITY & DESPATCH, and hopes, by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

FURNITURE of all descriptions and styles in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut; Butternut, Birch, etc., etc., made to order.

UPHOLSTERING carried on in all its branches.

UNDERTAKING carefully attended to on reasonable terms. March 1, 1855.

SPRING IMPORTATION:—*Assorted Crates.*—250 assorted Crates EARTHENWARE, selected and packed suitable for country trade, and guaranteed free from Breakage—offered very low for Cash, by FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,
April 26 Dock-street.

WASHING POWDERS.—Received per Packet Liberia, and sold at one sixth the usual price, by
April 14. FELLOWS & CO.

English Wrought Nails.

By the John Barbour, &c., for sale.

152 KEGS, consisting of Four, Six, Eight Ten and Twenty-penny Rose and Clasp Head;
Of Five and Six-penny Ox,
Nine and Ten-penny Horse,
One and 3-4 to 2 1-2 inch Boat Nails,
Sheating Nails,
Four and a half inch Spikes.
March 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale—15 doz. Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS.
GEORGE NIXON,
April 27. Prince Wm.-street.

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Land for Sale, 200 Acres of which are reclaimed, and under cultivation, situate on the South side of HAMOND RIVER, parish of Hampton, the property of JOHN CAMPBELL. There are two Good Dwelling Houses on the Lot, as also three Barns, two of which are 26 by 36 feet, and the other 24 by 34, with under Stables.

The above Property will be Sold in the whole, or in Lots, to suit purchasers.

Application to be made to John Campbell, Hampton Parish, King's County; or to Mr. Whetmore, Solicitor, or Mr. Hubbard, Auctioneer, St. John.

March 30th, 1855.

Hibernian Hotel Notice.

FOUR or more Permanent Boarders can be accommodated at this WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, at a Moderate Rate yearly. Also Transient Boarders and Travellers, supplied with Lunches, Dinners, and Suppers, at short Notice, and comfortable Lodgings, with clean Beds, and prompt attention for the Travelling public.

On hand, at all times, Mutton Pies, Oysters, Soups, and Mountain Dew, (if the Sons permit).
JAMES NETHERY.

N. B.—A regular supply of Colonial and old Country Papers.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—400 lbs. of Extra Goose FEATHERS; 500 do.; Russian do.;
2 new and handsome Patterns of Cloth Paper HANGINGS.
April 13. GEORGE NIXON.

More Window Glass and Paper HANGINGS.

Just received from New-York:

148 BOXES German large sized GLASS, from 12x20 to 36x50 single thick; 20 Boxes Double thick Glass, for shop windows, sizes from 18x28 to 34x42; 5000 rolls of new patterns of PAPER HANGINGS, all prices.

Parties wanting large Glass, not on hand, I will order it at the shortest notice from New York, and cut it to fit the sash. GEORGE NIXON,
April 13, 1855. Prince Wm. street

NEW GOODS!! FALL TRADE!!

AT

COMMERCE HOUSE,

KING STREET.

OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bazneman," and "Joseph Tarrat":

1st Packages of Seasonable and Fresh Goods.

Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every description of

WOOLENS, LINENS, COTTONS, SILKS, Foys, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHERATON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.

Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Woollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassell, for Ottoman;
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapes CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kid dermi nster; Scotch do.;
Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS, from 4.4 to 16-4;
English and American Floor Oil CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

SPARS for Sale.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for Sale, tough Spars of all sizes.

SPARS made to order at the shortest notice, at his establishment, Lower Cove.
BENJAMIN PEEL.

N. B. Wanted—An active person to take care of Spars, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above. Sept. 15.

CANVASS, &c.

ON HAND and for Sale at low rates:—100 Bolts Leith CANVASS, No. 1 to 6,
5 Tons London and Domestic OAKUM,
4 Tons Hemp and New Zealand CORDAGE, from 6 thd. to 5 in. Apply to
JOHN WALKER,
Feb. 16. Peters' Wharf.

CHOICE FURS.

THIS DAY OPENED, ex Steamer *America*, via Boston from London:—
Ladies' French Sable FURS;
Do. Stone Martin do;
Do. Eaten do.
In Queen's BOAS, MUFFS & CUFFS—the choicest lot of Furs received this season.
Jan. 12.—[con. 4i.] LOCKHART & CO.

Timothy, Clover & Garden Seeds.

JUST Received—150 Bushels Superior Timothy SEEDS, the growth of this Province.

On hand, and to arrive:—7 brls. Northern Red Clover SEED; and a small quantity White Clover Seed.

Also—To arrive per Middleton:—A large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh.
For sale by S. L. TILLEY,
April 13, 1855. No. 15, King-street.

Hats, Caps, &c.

Opened per "Eastern City," at the CHEAP HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE, North side of King street, the following descriptions of new styles HATS and CAPS:—

GENTS' Drab Napoleon HATS;
do. do. Gutta Percha do.;
do. do. Wide Awake do.;
do. do. Black Kossuth do.;
do. do. Warrior do.;
do. do. Beauties do.;
do. Silk Glazed Bangor CAPS;
do. do. Ringold do.;
do. Brown Cloth Emperor do.;
do. Black Satin Spring '55 HATS.
For sale at lowest market prices.
April 13. LOCKHART & CO.

MEN & WOMEN!

RUB, RUB, RUBBER SHOES, For Sale Cheap.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Dec. 8, 1854. No. 5, Prince William Street

JOHN KINNEAR,—Prince Wm. Street.—Is receiving, just landing, and for Sale—50 Kegs Cut NAILS; 4 Bales Taper CORKS; 1 Barrels Crushed SUGAR; 3 Barrels FLUID; 5 3 Tierces RICE; 18 Dozen assorted CHAIRS.
March 23.

DR. EDWIN BAYARD,

HAS removed to Saint John from Saint Andrews, and will practise in connection with Drs. R. & W. Bayard.

Residence at the house of Dr. R. Bayard, Germain-street. Feb. 9, 1855.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after Tuesday next, the Subscriber will be found at the premises lately occupied by Mr. Henry Austin, next door to Gabel's corner, same as before. GEORGE RIX PRICE.
April 20.

MONEY WANTED.—I want to sell for money, 1 hhd. Cuba SUGAR, 4 brls. PORK, and 9 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO—duty paid. Price nominal.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
March 26. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

DANDALION COFFEE.—Four packages Dandalion COFFEE, just received per the Themis from London, by
April 20. FELLOWS & CO.

LEECHES.—Just received—100 Swedish LEECHES. Also—Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery, for the cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the blood—for sale by S. L. TILLEY,
April 20. No. 15 King Street

PAPER HANGINGS.—More new Patterns of PAPER HANGINGS, just received at the new Paper Store—4000 Rolls, all good patterns, now open. For sale low by
GEORGE NIXON,
June 15. Prince William Street.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A few tons Brandram's best WHITE LEAD and coloured PAINTS. ALSO—Brandram's Boiled and Raw OIL, in casks or by the gallon. For sale by
FELLOWS & CO.

Children's Socks and Stockings.

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

Fall Importations.

FRANCIS NEILL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Market Slip, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.

RECEIVED per Ships "Joseph Tarrat" and "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Mohair Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHS; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plain Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavy Kerseys; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburghs" and Luster "Coburghs."

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

500 Men's and Boy's OVER COATS—in Mohair, Bearskin, Witney, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, made and Trimmed in the best style;

French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS, Kossuth and every description of Winter Vests; 2000 pair of PANTALOONS from 5s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Texture and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Buffaloes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffaloe and Seal Skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of every description; Mushrat FURS, Beaver and Seal Skin CAPS; Beaver and Kossuth HATS and every description of Outfitting GOODS at this Establishment.

If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.

F. NEILL.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1854.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCHIBNER,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS

South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octave to A above.

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

Every description of English and American ho[illegible]Portes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

Greater Bargains than Ever.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!

CLEARING OUT ENTIRE STOCK, TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Early Spring Importations!!

AT THE

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, AND

BRITISH HOUSE,

KING STREET.

The Subscriber have THIS DAY, *still further marked down* ALL THEIR STOCK determined to CLEAR OFF *every article, before arrival of* SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

☞ TERMS—CASH ONLY.

N. B.—All Goods marked in Plain Figures.

Feb. 2d. J. DOHERTY & CO.

India Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Received on Consignment from the Manufacturers:

110 CASES Ladies, Gents' and Children's Rubber Over SHOES.

The above are warranted to be of the best quality, and will be sold lower than any ever offered to the public.

Ladies Metallic RUBBERS, price 4s.;
Gent do. ditto, " 4s 6d.

A credit of three Months will be given on all purchasers over £15. B. O'BRIEN.

"*Waverley House*," *King Street*.

P. S.—Also a large assortment of leather Goods. January 5.

JOHN BARRY,

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, [illegible] and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cu[illegible] different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish, challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

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

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on by L. H. DEVEBER and R. S. DEVEBER, under the name of L. H. DEVEBER, & SON, will from this date be conducted by the Subscribers, under the firm of L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

LEVERET H. DEVEBER.
RICHARD S. DEVEBER.
SMITH BOIES DEVEBER.

St. John, May 4, 1855.—6i.

Paris Gloves.

OPENED this day, ex Steamer Africa, direct from Paris:—

Gent's Black French Kid GLOVES;
" Colored " " " "
Ladies' " " " "
☞ Warranted the best made.
Gent' best India Rubber BRACES;
Girls' Fancy Straw HATS. For sale retail only.
LOCKHART & CO.,
May 4. King's reet

Oysters! Oysters!

MAY be had at all times (both American and Shediac) with Temperance Cordial, or Mountain Dew, on application to the *Hibernian Hotel*.
April 16. JAMES NETHERY.

FASHIONS—Spring 1855.—Now opened, ex *Greenland*, the new Spring Style of French Satin HATS. For Sale by,
March 23. LOCKHART & CO.

Poetry.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Oh! do you ask me why I weep,
Who used to seem so glad?
There are but few a watch to keep,
If I am pleased or sad:
My father in life's busy toils
Throughout the day must rove;
And much I miss a mother's smiles,
And mourn a Mother's Love!

My garden is o'errun with weeds,
It gives me little joy,
For no fond mother stands and heeds
The pastimes of her boy;
And when my lessons I repeat,
Though many may approve,
I sigh the warm caress to meet,
That spoke a Mother's Love!

When, lately, fever's grasp I felt,
My wants were all supplied,
But she that dear one would have knelt
My sleepless couch beside,
And whisper'd comfort for each ill,
And pray'd to him above,
That he would deign to spare me still,
To bless a Mother's Love!

And yet my father's second choice
In nothing can offend,
And I would willingly rejoice
To know her as a friend;
But when she pleads a dearer claim,
The mockery I scorn,
And shrinking from a mother's name,
Sigh for a Mother's Love.

Miscellany.

NATIONAL EMBLEMS:

THEIR LEGENDARY HISTORIES.

Full white the Bourbon lily blows,
And fairer haughty England's rose;
Nor shall unsung the symbol smile,
Green Ireland! of thy haughty isle.
In Scotland grows a warlike flower,
To rough to bloom in lady's bower;
His crest when high the soldier bears,
And spurs the courser on the spears—
O there it blossoms—there it blows—
The thistle grown aboon the rose!
—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

All our readers, doubtless, are aware, that the rose is the national flower of England—the shamrock, of Ireland—the thistle of Scotland—and the fleur de lis, or the lily of France; but as some among them may not be aware of the circumstances which led to their becoming so, we subjoin the following information on the subject.

The most disastrous and troublesome period of our English history, from the history of the Norman conquest to the present time, was undoubtedly that which elapsed between the accession of Henry the VI., and that of Henry VII., extending over a period of fifty years. Never was there so many rival claimants for the throne—never were the pretensions of any more fiercely or persevering-ly maintained; scarcely had one candidate disappeared from the stage, when another started up to fill his place; and surely it is strange, that the longest and most bloody civil war which desolated England should have been named after the loveliest flower in our gardens; and that the rose, which we hold sacred as the emblem of love and beauty, should *then* have been the badge of parties carrying on a sanguinary civil war. The circumstances which led to such an anomaly is briefly this; In the early part of the reign of Henry VI., about the year 1450, a few noblemen and gentlemen were discussing the question which then agitated the heart of every one that loved his country—namely who was the rightful heir to the English throne? After a time they adjourned to the Temple Gardens, thinking they would there be more free from interruption. Scarcely, however, had they arrived, when they perceived Richard Plantagenet afterwards Duke of York, approaching. Unwilling to continue the conversation in the presence, a deep silence ensued. He, however, asked what they had been so anxiously talking about when he joined them, and whether they espoused the cause of his party, or that of the usurper, Henry of Lancaster, who then filled the throne. A false and absurd politeness preventing their making any reply, he added, 'Since you are so reluctant to tell me your opinion in words, tell me by signs; and let him that is an adherent to the house of York, pull a white rose, as I do.'

'Then said the Earl of Somerset, 'let him who hates flattery, and dares to maintain the cause of our lawful but now absent king, even in the presence of his enemies, gather a red rose with me.'

'Be it so,' said the brave Earl of Warwick. 'My flower shall be a white rose; and, as I pull it, I pledged myself to be a staunch supporter of the house of York.'

'Well replied the Earl of Suffolk, 'I will follow the Earl of Somerset's example' and gather a red rose in token that I am ready to defend the cause of Henry of Lancaster with the last drop of my blood.'

'But,' said Vernon, a friend of Plantagent's, 'before gathering any more roses, we ought to agree, that whichever party has the greatest number, gains the day.'

This proposition was at once agreed to by all; but now their angry passions began to rise, and fierce and bitter threats were uttered on both sides, each prophesying with bitter taunts and execrations, the speedy downfall of the other. At length they separated, to make known to their various friends the badges which were henceforth to distinguish the adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster.

A few years after this event, an effort was made to reconcile the contending parties. Several of the most powerful noblemen on both sides met, and certain articles of peace were agreed on, which were afterwards signed by the king and his ministers, and the Duke of York and his friends; and in order to give publicity to the circumstance, a procession to St. Paul's Cathedral was appointed, when the Duke of York led Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., by the hand; and the rival roses were seen in conjunction. The joy of the nation, however, which had been groaning under the miseries of the long protracted war, was destined to be but of short continuance; for, ere long, the flames which had been smothered, not extinguished, broke out again with increased violence, and raged with redoubled fury; and it was not until Henry VII. of Lancaster, by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of Edward IV., united for ever the rival houses, and thus put an end to civil war, that the roses then blended together became the national flower of England, and were blazoned on her arms, and on the coin of the realm. Well might Sir Walter Scott sing in one of his poems:

Let merry England proudly rear
Her blended roses, bought so dear!

In the language of flowers the rose is the emblem of love and beauty and the symbol of secrecy.

II.

Where ere we pass,
A triple grass
Shoots up with dew drops streaming!
As softly green
As emeralds seen
Through purest crystal gleaming;
Oh, the shamrock! the green immortal shamrock!
Chosen leaf
Of bard and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock.

St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, or, as her people love better to hear him called, her patron Saint, was born, according to the best authorities, at Saburnia, in North Britain. His father was a priest, and his mother a sister of St. Martin, the celebrated bishop of Tours. When about sixteen years of age, he was taken prisoner by some pirates, who brought him over with them to Ireland; and there sold him as a slave to a certain MacBrien, with whom he remained for six years, performing the most servile offices. It was during this period that he felt an earnest desire to preach the gospel to those around him, many of them being deplorably ignorant of the way of salvation. At the expiration of the six years, he was most fortunately enabled to purchase his freedom with with a piece of gold he had accidently found in a field which had been just ploughed up. He immediately returned to England, and hastened to rejoin his parents, who were filled with joy at once more beholding the although enjoying the pleasure of freedom, and surrounded by these to whom he was most tenderly attached, the youthfull Patrick was far from happy. Again and again did his earnest desire to labour as a missionary among the Irish, recur to him, and each time with redoubled vigour. It was strengthened, too, by a deram he had about this time, in which he saw a man bringing him a letter from Ireland, and saying to him: "We beseech thee, holy youth, come over and dwell among us."

At length, after much and anxious deliberation, his determination was taken; and once again, all the persuasion, entreatise and his parents and friends failed to move him. Feeling, however, that the manner in which his early life had been passed rendered further study and preparation necessary, he passed over into France, and placed himself under the guidance and tutelage of his uncle, the good bishop of Tours, with whom he spent several years. He afterwards prosecuted his studies under the care of Gamandus, bishop of Auxerre, by whom he was subsequently ordained and appointed "chief bishop of the school in Ireland." And now, being in every way qualified for the post, the time had arrived to put his long cherished desire into execution. Accordingly, he went to Ireland, and landed at Wicklow in the year 432. Once there, he lost no time in commencing his holy labour. He travelled through the entire country, and was every where received with delight by multitudes, who hung with rapture on his words. One day, whilst preaching at Tara, he was anxious to explain the doctrine of the Trinity; the people, however, failed to understand, and refused to believe that there could be three Gods, and yet but one. The holy man paused for a moment, absorbed in thought, and then seeing a shamrock peeping forth from the green turf on which he stood, he gathered it, and showing it to them, exclaimed: "Do you not see in this simple little wild flower how three leaves are united on one stalk, and will you not then believe what I tell you from the Sacred Volume, that there are indeed three Persons, and yet but one God?" His audience without difficulty understood this simple yet striking illustration; and to the inexpressible delight of St. Patrick, eagerly embraced the doctrine, of the truth of which he was so anxious to impress them. From that period the shamrock became the national emblem of Ireland, and dearly is it loved and cherished by her affectionate and warm hearted people.

St. Patrick, after prosecuting his Labours for for many years with unwearied energy and unprecedental success died at the Abbey of Saul, in Down, on the 17th of March (called for him Saint Patrick's day,) in the year 455, or, according to others, 492. There has been much dispute among botanists as to what particular plant is the genuine national flower of Ireland; it is now, however, generally supposed to be the wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella.*). Dr. Withering, however, maintains that it is the white clover (*Trifolium repens.*) In the modern language of flowers, the shamrock has been considered too insignificant to have a place. Among the ancients, however, Hope was generally represented as a beautiful child, standing on tiptoe, with a sprig of shamrock in her hand.

III.

E'en then a wish, I mind its power—
A wish that to my latest hour
Shall strongly heave my breast—
That I, for poor auld Scotland's sake,
Some useful plan or book could make,
Or sing a song at least.
The rough bur-thistle spreading wide,
Among the bearded bear,
I turned the weeder-clips aside,
And spared the symbol dear! [BURNS.

In the reign of Malcolm I, about the year 1010, Scotland was invaded by the Danes, who made a descent on Aberdeenshire, and landed at a place called Buchanness, intending to storm Slains Castle, a fortress of importance, situated close to the most eastern point of Scotland, and therefore convenient for the Danes, at any time they might feel inclined to pay a visit to their warlike neighbours. The still and silent hour of midnight was selected as the most suitable time for commencing the attack; and as their presence was as little expected as desired, they flattered themselves they should, without much trouble, succeed in taking possession of the castle. Wisely determined, however, to leave nothing to chance, they took every precaution to make the necessary preparations complete. When all was ready, and the night sufficiently far advanced to inspire them with a reasonable hope that the inmates of the castle were asleep, the word of command was given, and they commenced their march. Slowly and cautiously they advanced, taking off their shoes to prevent the possibility of their footsteps being heard. No voice broke the deathlike silence; not a gleam of light illumed their onward path save that one or two

Sentinel stars kept their watch in the sky, as if to guide them to the castle. They now approached within a short distance of its lofty towers, and their hearts beat quick in joyous anticipation of a speedy victory. No sound was heard from within; not a light appeared in the windows; the inhabitants are fast asleep. Their labours are now well nigh over. They can hardly refrain from exclamations of delight, for they have but to swim across the moat, and place the scaling ladders, and the castle is theirs! But in another moment a cry from the invaders themselves rouses the inmates to a sense of their danger; the guards fly to their posts; the soldiers mount their arms, and quick as thought pursue the now trembling Danes, who fly unresistingly before them.—Whence arose this sudden change in the face of affairs? From a very simple cause. It appears that the moat, instead of being filled with water, as the Danes had expected, was in reality dried up, and overgrown with thistles, which pierced the unprotected feet of the assailants, who, tortured with pain, forgot their cautious silence, and uttered the cry which had of course alarmed the sleeping inmates of the castle. Thus, then, we find the unconscious thistle—somewhat like the Geese in the Capitol—was the means of preserving Scotland from falling into the hands of her enemies; and in token of gratitude it was henceforth adopted as the national emblem, and has ever since been held in the highest veneration by her hardy sons.

In the language of flowers, the thistle is the emblem of self-defence. The motto used by the Knights of the Thistle, or of St. Andrew, is peculiarly appropriate to their floral badge, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"—No one shall touch me with impunity; or in plain Scotch, "Tak tent how ye meddle wi' me."

IV.

Full white the Bourbon lily blows,

Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, ascended the throne in the year 481; and about 2 years afterwards, he married Clotilda, a niece of Gondebaud, king of Burgundy. Our readers will remember that many of the large districts, which are now merely French provinces, were then separate kingdoms, each governed by its respective sovereigns. Clotilda was a Christian, and that not in name only; she was therefore naturally very anxious that her husband, to whom she was most devotedly attached, should embrace her religion. Her arguments, however, though affectionately urged, were for a long time unavailing. But by degrees her gentle and consistent conduct, and her cheerful readiness to comply with his wishes in everything, save where her religion was concerned, won upon the king, and his prejudices gradually yielded to the truth; and at length, during the battle of Tolbiac, fought between the French and Germans, when the former were well-nigh vanquished by their more numerous antagonists, Clovis exclaimed aloud, in the presence of his disheartened soldiers, "O God of Clotilda, if thou wilt grant me this victory, I will henceforth worship no God but thee!" The prayer was heard; his army immediately rallied, and the Germans were defeated with great slaughter. Faithful to his vow, made under the excitement of imminent danger, Clovis was shortly afterwards baptised with great pomp and splendor by the bishop of Reims; and an old legend tells us, that immediately after the ceremony, an angel appeared to him, and presented him with a *fleur-de-lis* to testify the signal appreciation of Heaven, and to confirm his right to the French throne. Since that period, France has been called "the empire of lilies."—The coat-of-arms of Clovis and his successors was a field of azure, seeded with golden fleurs-de-lis. Until the reign of Charles V, a great many fleurs-de-lis were united to form the arms. He, however, reduced them to three, the number still retained, white being also the colour of the national flag, all were united to shew that the fleurs-de-lis represented France and its sovereigns. It is, however, strange to say, a much disputed point, whether the three signs seen on the escutcheon of the French monarchs were really fleurs-de-lis. Some imagine that they represented the toads which formed the crest of the helmet worn by Pharamond; and others, the golden bees which were discovered in the tomb of Childeric at Tournay, in 1653. Whatever they may have been, however, Louis the Seventh ceeded his shield, crest, and coins with them: and Philip Augustus, his standard. We ourselves are rather much inclined to think that they were fleurs-de-lis; because the ninth Louis, took for his device a marguerite or daisy and fleur-de-lis, in allusion to the name of Queen Marguerite his wife, and the arms of France, which were also his own. He also had a ring made, round which a relief in enamel represented a garland of marguerites and fleurs-de-lis. One was engraven on a sapphire, with these words, "This ring contains all we love." Thus did the excellent prince shew his people that he loved nothing but religion, France and his wife.

Louis VII, adopted the fleur-de-lis as his badge when he formed the Crusade, which circumstance led to its being called *flour-de-louis*; this name was afterwards corrupted into *fleur-de-luce*; and after a long lapse of years, it was changed to fleur-de-lis, by which name it is now universally known.

Before concluding this short sketch—embodying popular tradition; whatever may be said of historical fact—it might be as well to mention, that the consecrated banner borne by Joan of Arc at the siege of Reims, represented the Deity grasping the globe of the earth, surrounded by fleurs-de-lis.—And in order to reward the services rendered to France by this heroic and most extraordinary girl, as well as to perpetuate the memory of them, Charles the Seventh gave her family the surname of Lis.

In the language of flowers, the lily is the emblem of innocence and purity.

A RICH OLD UNCLE—AND A BILIOUS FEVER.

BY A FAMILY PHISICIAN.

Linda Ray was scarce seventeen. Beautiful as an houri, of course, as all heroines are. But more than this Linda had a mind and a heart of goodness as well as personal beauty.

She was the brightest scholar of Mrs. —'s seminary, was the joy of her father, the pride of her mother, the go-between and confidant of a quarter of a score of little Rays—her noisy young brood of brothers—and the friend and consoler of all the poor and distressed who came within her knowledge.

Linda was "engaged" to young Slocum, an embryo lawyer of fashion and of some talent, who had only the slender income of his profession to depend upon, but, which added to the modest little fortune of Linda would enable the young couple to live "quite comfortable."

It was now in the fitful month of April. The following June was to witness the bridal of Linda and her lawyer lover, upon which event the happy pair were to start for the "Springs."

Linda looked magnificently on horseback, and on this April morning, indulging in her favorite exercise, she was sitting like the queen of beauty, glowing with freshness and radiant with joy, upon the back of her matchless bay—the most knowing and graceful piece of horse-flesh to be lighted on by a fond and indulgent parent.

Young Slocum was by her side, and was descanting upon the beauty of the morning and the beauty of the "morning's queen," when suddenly the latter sped from his sight like the "morning's breeze. Linda's "bay" had taken fright and was flying with its mistress through the air, scarce touching the pave-stones at a fearful speed. "She will certainly be thrown and killed," and Slocum's heart, as he exclaimed thus—or the place where a heart should have been—beat with a feeling akin to despair.

When, however, Slocum arrived some three [illegible] miles further, toward the edge of the c[illegible]

scene met his view that called up other emotions than those of pleasure at the safety of his beloved.

Linda was seated upon the turf, reclining against the trunk of a tree. A tall, handsome stranger was bending over her, laving her brow with water, and pouring the magnetism of his warm life into her fainting energies.

The look—the strange, mysterious look—that of soul recognizing soul, which passed between them when Linda opened her eyes full upon him, haunted young Slocum like a disagreeable nightmare for months after.

The next day, the tall, handsome stranger called upon the lovely girl he had rescued from certain death, to enquire after her health.

Somehow or other it was full three hours before the "call" concluded. Time had passed so pleasantly in that easy flow of thought and sentiment, where soul met its kindred, that both were surprised at its rapid flight.

Again and again they met, always talking as though they had been friends forever, so unconstrained and easy was the interchange of thought between them. It generally happened, too, by some strange chance that Slocum was either out on some fishing excursion, or something of the sort, whenever the tall, handsome stranger called on the bride elect.

The middle of May arrived. The wedding day was drawing more and more near. In a maze of bewilderment the young betrothed awoked as from a sudden dream.

"Do I love him well enough to become his wife?" asked she of her own heart.

Alas! a deeper depth had been sounded in that young heart. A deeper depth than the shallow line of the groom elect could hope to sound.

But the spirit that had taught her the meaning of the word love—the tall and handsome stranger—had gone as suddenly as he came. Business had called him to a distant country and clime.

True, he had never spoken of love, but when he was gone, Linda found to her dismay that he had taken her heart with him, and that Slocum seemed to her now nothing more than a sort of automaton man, brainless and heartless.

"But I will be true to honor and my promise," said the courageous Linda, resolutely. "I will marry him and make him a true wife. I will bury my own heart and its love, and perform my duty faithfully."

Alas! alas! "there is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip."

A rich old uncle of the portionless Slocum suddenly arrived from the "golden East," sought his nephew, made his will, and Slocum the almost penniless, the almost briefless lawyer, awoke in the morning a rich man.

His uncle scouted at the idea of his wedding the fair Linda with her very moderate fortune, telling him that such a handsome, accomplished and wealthy fellow as he [Slocum] could pick a millionaire heiress from almost every bush. His kind uncle bid him travel and choose from any of the aristocratic and wealthy beauties of Europe.

Elated with his sudden fortune, puffed up with personal vanity, Slocum followed his uncle's advice, setting sail with a high heart to cross the ocean for European success.

He dropped a careless note to his beloved, telling her of his determination to travel and—to leave her free.

Somehow or other, Slocum's remittances from his uncle did not arrive as soon as he had reason to expect, and he had not much sooner crossed the Atlantic than he recrossed it.

What was his dismay upon arriving home, when he found that his bride elect had married his rich old uncle! that the "will" had been re-made, that he (Slocum) was cut out of even a shilling; the will being made in favor of Linda and her successors.

This discovery was maddening, but worse than all, the rich old uncle had thrown away his ugly wig, and the lump on his back, and his wooden leg, and he stood up as Linda's youthful bride groom,—the tall, handsome stranger! He who had rescued her from death.

It was a pleasant case—to those who enjoyed the sport,—but it threw poor Slocum into a bilious fever which nearly terminated his life; which also put me in possession of the above little episode, I being the physician who carried him over the bridge of sickness to the terra-firma of health.

From Late English Papers.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR--THE MINISTRY.

It is said to be an ancient practice of the Court of Rome, that on a certain festival of the church, a preaching friar mounts the pulpit for no other purpose than to impugn the faith, to distort the truth, to degrade what is right, and to vindicate what is wrong, and in short to defend the cause of the enemy of man. A similar ceremony was performed last night in the House of Lords, and the speaker who assumed this strange office of the devil's advocate was no other than Lord Grey. The peers who followed, and answered with the feeling of statesmen and of Englishmen this interminable and extraordinary harangue, though fit to pay Lord Grey a compliment on the sincerity of his motives; as they could find no other pretext for the customary civilities of Parliamentary debate; but it requires an effort to join in even that faint compliment, for it is not easy to comprehend the sincerity of a man who wanders through a labyrinth of sophisms until he finds himself arrayed on the side of the enemies of his country. The wretched deserter who skulks on a stormy night from the pickets before Sebastopol until he is snapped up by a pulk of Cossacks is struck with dishonour from the roll of the British army, and incurs the punishment of death if he falls into the hands of the Provost Marshal; but that military offence may be more venial in its motives and less injurious to the public service than the desertion of a British peer, bearing a name once illustrious in the public service, possessing great powers of intellect and oratory; but of so frail a judgment and of so perverse a temper, that in the very crisis of a great national contest he throws the whole weight of his authority and his example on the side of the enemy of his country. The longer a debate in the House of Commons continues, the more manifest it is that two principles are striving for mastery in the speeches of the orators and in the minds of the audience. The natural desire to turn the public feeling of the day to party account, and the no less natural wish to give expression to some portion of that public feeling and of their own, to intersect each other like eddying currents; and their collision produced singular complication in the state of the question submitted last night for decision. Hence we had two sets of amendments—that of Sir Francis Baring, striking out the censure conveyed by Mr. Disraeli; that of Sir William Heathcote, turning the ambiguous formula of Sir Francis Baring in the direction of peace; and that of Mr. Lowe, giving it an equally decided turn in the direction of war. But, whatever was then the intention with which the debate was commenced, there is no doubt that the topic not originally brought before the House absorbed the attention, almost to the exclusion of the ministerial censure which Mr. Disraeli had made so prominent, and which, as the debate advanced, receded further and further into the background. Never was there a finer opportunity for levelling a decisive blow at a political antagonist than which did present itself to Mr. Disraeli on Tuesday night. The House was angry and dissatisfied; they felt the injury which had been done to their consideration in the country, and their weight as a branch of the legislature, by the withdrawal from their cognizance of the proceedings at the Vienna conference, and they were ready to meet half way any one who should give expression to their displeasure against the Government. Mr. Gladstone and his friends, and Mr. Milner Gibson. Could Mr. Disraeli have made up his mind, or rather could Mr. Disraeli's supporters have made up their minds, to a motion pledging themselves to any clear or distinct policy with regard to peace or war, there was nothing to prevent them from triumphing over Ministers, and finding their ways without further opposition to the sweets and honors of office. But it was like the expedition to Kertch—timid counsels prevailed; and Mr. Disraeli is destined to wait yet a little while longer before the gates of Paradise to be opened before him. Thus, as a party move, the motion, as it deserves, was a failure, for it is in politics as in war—they who set nothing on the cast will gain nothing, let the die turn as it may; and a Minister whose ambition is to enter office totally unpledged, has an ambition which, of all others is least likely to be gratified with success. If Mr. Disraeli erred in this manner, another section of politicians has fallen into a still more serious obliquity. Gladstone, and the servile few who do make it their business to follow wherever he leads, have most industriously attempted to fasten the charge of wounded pride, of vain glorious ness, of revenge, and of every form of malignity upon all who desire, under existing circumstances, a vigorous prosecution of the war. Now, there is nothing so much to be avoided in controversy as the imputation of ill-motives and unworthy feelings, so long as any other explanation is possible; and if this is a rule not only of courtesy, but of justice and common sense in dealing with individuals, much more is it when we are speaking of a whole nation. * The war and the negotiations are perfectly distinct. The former must be conducted as wars only can be conducted—on the principle of destroying the military power of the enemy to the very last ship, the very last gun, the very last bayonet, and even, as far as possible, the means of reproducing all engines of offence. Indeed, so long as a nation is an enemy of the human race, and acts in that capacity, there is no alternative but to go on beating it down, crushing it, exterminating it, if possible, and if that be required. That is the work of the soldier, and what we are about now in the Crimea. If we refuse all offers of negotiation—if we insist upon unreasonable concessions, in order that we may carry war to the extreme, and do everything by a strong hand—that is undoubtedly wrong, and the authors of such policy deserve to be defeated. But it is quite another thing to treat with deserved contempt illusory propositions, insulting to the aggrieved Powers, and having no other object than to confuse and perplex, to prevent alliances, and possibly interrupt the operations of war. If Mr. Gladstone and his friends are of opinion that it is our turn to offer terms for the carrying out of principles admitted by both of the belligerent parties, they are at least entitled to think so, if they please; but they are not justified in their assertion that this country, or the organs of public opinion, are insisting upon excessive damage and wanton humiliation. Mr. Gladstone and his friends do not appear to have succeeded in persuading the house that England is now the aggressor, and Mr. Disraeli, having sacrificed what good there was in his motion to the exigencies of party and his taste for personal satire and invective lost his resolution by a large majority. At the late hour of the division it was impossible to deal with the other motions now before the house. This throws over the recess the most substantial parts of the discussion, viz, Sir F. Baring's amendment for the vigorous prosecution of the war, without any reflection on the conduct of ministers; and Mr. Lowe's addition, that the negotiations be not renewed on the now exhausted basis. It is to be regretted that so important a debate should suffer so long a delay, but something is gained by the opportunity thus afforded for Parliament to express yet more completely its own feeling and that of the nation on the great subject which it has hitherto so strangely refrained from discussing.—*Times.*

POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

That difficulties of no common magnitude beset the Cabinet of Vienna must be obvious to all. If it decide on active war—as the case was very correctly stated by Lord John Russell during the recent debate, a single reverse on the Polish frontier would enable the Czar, if it should so please him, to establish his head-quarters in the very palace of the house of Hapsburg. Vienna is a capital peculiarly exposed. Within the recollection of those now living, the French flag waved over its walls, and French drums awoke the echoes of Shoenbrunn; on a former occasion the gallantry of John Sobieski alone saved it from the hands of the victorious Turks. The happiest situation of our own metropolis, perhaps, prevents us from giving sufficient force to this consideration; but with an Austrian it must have great weight, and we ought to make every allowance for the national feeling.—But is this the only danger that Austria may incur or avoid at the present juncture? Let us look at the other side of the picture in the hope of discovering the possible consequence of an abstinence from war. A neutral policy would, of course, disarm all attack on the weak side, because Russia would be too glad to find herself at liberty to use against the Allies those armies which would no longer be needed for the coercion of the Austrian. The Eagle of the Caesars might thus find an ignoble safety by cowering the storm; but storms in political, as in the natural world, blow over at some time more or less remote. Hostilities must sooner or later come to an end; and then what would be the condition of Austria? In the confidence that, by the blessing of Providence, victory will declare itself for the right, we cannot doubt that the "material guarantees" which must then be exacted from Russia, to an extent not hitherto contemplated, will render necessary such an adjustment of the balance of power in Europe as may make it advisable to call upon Austria for the cession of some of its fairest provinces. Thus will even the wretched "safety of shame" have failed to be secured, and the statesmen of Vienna be left to lament that they had not the moral courage to discard expediency, and make their stand upon high principle. What a miserable prospect for a Power that might have exercise, that may even yet exercise, vast and beneficial influence over the interests of natural civilization! But still more fatal consequences are not beyond the verge of probability. Without any explicit encouragement of sanction on the part of England and of France, the excitement of a continued war might alone suffice to reanimate suspended nationalities, and to array the restless spirits of Europe in the ranks of that terrible war of opinion, of which the hitherto shadowy form every day assumes an aspect of living reality, and threatens results of which the like had never yet been made manifest to the world. Nearly thirty years ago, the far-seeing political vision of Mr. Canning beheld this fearful contingency in the distance, and the sedative effect of a very prolonged peace has not prevented occasional ebullitions of the spirit in which such a war must have its origin. If, at a period comparatively recent, the Poles maintained a gallant fight, when the means of Russia were not diverted by the attacks of the two most powerful nations of the world—if almost yesterday the Hungarians may be said to have reconquered their independence, so far as Austria was concerned—what may not be looked for when Russia shall be fighting for its existence, the spirit of Austria quelled by the enervating influence of an inglorious neutrality, and at least a moral support be given to the claimants of nationalities in the significant act that France and England shall then, as now, be seen in arms for the restoration of the independence of nations? We say moral support, because physical aid would not be required. Even the reluctance of the two great Powers to witness the commencement of a war that might accomplish some good, but must produce great evil, would probably be unavailing to check the outburst of an excitement long pent up, and exaggerated by the recollection of past failures, and they might be compelled to witness, without a hope of preventing, the fulfilment of the views expressed by Mr. Canning in the year 1826:—"I fear," said that able man, "that the next war to be kindled in Europe will be a war of the most tremendous character—a war not of merely conflicting armies, but of conflicting opinions. I know that it was that war this country enters (and if she do engage, I trust it will be with a sincere desire to mitigate rather than to exasperate, and to contend with some rather than with the mixed fatal artillery of popular excitation) she will see under her banners, arrayed for the contest, all the discontented and restless spirits of the age—all those, who, whether justly or unjustly, are dissatisfied with the state of their own countries.

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The consequence of letting loose the passions at present chained and confined, would be the production of a scene of desolation which no man can contemplate without horror." We acknowledge that we participate in this feeling. Austria, keeping aloof from all manifestation of interest in the independence of nations, could not expect—and assuredly would not experience—any sympathy from those ardent men whose dreams, through years of exile and adversity, has been of restored nationalities. But to imagine Austria so standing aloof, now that all hopes of peace are at an end, is to imagine a suicidal predetermination, of which one cannot reconcile the existence with that of the plainest common sense. The Cabinet of Vienna have already recognised to the fullest extent the broad principle that Russia must be deprived of the means of future aggression. To this sentence of deprivation Russia demurs. Austria is equally bound with France and England, in such a case of contumacy, to furnish its quota of means to the carrying out of the principle which they all united in laying down. More than half a year has elapsed since the Minister of the Emperor Francis Joseph affixed his hand and seal to the declaration that "material guarantees" must be given by Russia in order to protect Turkey from attack hereafter. As these guarantees are refused by the Czar, it becomes necessary to achieve them by conquest, and consistency—nay, honesty—demand that those who prescribed the remedy should administer it, despite the resistance of the reluctant patient.—Seven months of incessant negociation may surely satisfy the scruples of Austria against engaging in war, without having first exhausted all the arts of peace; and, having declared what was necessary, that Power cannot now refuse to do that which is just. This seems so obvious that we cannot permit ourselves to doubt the good faith of Austria; but if Austrian statesmen should unfortunately be betrayed into an abandonment of their duty, we shall still entertain an earnest hode that the Emperor will, with the ingenuousness of youth, shake off the trammels of a dishonest diplomacy, and declare his determination to maintain the sanctity of international obligations. By thus acting he will not only corroborate the general confidence in his personal honour—he will do his best to prevent the overthrow of existing institutions throughout States which in their aggregate compose more than the half of Europe.—*Post.*

THE INTERNAL CONDITION OF SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from a Russian in the besieged City, published in an Austrian paper, gives an interesting and probably accurate view of the state of affairs in Sebastopol. The letter is dated May 13th:—

"In spite of all the efforts which the enemy have made, our bulwarks stand as fast as ever. Long before the bombardment began, the journals from the West informed us that our walls and forts were speedily to be put to a new proof. This made us redouble our precautions, and we bore firmly the truly murderous fire which threatened all with destruction. Nevertheless, thousands were devoted to death, and it made one shudder to see the Elburus (steamboat) pass every two hours during the bombardment, from the south to the north, with so many wounded that she could scarcely carry them.

While standing in bastion No. 4—the bastion which suffered most of all—I forgot the danger to which I was exposed in admiration of the cool and stoical conduct of our sailors. They fell and expired without a cry, though racked with the most fearful agonies. The southern side of our town has suffered most severely, and is hardly to be recognized; 500 houses have been totally destroyed, and grass is growing on their ruins. The beautiful theatre no longer exists. Though the upper districts of the town are not so much damaged, yet there is not a single house to be seen that does not bear traces of the bombardment. The streets are everywhere ploughed up by shot, and the pavement is totally destroyed; while at every corner stand whole pyramids of the enemy's cannon balls and exploded shells, which were daily collected before the opening of the fire. In many streets five or six such pyramids are to be seen, each of them from eight to ten feet high. Nevertheless, business is continued and booths are open for the sale of goods. Prices however are enormously raised, and sugar costs one silver rouble (2s.) per lb. The supply of meat is more than abundant, but bread is exceedingly scarce. The streets are filled with people, and crowds of children running to and fro, assisting at the construction of barricades and piling each other with balls of clay. Our life in Sebastopol is agreeable to us, for use is a second nature. The greatest activity prevails in the harbour of Ekaterin, where cannon balls, powder, fascines, sacks and provisions are landed in astounding quantities, as they are forwarded from the northern forts. In a word neither the thunder of the enemy's cannon, nor the siege of Sebastopol is suffered to disturb us any longer; we mourn over our adversaries, who are shedding their blood without result before our brazen walls. We read many absurd statements about the condition of the besieged, but the absurdest of all, is undoubtedly, the news that we suffer from want of supplies, and that hundreds and hundreds of us are daily cut off by death—of all which no trace is to be seen."

This condition of things will speedily be changed, if the allies have cut off the supplies as stated.

Since the enlistment bounty was raised to £8 per man, in November last, the recruiting service has gone on very briskly in Scotland, and especially in Glasgow (the head quarters of the West country, which has of late supplied a large body of fine young men to her Majesty's service. The enlistments in Glasgow alone, for the East India Company's service, during the last four months, have been 242—viz., in January, 64; February, 71; March, 43, and April, 64. It appears from the returns that Scotland is recruiting at the rate of more than 6000 per annum, and that if recruiting should go on at the same ratio over England, Ireland, and Scotland generally a total of upwards 60,000 men would this year be added to her Majesty's forces.

NEARLY TWO MILLIONS AT A SINGLE DRAW.—The Steamer which left this port yesterday for Liverpool, carried out nearly two millions of specie, or to be more precise, her shipment in hard cash was $1,894,106 89.—What for? England has made a loan of sixteen millions of pounds. It has been taken up according to the terms, she must be furnished with cash from this loan to the extent of about eight millions of dollars a month. Her capitalists, therefore, are calling in their money from all quarters on account of the pressure of this loan. Hence this extraordinary shipment. Very astonishing this; but thus it appears that without having anything to do with this horrible European war, we are compelled to contribute our quota for the siege of Sebastopol. If this state of things continues another year, what will be the result?—A sudden collapse on both sides of the Atlantic, or a flood of paper money, to be followed by another explosion, perhaps. If we feel so directly the cost of holding the Allies before Sebastopol, what will it cost to take the town? The news Europe brings is said to be very interesting.—*New York Herald.*

The weather at present is exceedingly fine, but at times very warm and sultry.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., June 20, 1855.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Steamer Baltic arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. There were 200 passengers on board.

The failures of Halsford & Co., Navy Agents, and Hall & Co., Bankers, London, is reported.

This arrival brings details of the French capture of the Mamelon and White Towers, after sanguinary fighting, in which 5000 were killed and wounded. The gallant French took 62 guns and about 500 prisoners, and their position enables them to shell the shipping in the harbor of Sebastopol. Simultaneously the English stormed and took Rifle Works in the Quarries, but lost 500 killed and wounded. Since then firing has been slack.

The fleet has achieved new successes in the Sea of Azoff, and has burned stores at Taganrog, Mariupol and Genitchi, and a boat expedition is fitting out against Perekop.

Nothing from Tchernaya or the Baltic.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Cracow yesterday.

The weather was excessively hot at the Crimea.

The Vulcan arrived at the Dantzic with despatches. The Russians fired on a boat bearing a flag of truce, and 16 English sailors were killed.

No alteration in trade. Corn promises to be an abundant crop.

The British ship Shamrock foundered at sea with a valuable cargo. The crew escaped in the boats. Cargo valued at 20,000 dollars.

Gen. Saunna has died of Cholera at Balaclava.

Markets.—Liverpool Cotton. — The Leading Circular reports markets quiet. Breadstuffs dull.—Wheat, Flour and Corn are somewhat cheaper.

London Money Market.—Money is plenty. Bank rate discount reduced to 3 1-2. Consols 91 1-2.

WHAT WE HOPE FOR.—We hope the day is not far distant when "War shall cease," when the sacrifice of human life to gratify a despotic ambition, shall no more be known. Our recent accounts from the Crimea gives room for hope, and note of preparation for coming peace. The downfall of the Autocrat can alone produce this much desired consumation. It is notoriously a matter of History that from the days of the ambitious, and profligate CATHERINE, to the commencement of the present struggle, Russia has kept an undeviating eye, on the achievement of territory. Her participation in the partition of Poland, her oppression of Hungary, and her unceasing but fruitless attacks, on Circassia, not to mention her yearnings for the occupation of Constantinople, all bespeake for her, a grasping ambitious, and an unholy design. The great nations of the earth England and France, after a forbearance, and a magnanimity, that it would have been criminial longer to have continued, have bared their weapons, and we sincerely trust, much as we are opposed to war, that they will not again return them to their scabbord, until Russia is humbled, the serfs of the Continent set free from their bondage, and *Poland, Hungary, Venice,* and *Italy,* are rendered free, and unshackelled, their bitter wrongs redressed, and their nationality acknowledged throughout Europe. It is for such a prize that England contends, it is for such a glory that Frenchmen take the field. Yet the task is one of difficulty, and such as the World combined, unaided by France and England might despair to accomplish. The petty German States are all more or less despotic, and all more or less under the control of the Best of the North. Such a state of affairs, as a natural consequence disposes them to side with Russia, and it is only when the Western Powers shall have gained such a footing, as to be able to give confidence to the prostrate and down trodden, that the voice of revolt shall be heard, and the flame of Patriotism, light high the beacons of liberty; then shall the heart of Poland and Hungary swell high for freedom, and Nationality, and those who have been their enslavers, tremble for the day of Retribution. The Roman States, Russia, and part of Turkey have been governed, by a tirade of Popes, and this together with the dictation of the Autocrat over the German States, renders it absolutely necessary in order to obtain liberty, that they should be dictated to, from the cannons mouth; the liberators must fight it out, and when victory has perched upon their bannets, then and not till then, shall the flags of freedom, float over freemen. Poland and Hungary shall be regenerated, and the whole continent be liberized. These things will most assuredly be brought about; the intelligence of the age guarantees it, and the voice of the British people demand it at the hands of their representatives. Yet as before stated, the task is a difficult one, but at the same time one that must be accomplished before the Peace of Europe can be permanently secured. In 1830 and '31, when Poland unaided struggled to escape the fangs of Russia, she was physically strong compared with her present condition. The insurrection at that time commenced with the National Army, numbering 30,000 well drilled troops, with 40,000 others disbanded, and scattered through the country, many of whom were veterans of the army of Napoleon; they seized upon a well provided arsenal of military stores, and a Treasury of 16,000,000 of dollars to assist them in carrying on the war. But she was surrounded with insidious foes, as well as open enemies, and unaided by England or France, she fell, after displaying a degree of heroism seldom equalled, expelling in one night 8,000 Russian troops from Warsaw, and causing them to evacuate the Polish territory.

At this time the Country is filled with hundreds of thousands of Russian Troops, every important point is fortified and garrisoned, while the People have been disarmed, and every spark of freedom trodden out, and when liberty shall come to unhappy Poland, as come it will; it must come from without. There is one other cause, a cankering and a disgraceful one; that militates against the freedom of those Countries. Its own nobility, who fed in idleness by the gratuitous labours of the serf, wish for no change, and it is to this degrading conduct of the aristocracy, that Poland owes her humiliation and her beggery. But the recent successes in the Crimea, point with a steady hand to operation in another quarter. Hungary must be racked by aid from the allies, through the Danube; that being Austrian most valnerable point, and it is through her Russia must be struck down, and although General *Cornini* is on the watch in the Principalities, and *Serbs* further up stream, and who is not friendly to the magyars yet the work of Regeneration *must* go on, the arms of the allies, now irresistible, at every point, must penetrate through this medium VICTORY, must crown their efforts, and the WORLD *must* be made free.

☞ The small high-pressure steamer Benjamin Berridge, was blown almost to pieces a few days since, in consequence of the explosion of her boiler. This accident happened near Fredericton. The fireman, George Craigen, lost his life, and the Captain was slightly wounded.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Pursuant to an invitation from St. Marks Lodge of Saint Andrews, the various Lodges from St. John and the United States, assembled at that place on Tuesday last, to the number of at least 300 of the Brethren. The Honorable ALEXANDER KETTH, Grand Master, was present on the occasion, and aided by the fellow craft went through the ceremonies of the Order. The whole Body in procession with Banners and Badges proceeded to the English Church, where Brother Revd. gave an excellent and an appropriate discourse, after which they marched in Masonic Order to the place prepared and decorated for the occasion, where the Brethren were regaled with an excellent dinner, composed of the luxuries of the season. This was a great day for St. Andrews, perhaps the greatest ever witnessed by the people of that place. Steam Boats and Houses were crowded to overflowing. In short the whole day was a scene of Festivity and Harmony.

RAISING THE WIND.—Have you never a such a thing as a short *quarter* on you? If so, just hand it over to his *Reverence.*

Yesterday a rich duck was got up by the Catholic Bishop in this city, and came off in the vicinity of Lilly Lake. *The price to each child for the lolly pops* furnished was three pence, and to each adult 15d. On the ground was an enclosure, a sort of holy of holies, over which his Riverence presided, and for admission to this sanctum, and the honor of eating with the *clergy* another quarter was exacted. What the repast was composed of, we are unable to state, not being of the initiated, but we presume, things good for both the body and the soul. How much was realized by the proprietor, we are also unable to state, but from the concourse of persons present we should think something handsome. Our Yankee neighbours will see by this that we have "Barnum's" and "Baby Shows," here as well as in the Great Republic.

HOUSE STORING.—This like many other things of the day, has been reduced to a science, and such improvements made to prevent the many evils formerly attendant on unskilfully performed work. Mr. James Seymgeour, whose advertisement will be found in this impression, is a person who has been regularly trained under one of the best veterinary practitioners in Europe, was brought to this country expressly for the business, and is eminently qualified for the task. It is unnecessary for us to point out the advantage the public obtain by the introduction of such a person. We trust therefore that his services will be both appreciated and rewarded.

Cruelty at the culminating point in "*the land of liberty,*" out "go a head," neighbours three centuries in rear of civilization. The following account of the burning of a Negro slave, is copied from an American paper, and show the Americans to be at this day, where England was in the days of "Bloody *Mary,*" and rekindles the fires of Smithfield. That the crime for which he suffered murder, was of a heinous nature, and deserved the extreme penalty of the law, we are not prepared to dispute, but when torture is added to death, it bespeakes for the executors a ferocious barbarity, only equalled by the untutered savage of the woods. "Hail Columbia."

THE HORRORS OF THE DARK AGES REVIVED.—The *Sumpter County* (Ala.) *Whig* gives the following account of the punishment which the *law abiding* citizens of Sumpter county recently inflicted upon a slave who murdered a young girl, the daughter of Mr. James D. Thornton, under circumstances of a very aggravated character:

'On Friday following, after due preparation, they carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him at the stake.

About three thousand persons were present who witnessed with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle.

'We were present,' says the editor of the *Marion* (Miss) *Republican,* 'but hope that we will never again witness a scene like it.' The pile was composed of several cord of light wood, in the centre of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of its indestructibility by fire.

On the top of the pile of light wood the criminal was placed, and securely chained to the stake. While in this situation he confessed his guilt. After the confession was made, the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions, up an involuntary howl of horror. His suffering, though excruciating, were short, in a few minutes the flames had enveloped him entirely, revealing now and then, as they fitfully swayed hither and thither, his back burning carcass like a demon of the fire, grinning as if in hell he triumph at his tormentors.'

The *Sumpter Journal* defends the conduct of men who inflicted the tortures of this horrible death upon the negro, and declares that justice was satisfied by their deed; that the law of retaliation was inflicted, and that the sight had, no doubt a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution!"

A REMARKABLE MAN.

AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.—This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the *relief of human suffering,* and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to PROFESSOR THOMAS HOLLOWAY, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world-renowned HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Nearly, if not quite, one half of the human race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations on the field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered *disease* in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by an imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a residence, there he has penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia, and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cures he has preformed, and the virtues of his medicines, into as many languages as the missionaries have the Bible. Government, otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a *free introduction* to the *Pills* and *Ointment,* of this distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed the barriers of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicines to become the physician of the masses.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

☞ The reports of the Board of Commissioners and of the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum has been received. A notice of the Reports will appear in our next.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

ENCOURAGING MINING NEWS.—GREAT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer ship of the 9th inst. from San Juan, arrived at New York on Sunday last, with $900,000 in specie and 500 passengers. Her dates are to the 1st inst.

The Star of the West left at San Juan the frigate Frigate Achesen, said to be awaiting the arrival of the Kinney Expedition.

The Municipal election of San Francisco took place on the 28th ult., and resulted in the election of James Van Ness, Democrat, as Mayor, and Jas. K. H. Alderson.

The mining news from the state is of the most encouraging kind, and it is thought that at no previous time in the history of the state, has the yield of gold been as great as at present.

The entire block of buildings, bounded by Bush, Pacific, Commercial, and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $75,000.

40,000 ounces of gold were deposited in the branch of the mint at San Francisco, during eight days, from the 8th of May.

The reported defalcation of Angus Fraiseur, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Banking House, proves to be correct. His deficits amount to $179,000.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to May 5th, but the news is unimportant.

An express messenger of the California and Panama Express Co., carrying mails, Mr. C. E. Chamberlain, shot himself in the head at Gaton, and he died before the House by way of amusement, endeavored that during further legal proceedings. The prisoners are quite very general satisfaction and the officers are looking with a renewed hope of being finally indemnified.

The papers contain accounts of an unusual number of big strikes among the, and the usual record of crime in different parts of the States.

LATER—The steamer George Law arrived at New York on Sunday, with California dates to the 2d inst. She brings $1,052,000 in treasure and 714 passengers.

The California papers contain but little additional news of interest.

The gold mines of San Francisco del Ove, back of Acayulco, are exciting some attention.

The difficulties between the American Consul at San Juan del Sud and the Government, had been settled, without the interference of the U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th May, when all the gambling saloons in the State were shut up.

The great nugget of gold which has been on exhibition at the banking institution of James King, has been melted down, and yields the owner $888,29,28.

CANADA.—The recent prorogation of the Canadian Parliament, and the publications in consequence of it, which have appeared in the Quebec and Montreal papers, call our attention to the very important legislative acts of the late session, and to the prosperous condition of that great province, now united under a single local government, which, with the exception of the executive head, is of its own choice. That executive, so judiciously have been the appointments to it by the British crown, for many years past, has exercised its power in the interest of the people of the province, perhaps more effectively than it could have been done by a governor elected by the people. For admitting that the people could have selected a candidate of the same capacity and experience, it is manifest that under the circumstances of the province he could have hardly exercised so salutary an influence in promoting the great objects which have been attained under the provincial government as it is now constituted. The liberal policy hitherto pursued, we have no doubt will be continued. Both the British government and people appear to be influenced at present by the most liberal views towards their colonies, and the home government takes care that the crown shall be represented in that department of the local government which is derived from loyal appointment, by men who know how to discharge their duty to their sovereign, by effectual promoting the interests of the people of the province. The governor in the discharge of his duties has the command of the services of his own appointment from among the most distinguished inhabitants of the province, who can command the confidence of the provincial parliament.

Under the influence of his policy, Canada has made immense progress in growth and improvement within the last few years, and the improvements which have been made within the last year with the co-operation of the mother country, and those for which the foundation has been laid in the recent legislation under the sanction of the imperial government, is perhaps more important than all which had been done before.

The Parliament lately prorogued has been in session for nearly seven months, and has in that period passed two hundred and fifty acts, embracing a number which together are probably more important than all have been before passed in a period of many years. Among these acts are the clergy reserves settlement bill, embracing principles which required, and have the sanction of the imperial government; the seigneurial tenure abolition bill, a reform which has been long deemed essential to the progress of improvement in the lower provinces; the reciprocity bill, founded on the treaty between the home government and the United States, and sanction by an act of the imperial parliament; the militia enrollment bill; the newspaper postage abolition bill; the establishment of municipal institutions in Lower Canada bill; and the incorporation of a large number of banks and railroads, in different parts of the province. The Governor General of the province, Sir Edmund W. Head, in his address to the legislature on its adjournment, alludes to the three first named of these measures, in the following terms:—

"An act assented to by my predecessor, has finally settled the long pending disputes relative to the clergy reserves; and it has done so in such a manner as to vindicate liberal principles, while it treats the rights of individuals with just and considerate regard.

"The same may I trust be said of another important law, the act for the abolition of the seigneurial tenure. Great changes cannot be made without some hardship, but Canada will appear in history as the only country in the world in which the feudal system has expired without violence and revolution.

"The treaty between Great Britain and our neighbors in the United States, negotiated by the Earl of Elgin, has been brought into operation, and the country already feels the benefit of reciprocal trade."

A report lately made to the London Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada by Sir Cusack Roney, who passed a part of the last season in Canada, engaged in a supervision of this great work, presenting an impressive picture of the magnitude and prospects of that work, is noticed in the London papers. The part of the line which connects the cities of Montreal with Portland 300 miles from each other, and hitherto separated by an impenetrable forest, has laid open a tract of country 150 miles in extent, which until now was entirely inaccessible for purposes of settlement. In this tract of country 28 sawmills have been already erected, which saw 500,000 feet of lumber daily, for a great part of the year, all of which is transported by the railway. Sir Cusack Roney computes that "if they cut three times that amount daily, it will take seventy years to clear the timber lands in the vicinity of the line. The report presents an encouraging statement of the prospects of business on the line, in the transport of passengers and merchandise, between Montreal and Portland and Boston. The Quebec and Richmond road, running nearly 70 miles through a magnificent forest, on which are immoveable water privileges and mill sites, unites Quebec with the same line of communication. The report marks that the present summer "will see the distance from Quebec to Boston via Portland 421 miles performed by the company's line in 15 hours, instead of occupying 37, as it did last summer."

The report describes also the progress of the great line of railway west from Montreal, and Bakerville in September next, will connect a journey of twenty-four hours in most fair season, and of eleven hours with the express, and one of four and a half hours. The present circuitous route from Montreal to Toronto, by Lake Ontario will be superseded by the direct route, which will be traversed in twelve or thirteen hours.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Pensioned from Commissariat in Case of the Crimea in the Lower Provinces, visited for Enlistment with Francis, in the Extreme Arena. Pensioned in the Commissariat from Francis, an address was presented to him by the inhabitants of that place.

Steamboats.—Quite an exciting time was manifested last Monday morning, occasioned by the difference of opinion respecting the speed of the steamers *Admiral* and *Adelaide*, who started at the same time for Eastport and Portland. The friends of each boat freely backed their favorites, some upon time of arriving at Eastport, others more cautiously through to Portland. The Adelaide kept slightly in advance until near Point Lepreaux where she was passed by her competitor. Soon after an accident occurred which detained the Adelaide thirty minutes. The running time subsequently proved 16 minutes in favour of the Adelaide, which superiority of speed she maintained to Portland beating the Admiral one hour. No blame can be attached to the officers of the Adelaide, on account of the accident. Quite the contrary however, should be the case, and we are happy to say a mede of praise was unanimously tendered to Captain Winchester and his crew, for the prompt manner in which his boats were manned, to rescue those who, otherwise would have found a watery grave.

☞ A Correspondent inquires what has become of the Bell Buoy, and suggests, that if it is of no further practical utiltiy, it might be placed, on King's Square, among some others of our disowned public projects, say between the 'Fountain' and the Bell Tower."

Sussex received. Wants to know if Editor of News will take a trip in that direction, and likewise call at Kingston, to give a description of that *city?*

A report in full of the doings at St. Andrews on St. John Day and the good fellowship shewn to the visitors, by the brethren of that place, will be given in our next impression.

Robert Reed, Esq., of the firm of J. & R. Reed, has kindly presented the *News Room* with a set of beautiful coloured Engravings, being portraits of Lord Raglan, Amiral Napier, and others of the brave defenders of Europe's liberties and civilization; of the heroic and unequalled Miss Nightingale; and of the late and present Emperors of Russian, Count Nesselrode, and others of the barbarous disturbers of European peace.—*Obs.*

Bend of Petitcodiac June 20.—Launched on Saturday last from the building yard of M. S. Harris, Esq., a beautiful copper fastened Brig of about 250 tons, called the "Lucy A. Morrison." We have examined this vessel and can confidently pronounce her as good a specimen of workmanship as ever was put afloat in this quarter of the country. She is neatly and handsomely rigged, and finished with a degree of taste rarely excelled and seldom surpassed. She is named in compliment to Mrs. John A. Morrison, of St. John.—*Westmorland Times.*

☞ The Know Nothings, or American party, of Missouri have published an official "Platform," in which they state that they advocate; 1 the total repeal of the naturalization laws; 2 laws for prevention of pauper and criminal emigration; 3 that they shall maintain the vested rights of all foreigners as well as natives; 4 that Americans must be governed by Americans; 5 that they will oppose every attempt for the abridgment of religious liberty; 6 that they will maintain and defend the Union, and the rights of the States respectively; and 7 that they will oppose all who contravene those doctrines.

The Earl of Perth has published a letter in defence of his son, Lord Forth, whose inglorious conduct in the Crimea has been the subject of comment and censure from the British press. He states that the true cause of the dismissal of Lord Forth from his regiment, was a refusal to obey the orders of his colonel, when commanded to go into the trenches. This refusal, according to the Earl of Perth was occasioned by ill health, which rendered it inconvenient or improper for him to expose himself before dinner.

Country Market.—*St. John Prices.*—Beef, per lb. 5d. to 6d; Lamb, 5d. to 8d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d; Veal, 4d. to 5d.; Roll Butter, 12d. to 13d.; Packed, 10d. to 11d.; Eggs, [dozen] 9d. to 10d.; Potatoes, per bushel, 6s. to 7s.; Hay, [ton] £5; Pork, 6d. to 7d, per lb.; Turkeys, 8d. to 9d. per lb; Geese, 36d. to 42d., each; Chickens, 30d. to 36d. per pair; Buckwheat Meal, 15s. to 22s. per cwt.; Oats, 48d. to 51d. per bushel; Turnips, 2s. per bushel. The market looks as brisk as usual.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

From its having almost always baffled the most skillful medical treatment, it has very justly been termed the "*Opprobium of Phisicians;*" and until within a few years, been generally consider *incurable*, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we may mention *Laennec* and *Bayle*—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized. The remedy which we now offer, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for the cure of this disease not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Look out for imitations and counterfeits. Remember the original and only genuine article always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS, upon the outside wrapper.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John, N. B.

Married.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. James Woodrow, Printer, of Saint John, to Miss Margaret Anne E. Barker, of Sheffield.

At the Baptist Chapel, Germain Street, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Mr. Andrew Cripps, to Miss Jane Lyons, both of Saint Martins.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Ferris, A. M., Mr. Richard Willis, Miss Nancy Chambers.

On the 21st, by the same, Mr. James Wilson, to Jane Emerson, all of St. John.

On Wednesday evening, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. C. Lee, Mr. Edward Armstrong, to Miss Frances Jamieson, all of the Parish of Portland.

Died.

At Norton, King's County, on 16th inst., after a lingering illness, Margaret, wife of Mr. Henry Fairweather, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 18th inst., after a short illness, Wm. Barton, eldest son of Mr. Robert M'Murray, aged 9 years and 6 months.

On the 24th inst., Mr. Nathaniel Adams in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their bereavement, a native of Coleraine County Londonderry, Ireland.

On Sunday, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth wife of Mr. John Collins, in the 55th year of her age.

On Monday morning, Mr. John Elliot, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 18th inst., Mr. Andrew Colgan, in the 36th year of his age.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived—

Friday—Brigt. Clyde, Whapps, Glasgow, via Halifax—Wm. Thomson, merchandise.
Schr. Mary, [illegible], ballast.
Margaret A. Anderson, Providence—Geo. Eaton, ballast.
Steamer Admiral, Winchester, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise.
Saturday—[illegible], Snow, Boston, 2—Wm. Thomson, ballast.
Steamer Adelaide, Hutchins, Boston—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.
[illegible], Robinson, Charleston, [illegible].
[illegible], 2—[illegible], ballast.
[illegible], Boston, 2—ballast.
[illegible], New York, 6—Master, [illegible].
[illegible], Brown, Yarmouth, 1—George Thomas, ballast.
Wednesday—Schr. Richmond, Scott, New York, 6—W. Thomson, flour.
Thursday—Ship Kennebec, Patten, Philadelphia, Cudlip & Snider, coals.
Bark Havana, Stockton, Porto Rico, 13—Crane, & Co., sugar and molasses.
Ship Adriana, [illegible], New Orleans, 21, J. Robertson, ballast.
Norwegian bark Christiana, Olson, Boston, ballast, S. Wiggins & Son.

CLEARED.

22th—Ship The Black Douglas, McDonald, Ardrossan, timber and deals; Bark Christiana, Harrison, St. Andrews, (Scotland,) timber and deals; Brig Concord, Lowry Dundee, timber and deals; Schr. Batavia, Pendleton, Boston, boards.
23th—Barque, Robert Rustic, Ritchie, Londonderry deals; Eliza Ann, Spain, Ayr, deals; Schr. Louisa Melisa, Bradley, Boston, do; Liberator, Anderson, P. E. Island, salt.
25th—Brig Carribee, Cushing, Philadelphia, laths.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.

PETER C. JONES, No. 8, Water st., Corner of Devonshire, Boston, has on hand and for Sale, a large assortment of Paper, as enumerated below.

WRITING PAPERS.
Blue and White Letter, Plain and Ruled.
" Cap, "
" Flat Cap, "
" Flat Cap,
" Note Papers,
" Bath Post,
" Demy and Medium,
" Folio,
" Packet and Commercial Post,
Plain and Ruled.
The above are from the best Manufacturers, and are offered at the lowest prices.

ENGLISH PAPERS.—Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Letter, Plain and Ruled; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscap; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Folio Post; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Note Papers.
Tissue Papers of various colors.

FRENCH PAPERS.—Blue and White Letter, Plain and Ruled—Blue and White Folio Post—Blue and White Note Papers.

HARDWARE & CLOTH PAPERS.

16 by 21,	21 by 26,	21 by 30,	22 by 32,
24 by 34,	24 by 36,	26 by 36,	36 by 36,
36 by 40,	40 by 46.		

And any other size made to order at short notice.

MANILLA PAPERS.

14 by 20,	15 by 20,	16 by 21,	19 by 24,
21 by 29,	24 by 36,	26 by 36,	36 by 36,
36 by 40,	40 by 46.		

Wrapping Papers.
Single and Double Cap Rag and Straw.
" Crown Rag and Straw.
White and Colored Shoe and Tea Papers.

BALING PAPERS.

24 by 36,	36 by 36,	36 by 40,	40 by 46.

And any other size made to order at short notice.
Colored Papers, of all Colors, Glazed and Unglazed.
White and Colored Blotting and Filtering Papers, Log, Envelop, and Post Office Papers.

PRESS PAPERS.
For Clothiers, Printers and Manufacturers, furnished at manufacturers' prices, of any size required. Bonnet Papers, Binders', Trunk and Bandbox Boards, Envelopes, of all sizes and kinds, English, American and French.

P. C. JONES is Agent for Smith & Peters' Celebrated Enamelled cards, and has constantly on hand a large assortment of the various qualities, both Sheets and Cut Cards.

He is also Agent for Fisk's Boston Playing Cards, *which are considered to be the best manufactured in the United States;* and Fisk's Marble and Box Papers, a variety of patterns constantly on hand, at prices lower than the same article can be furnished for elsewhere.

Dry and Tarred Sheating for Ships and Houses.

Printing and Book Paper,
Of all sizes, on hand and made to order.
Cash paid for RAGS.
June 29.

NEW HORSE SHOEING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT

SCRYMGEOUR and DEFOREST—beg leave to state to the Public of New-Brunswick that they have commenced Business on their own account next to the Golden Ball corner where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in a scientific and approved system. P. M. SCRYMGEOUR having served under the celebrated Professor Dick and been taught the business of SHOEING in the most scientific manner and with all the modern improvements, he conceives himself fully master of his trade, and above making any attempt to imitate or adopt any other persons' system. The method pursued by J. Scrymglour is calculated when horses have been injured in their feet by bad shoeing, to remedy the evil, and restore them again to perfect usefulness. The subscribers respectfully solicit a call from the public, as they feel assured of giving ample satisfaction.
St. John, June 29, 1855. [N. Bkr, 1m.]

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

R. HUNTER.—Having determined on *Clearing Out* his entire Stock of CLOTHING—has commenced SELLING OFF at an immense reduction—and at such prices as cannot be competed with and must ensure a SPEEDY CLEARANCE, being fully 10 *per cent. cheaper* than can be had at any other house in the trade.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
Sears' Brick Building,
June 29. King Street.

Black's Hardware Store!
NO. 5 NORTH WHARF.

Landing ex Packet Ship "John Barbour," from Liverpool:—
60 COILS Tarr'd & White Hemp ROPE; 60 doz. Griffin's Cast Steel SCYTHES;
25 casks Griffin's HORSE NAILS;
2 do Black Brushes; 20 boxes STARCH;
4 boxes long thick-stemm'd PIPES;
5 casks & 1 case Sheffield GOODS viz:—Sickles, Sliding Angle, 8, and Boat builders' BEVILS; Screw Drivers; Squares; Spokeshaves, Turnscrew, Taper, Reamer, 8 side, 3 round and Gouge BITTS, Hand, Mill, Cross Cut and Tenon SAWS; Keyhole do.; Coach Wrenches;
120 doz. TABLE KNIVES, FORKS—White, Black, Self Tip'd and Ivory, &c.;
100 pr. Carvers; 10 doz Steels; 36 do. Butcher's KNIVES;
46 doz. Shoe Knives; Prunning do; SCISSORS; Rack & Fine Ivory COMBS; Sewing and Darning Needles; PINS; RAZORS; Pocket Knives; Firmer and Socket CHISELS and GOUGES; Paring Chisels; Plane Irons;
Block Maker's Gouges; Upholsterers' and Saddlers' Hammers; Mill Saw Taper and Cabinet FILES; Shoe, horse, and wood RASPS; Round, 3 round and square Bastard FILES;
Putty Knives; Electro Plate Table & Dessert FORKS; Saw sets, Greasers, &c. &c.
May 18. JAMES N. C. BLACK.

WANTED to Sell, a Mortgage of £249 15s., on a Freehold Property in King's Ward, value of Twelve Hundred Pounds.

WANTED also, One Hundred Pounds for 12 months, on a Leasehold Property in Carleton, with a house on the lot which is insured for Four Hundred Pounds. G. M. BURNS.
St. John, June 22, 1855. South M. Wharf.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Two young men wishes employment, and who can make themselves generally useful. Good references given. Apply at the office of this paper. June 22.

GOLD FISH.—The above may be had of the Subscribers in globes, direction for keeping them with very little trouble.
June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

Pleasure Excursion,
4th July.
EASTPORT, ST. ANDREWS, ROBINSTON, CALAIS, PORTLAND AND BOSTON.

STEAMER ADMIRAL,
Capt. WOOD HUTCHINGS.

TO enable the public to enjoy the festivities at the above places on the 4th July, the Steamer ADMIRAL will make a Pleasure Excursion, leaving St. John as follows:—
THURSDAY MORNING, 28th June, } 8 o'cl'k
MONDAY MORNING, 2nd July, }
with the privilege of Returning in all July.
Passengers forwarded from Portland to Boston, and back to Portland, by Railroad.

FARE AS FOLLOWS:—

St. John to Boston, and back	- -	$6
Portland	do. - -	5
Eastport	do. - -	1½
St. Andrews, Robbinston, Calais,	do. - -	2

For further information apply to
GEORGE THOMAS, *Agent.*
June 29. Lovett's Slip Water-street.

Fourth July Excursion
To Eastport, Robbinston, Saint Andrews, Calais, Portland and Boston.

LEAVING ST. JOHN
on MONDAY, Second of July, at 8 o'clock, A. M., by the Steamer EASTERN CITY, Captain Field. Passengers can return in the EASTERN CITY or the ADELAIDE any time in July.

—FARE.—
To PORTLAND, and back, Five Dollars;—BOSTON, and back, Six; EASTPORT, and back, One and a Half; ROBBINSTON, SAINT ANDREWS, or CALAIS, and back, Two.
☞ Meals Extra.
Passengers for Saint Andrews and Calais will take the fast and splendid Steamer QUEEN on their arrival at Eastport. The accommodation in this Steamer is far superior to that of any other Boat on the river.
For further particulars please apply at the office of L. H. WATERHOUSE, Agent.
June 29. South Wharf.

STEAMER JOHN WARING.
FARE REDUCED.

MOSES H. AKERLY, Master, leaves *Indian Town, Lingley's Wharf,* TUESDAY'S & THURSDAY'S at 9 A. M., and on SATURDAY'S at 10 A. M.
☞ Parties wishing to forward Freight to Fredericton or Woodstock, can have it taken charge of on the Wharf.
June 22, 1855. J. P. TAYLOR, *Agent.*

YOUNG'S BOARDING HOUSE,
NEAR THE KING'S SQUARE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has moved to the premises formerly occupied by J. K. Campbell, nearly opposite Country Market, which he has fitted and furnished in a superior manner, and where the best of attention will be paid to all who may favour him with a call.
N.B.—The Stabling attached to the premises need no comment, being the best in the City, with careful grooms always in attendance.
22d June, 1855.

CORPORATION CONTRACT.
Watch-House and Police Office.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Common Clerk's office until MONDAY next, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from persons disposed to Contract for erecting a Watch House and repairing the building lately owned by the *Commercial Bank*, in the Market Square, and fitting it up as an office for the police establishment of this city.
Plans and a full specification of the work to be seen at the Common Clerk's Office and any further information obtained on application to the undersigned Committee of the Common Council.
The work to be completed by the 1st November next, and payment to be made as the work proceeds. Security will be required for the full performance of the work.
W. H. A. KEANS, }
S. K. FOSTER, } *Police Committee.*
G. V. NOWLIN. }
June 22. 2i.

Black's Hardware Store
No. 6, North Wharf

Landing ex "Liberia," from Liverpool:
12 BALES and casks PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c. &c.;
1 bale Salmon and Herring Twine;
30 boxes Sheet Tin; 1 case Birmingham Guns;
3 casks shell Goods, namely—Andirons, Fire Irons, Bullet Moulds, Table Catches, Bell Slides and Levers, Trunk Handles, Hat Pins, Coffee Mills, Candlesticks, Hames Chair Web, Gun Sacks, Pit Saw Files, Shoe Pincers, &c. &c.;
73 boundles Spring and Round STEEL;
25 sheets COPPER; 2 casks Sheet ZINC;
1 cask Sledge Hammers;
10 pair of Blacksmith's BELLOWS;
1 bale double refined SCYTHES;
12 kegs Griffin's Horse Nails; 2 bundles Iron Wire;
1 cask Brass Wire, all sizes; 2 bundles Riddles;
1 cask Coopers' Rivets assorted;
90 coils Manilla ROPE;
40 do. White Hemp Rope; 6 brls. Brimstone;
20 ingots Black Tin; 16 bags Rose Head Nails;
3 bundles Fry Pans, &c. &c.;
which, together with a variety of well assorted Goods on hand, the Subscriber offers for sale at lowest market rates June 22.

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince W. Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE
SPIKES, NAILS, &c.
Per 'Liberia,' and on hand
60 KEGS 5, 6, 7, and 8 in. SPIKES;
40 kegs Ox and Horse NAILS;
Brandram's White LEAD and Boiled OIL;
2 tons PUTTY, and 50 tons Black PAINT;
10 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE;
Copal and Bright Varnish;
Refined Bees WAX and BORAX, &c.
St. John, June 22, 1855.

Scythes, Reaping Hooks, &c.
Received per late arrivals, and on hand.
220 DOZEN SCYTHES—Griffin's, Moore's and North Wayne;
60 doz. Reaping HOOKS and SICKLES;
50 boxes Scythe Stones; 6 doz. RIFLES;
40 doz. Hay Rakes; 1 doz. Grain Cradles;
10 do. Bush Scythes; 60 do. Scyth Sneaths.
For sale very cheap at No. 6, North Wharf.
June 22. JAMES N. C. BLACK.

CARD.—THOMAS ROBERTS begs to inform his friends and customers that he has commenced business on his own account in the House, Sign, and Ornamental
PAINTING.
. All orders left with Roberts & Co., South Market wharf, or James H. Chipman, Market st., or at his Shop, south side of Queen's street, will meet due attention. June 15.

To Close up Small Lots.
LOT Superior Linnen COATS, only 5s.;
" Boys do. do. 3s. 4d.;
Lot Men's Black Alpaca COATS, only 12s. 6d.;
" " Mixed do. do. " 10s. 6d.;
" " Black Russell Cord do. " 11s. 3d.;
GRANITE HALL,
June 1. No. 1 Dock-street.

WANTED TO BORROW.—£200 on a good Freehold Property in the city. Apply at the office of this paper. June 22.

TO CASH CUSTOMERS ONLY AT GRANITE HALL,
No. 1, Dock Street.

FINE DRESS and FROCK COATS, Superior Cloth and Trimmings, cut and make, for 42s. 6d to 52s. 6d. only. Usual prices 50s. to 70s.
SUPERIOR BLACK CLOTH PALETOTS, Silk Velvet Trimmings, for 32s. 6d. to 45s. Usual prices 46s. to 60s.
Superior Black Satin VESTS (all pure silk) 15s. to 17s. 6d. Usual prices 18s. 9d. to 25s.
Superior Black Cassimere PANTS, a prime article for 21s. Usual prices 23s 9d to 25s.
June 22. THOS. R. JONES.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.
TENDERS FOR BUILDING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners of the provincial Penitentiary, at the Office of the undersigned, until noon, on MONDAY, 2nd, July next, for the MASONRY, BRICKLAYING, & SLATING of Buildings about to be erected for Keeper's Apartments and Hospital; the Contractor to find all materials, taking such as are already on the ground at cost price.
Also—For putting in the Beams, Joists, &c., necessary to complete the shell of the buildings; the Contractor to find all materials.
The work to be performed under the direction and inspection of the Keeper of the Prison and to his satisfaction, and to be completed on or before the first day of November next.
Plans and Specification can be seen on application to Mr. Quinton, at the prison, by an order from the Secretary.
By order of the Board,
SAMUEL D. BERTON,
June 22. Secretary and Treasurer.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
Foster's Corner—Germain Street.

NEW Summer BOOTS and SHOES, just received per Steamer *America.*
The Subscriber has lately received his Summer supply of Ladies, Misses', Children's, Gentlemen's, Boy's & Youth's BOOTS and SHOES, of the best and most fashionable description, to which he invites the attention of the community generally.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the Province will receive prompt attention.
June 22. S. K. FOSTER.

Paper Hangings, Glass, &c.
Just received from Boston and New York:—
50 CASES New Paper HANGINGS; 59 boxes German 10x14 GLASS; 300 Cane and Wood seat Chairs, all kinds; 30 Green Window SHADES; 12 Willow Waggons; 24 Jut Matts; 200 Looking Glasses, all sizes; 10 Boxes Ground COFFEE, in papers; 10 Boxes Ground Pepper.
More of those good FEATHERS expected in a few days. For Sale by
May 18. GEORGE NIXON.

English Publications.

Just received ex Ship *Jane*, from Glasgow—
THIER'S History of the French Revolution, 4 vols.;
Humboldt's Travels, bound in Morocco, antique;
Longfellow's Poems, morocco extra;
Wilmer's Church History;
Archbishop Leighton's Works
Bishop Hume on the Psalms;
Rev. J. Newton's Works;
Spencer's History of Turkey;
Great Battles of the British Army;
The Penny Magazine, 5 vols.;
Half hour's of English History, by Knight;
Half hour's with the best authors, do.;
Carleton's Traits and Stories, complete;
Herbert and Hall's Poetical Works;
Book of English Poetry, morocco, extra;
Russia and Neighbours, by Morrell;
Sunny Memories, by Mrs. Stowe, price 1s. 3d.;
The Lamplighter, 1s. 3d.;
Thompson's Arithmetic and Key;
Key to Lennie's Grammar;
Susan Hopely, by Mrs. Crowe;
Songs and Ballads, by J. E. Carpenter;
The Albatross, by W. H. G. Kingston, Esq.;
Schamyl and Circassia, by Dr. F. Wagner;
The Recluse of Nonvery, by Miss Porter;
James' Dark Scenes of History;
The Rival houses of Hobbs & Dobbs, by C Crayon;
Gift Book of Knitting and Crotchet Works;
With an immense variety of other Books.
June 8. R. O'BRIEN.

MODEL MELODEONS.

NEWLY improved "MODEL MELODEONS," Sold at the Cabinet Ware-Rooms of the Messrs. J. & G. LAWRENCE, head of King Street. These Instruments have received the approbation of the best judges for the Durability and Beauty of the workmanship and excellent Tone.

St. John, N.B., March 27th, 1855.

Mr. Stevens:
Dear Sir.—It is with pleasure I make known to you the opinion of myself and many others of the MELODEON purchased from you a few months ago. This instrument manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, has given the utmost satisfaction, both in Tone, Touch, and Power, and I do freely, and cheerfully admit it is the best I have ever seen. Since the introduction of this instrument in our Choir Practice we find a great improvement, thereby sustaining the Voice, and procuring a perfect Tone to every Note.
I am dear Sir, yours truly,
R. D. McARTHUR,
Conductor of St. Andrews' Church Choir.
M. A. STEVENS, Agent, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Cultivation of the Voice. (March 9.

CLOSING BUSINESS
AT
Granite Hall, No. 1, Dock Street.

THE whole Stock of CLOTHING will be sold off at Retail, at cost prices, and will be continued, until the whole Stock is DISPOSED OF.
☞ Parties will now have the opportunity of a choice of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, at an
Immense Sacrifice!
As the whole must and will be cleared
May 25. THOS R. JONES.

Daugerreotype Rooms,
BARLOW'S BUILDING,
Corner of King Street and Market Square

THOMAS H. ELLISON,
Proprietor.

THE Proprietor begs leave to inform the Public that having added a large quantity of Daugerrotype Materials to his former Fancy Stock, and having at considerable expense obtained the latest improvements in the Art, he is now prepared to furnish true life like LIKENESSES at a cheaper rate, and better executed than can be procured on this side of the Atlantic.
He would also, inform the public that he has obtained a thorough practical knowledge of taking Pictures, Likenesses &c., in the new Art of
CRYSTALOTYPES,
an invention just discovered of first taking Daugerreotypes on Glass, and then transferring them to Paper, by the agency of light, in unlimited numbers, as from Copper Plate; he is enabled with the Daugerreotype Instrument to produce on Paper views of City and Country residences copy Daugerreotypes and take Portraits from life with the unerring hand of nature, rivalling in beauty the finest Engraving. The public are respectfully invited to call at the Rooms and examine specimens
The proprietor will also furnish Daugerreotypes in Terrescope Cases, by means of which the Likeness is made to have the appearance of life. This is a new description of Case, and one which has since its manufacture been generally admired by all who have witnessed them.
A large number of Specimens of all descriptions are to be seen at the Rooms, and the public are invited to call and inspect for themselves.
☞ An extensive and valuable Stock of GOLD CASES, LOCKETS, RINGS, Paper Machie Velvet CASES, &c. &c. Gift and other FRAMES.
May 18th, 1855. 3m.

Saint John & Liverpool Line of Packet Ships 1855.
Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Liberia,	Kenny,	875	5th May.
Imperial,	Moran,	1279	5th June
Middleton,	Delaney,	996	5th July.
John Barbour,	Marshall,	990	20th do.
John Owens,	Doane,	1236	5th Aug.
Joseph Tarrett,	Gray,	942	20th do.
Eudocia,	Spurr,	1015	5th Sept
David G. Fleming,	Cruikshank,	1425	20th do.

These Ships are built of the best materials, are remarkably fast, classed A 1 at Lloyds and coppered, and will be despatched punctually on the day appointed.
They are commanded by men of the greatest perseverance and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of goods and passengers.
Orders for Shipment of goods by this Line are respectfully solicited.
For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Fernie Brothers, & Co., Walmer Buildings, Water Street, or here to
J. & R. REED.

Great American Lake Shore RAIL ROAD.

THE Undersigned having been appointed a Ticket Agent for the above RAIL ROAD, is prepared to forward Passengers from ST. JOHN to all parts of the WESTERN STATES, via NIAGARA FALLS, and BUFFALO. Persons procuring through Tickets at St John will avoid the inconvenience of getting Tickets at the different Rail Road Stations, and get their Baggage checked through, thereby avoid the trouble and expence of handling, and save from two to five dollars on their passage, and inconvenience of getting money changed.
☞ Passengers by this route can go from BOSTON to CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, in 48 hours, or lay over at any place they chose and resume seats at pleasure.
☞ TICKETS to be had of HOWARD DIXON at the Office of R. S. Dixon, Nelson street, Saint John, N. B. The Subscriber having travelled in the Western States will cheerfully give any information required.
May 11th, 1855. HOWARD DIXON.

Hay Rakes, &c., &c.

420 DOZEN Hay RAKES, now on hand and will be finished in time for Haying. Would respectfully solicit the patronage of those persons who are selling Agricultural implements.
ALSO—Horse Rakes; Garden Rakes; Garden and Ballast *Wheel Barrows;* Hand Trucks for Stores; PLOUGHS, with or without Woodwork, of 7 different approved patterns, including Wilkers Scotch Plough; STOVES, as usual, of about 100 different patterns; Oven and Furnace Doors and Bars; House Pumps, and Pipes to fit; Tin and Sheetiron Ware; Mill, Ship, and other Castings turned out at short notice.
THOMAS C. EVERITT.
St. John, June 22, 1855.—2m.

RECEIVED.—Per Late Arrivals from Great Britain and United States—1 package White and Black Mineral Draw Knobs; Sink Traps; Pig Troughs; Clamps; Jackscrews; Open and round Spouts for Chain Pumps; Zinc Tubing for Chain Pumps; Force Pumps; Dasher Leather; Fig'd Drill; Brass Keys for Mortice and Rim Locks; Shutter Screws; Loose joint Buts; Tire Benders; Store Trucks; Washita Oil Stones; Razor Strops, &c.
June 22.—3i. JAS. N. C. BLACK.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber would acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted up for their accommodation a comfortable HOTEL, at his old stand, North side of King's Square, where every attention will be paid to their wants. From the good order and regularity, and interior economy which characterize this house, permanent and transient Boarders will find it to their interest to "lodge here." Good Stabling, careful hostlers, and every other necessary accommodation for wayfairers.
June 22. JAMES JOHNSTON.

S. L. TILLEY,
NO. 15, KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WOULD call the attention of the public to his large and varied Stock of GOODS, received per ships Middleton, John Barbour, and Achilles from Liverpool, and steamers from the United States, viz:
DRUGS and CHEMICALS of all kinds;
Patent Medicines;
Brushes and Combs of nearly every description;
Shaving and Fancy SOAPS; *Perfumery;*
Fancy Articles; Spices of all kinds;
Dye Stuffs—Logwood, Redwood, and Fustic, ground and in stick; Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, and Annatto;
Brandam's No. 1. WHITE LEAD, in 14lb., 28lb., 56lbs., and 1 cwt kegs. Red, Yellow, Blue, and Green PAINTS;
Raw and Boiled Linsed OIL; Spirits Turpentine and Varnish;
Olive and Porpoise Oil;
Pure E. I CASTOR OIL, in tins;
Gold Leaf; Glaziers' Diamonds, GLASS, Putty Lampblack; Glue, &c.;
CONFECTIONARY, in great variety, from the best Scotch and American manufacturers;
SEEDS—Clover, Timothy, and Garden Seeds—warranted fresh.
For sale wholesale and retail at lowest market prices. June 1.

REMOVAL.

C. D. EVERETT & SON have removed their *HAT & CAP STORE,* four shops West of their old Establishment, to the premises formerly known as Chipman's Drug Store, where they are now opening Spring and Summer HATS, in Panoma, Leghorn, Pedales, Canton Braids, Satin, Kossuth, Wide Awake, Naukeen, Alma, and a variety of other descriptions.
Cloth Caps in great variety—Wholesale and Retail. C. D. EVERETT & SON,
May 25. 15 King Street.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF
PAPER HANGINGS.

RECEIVED per Steamer *Adelaide,* 500 pieces PAPER HANGINGS, very best quality, of every shade and colour, all new patterns. As it is a little advanced in the season, I am commissioned to dispose of these at *first cost.* Those that wish to get cheap Room Paper will please call and see for themselves, then they will discover that the above is no counterfeit.
June 15. R. O BRIEN.

Acoustic Instruments.
No Excuse for Deafness.

THE Subscribers have just received a varied assortment of the above, suited to assist the patient and imperceptibly disguise the defect of deafness, in a manner strictly in accordance to the science of Acoustics.
June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

Teas, White Lead, &c.
Ex "Achilles" and "Eudocia"—
100 CHESTS Extra Souchong } TEAS;
10 do. superior family do }
25 do. Fine Congou, }
5 Tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
1 do. Coloured PAINTS;
6 Casks Raw and Boil'd OIL;
1 Ton PUTTY;
Bales COTTON WARPS;
Bales COTTON GOODS, &c.;
Cases INDIGO; 1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
2 Cases Room PAPER;
2 Cases NUTMEGS.—For sale low by
L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

Cane Seat Chairs.—Just received and for Sale. 15 Dozen Cane & Wood Seat CHAIRS.
GEORGE NIXON.

[illegible] Summer Arrangement.
PORTLAND AND BOSTON.
THREE TRIPS PER WEEK!
The new and superior Steamers
ADELAIDE, Captain Winchester,
AND
EASTERN CITY, Captain Field.

One of the above Steamers will, until further notice, (commencing MONDAY 11th June inst.,) leave ST. JOHN every MONDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT PORTLAND, & BOSTON.
Leave ST. JOHN every WEDNESDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT and PORTLAND, connecting both Trips with the cars for BOSTON.
Leave St. John every FRIDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, for Eastport and Boston direct.
RETURNING.
Will leave Boston every MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, A.M., touching at Portland.
Will leave Boston every WEDNESDAY, at 10 A.M., direct for Eastport and Saint John.
Will leave Portland every THURSDAY Evening at 5 o'clock, or on arrival of the Cars leaving Boston at 12 o'clock, noon.
Passengers for the Monday and Thursday Trips, can obtain through Tickets at the office of the Boston and Maine or Eastern Railroad, at the same Fare as by the Boats from Boston.
The Wednesday Boat from Saint John will take no Boston Freight.
The new and fast steamer QUEEN will connect with the above Boats at Eastport, for Saint Andrews, Robbinstown and Calais.
State Rooms secured at the Office of
L. H. WATERHOUSE, *Agent.*
June 15. South Market Wharf.

Spring Importations.

JUST RECEIVED PER ACHILLES, FROM LONDON—
5 HHDS. and 2 Pipes Hennesy's and Martell' Pale and dark BRANDY;
100 Cases French Bottled do. do. do.;
5 Hhds. best Pale Holland's GENEVA;
20 Cases do. do. do.
1 Hhd. Old TOM;
3 Pons. Islay and Campbelton WHISKEY;
1 Hhd. do. ditto, very choice;
2 Hhds. Old Jamaica RUM;
2 do. and 8 Qr-casks fine Old PORT;
2 do. and 2 Qr-casks of Brown and Golden SHERRY;
10 Baskets and 3 cases of very choice CHAMPAGNE, in pint and quart bottles;
150 casks Byass' and Bridges best London PORTER and Pale ALE, in pint and quart bottles;
2 Hhds. best white Wine VINEGAR;
10 chests TEA, assorted Brands;
15 kegs best London MUSTARD;
5 casks best London PICKLES, assorted;
15 cases Glenfield STARCH.
ALSO—received from New York and Boston, per Schr. Bloomer, and steamers Eastern City and Adelaide, the following GOODS, viz:—
10 boxes best Richmond TOBACCO;
40 do. best "Katie Stewart" Tobacco;
10M. best Havana SEGARS;
100 boxes LOZENGES;
10 boxes Ground PEPPER;
5 do. do. Pimento;
5 do. do. Cassia;
20 drums FIGS; 40 half do. ditto;
10 barrels white Beans; 5 do. split Peas;
10 tierces RICE;
20 barrels Crushed SUGAR;
40 bags ground Table SALT;
20 boxes Raisins; 40 half do. do.
10 barrels Dried APPLES;
1 ton best American cured HAMS;
20 cwt. of Annapolis and American CHEESE;
40 dozen Yeast Powder;
200 dozen Mason's BLACKING;
40 boxes Clothes Pins; 12 Willow Carriages;
6 willow Cabs; 12 doz. Mats, assorted;
20 doz Corn Brooms; 20 dozen wooden Pails;
20 dozen Bed Cords; 10 bales Cotton Batting;
300 gross (card) Matches; 20 dozen Scrubbing Brushes; 20 doz. Wash Boards; 10 do. Rolling Pins.
The above Goods will be sold at as cheap rates as at any other establishment in the City.
JOHN McINTYRE.
Corner of Prince Wm. and Duke Streets
June 1, 1855.

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!
VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.
—*We assert with Confidence that*—
J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S
ROSE MARY
AND CASTOR OIL

IS decidedly the nicest and best toilet article in the world for the Hair. The ablest chemist who have examined it testify that as an agent for preserving the Hair and promoting its growth it surpasses any other article.
After a long series of experiments, Mr. SPALDING succeeded, by an intricate process, in freeing the Castor Oil used in this preparation from its *peculiar odor* and all *greasiness*, and in blending it with the ROSEMARY, &c., in such manner as to form the cheapest and best *OIL OR WASH* Ever made, for which all who desire to preserve a good head of Hair until late in life, will be grateful.
The Sale of the Article has been Immense!
And its Success Astonishing—Use it if you wish.
1st. To beautify the hair.
2d. To curl the hair elegantly.
3d. To remove dandruff effectually.
4th. To restore the hair to bald heads.
5th. To give the whiskers a beautiful appearance.
6th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
7th. To cure all diseases of the scalp.
8th. To dress false hair richly.
9th. To cure the headache.
10th. To kill hair eaters.
11th. To keep the hair from turning [illegible]
12th. To dress children's hair beautifully, and lay the foundation for a good head of hair.
13th. If you do *not wish* to grease and soil the bonnet, cap, hat, pillow, and everything coming in contact with the hair, use SPALDING'S ROSEMARY, and be sure to *get the Genuine* of the manufacturer and proprietor.
J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Chemist and Apothecary,
Wholesale and Retail Depot at No. 27, [illegible] 23, Tremont row, directly opposite the Museum, Boston Mass.
All Genuine will have his Signature.
N. B.—Remarkable terms given to dealers who buy to sell again, and no dealer should fail to have this GOOD AND STAPLE ARTICLE.
Caution.
Be sure you get the Genuine with the Signature of—J. RUSSELL SPALDING.
Sold in St. John by appointment by S. L. TILLEY, and THOS. WALKER & SON, who will supply Dealers on favourable Terms.
December 1, 1855. 1y.

HIBERNIA HOTEL NOTICE.—The Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, and Travelling community, that he has always on hand fresh OYSTERS; [illegible] Temperance Cordials, [illegible]
N. B. A few BOARDERS can be accommodated [illegible]
May 18. [illegible]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by
October 25, 1853. FELLOWS & CO.

Poetry.

THE GOLD FINDERS.

(FROM THE BRITISH JOURNAL)

The blithe midsummer time, brother,
The prime of all the year,
Is shining on our Irish hills,
And you are watching here;
Watching beside me night and day
On this wild southern world,
Where my grave will lie so far away,
And we came to find the gold.

We have been brave to strive, brother,
We have been strong to toil;
For I have served the stranger, dear,
And you have delved the soil;
And they would call us rich at home
But, oh, the sea is wide,
Or I might see my mother's face,
And die at her fireside.

Alas! that we should part, brother,
Who were so kind and true;
That this poor hut by night and morn
Should be lone for you;
That our father and our mother sit
By a distant hearth and cold,
But you know, 'twas for their sake, dear,
That we came to find the gold.

Our own old cottage home, brother,
That stood so warm and low,
On the farm, beside the river, they
Took from us long ago.
I have dreamt of all its meadow springs,
Of all its harvest cheer,
But the stranger owns it many a day,
And I am dying here.

Don't mind my foolish words, dear,
God's blessed will be done;
But when you buy it back, with what
These poor hands helped to win,
Oh! never think it was for that
Your sister's life was sold.
Though the heart broke down at last dear
Where we went to find the gold.

You see that withered bud, brother,
Plucked from a wild rose tree,
'Twas kept but for the sake of one
That dealt not well with me.
If I have never named him since,
It was not all for pride;
And maybe, brother, he was right
To choose a richer bride.

That long, sore fret has passed, dear;
We will speak of better things;
What signifies the loss or gain
This poor world's journey brings?
There's nothing poor or false in heaven,
No hopes that lose their hold,
And the way is short from this wild plain
Where we came to find the gold.

Don't let my mother miss me,
When you and Mary wed,
But mind how we have worked and lived,
And cheer the gray old head;
And plant a cross upon my grave,
For some poor soul to see,
And, brother, keep the good, straight way,
It will bring you safe to me.

VARIETY.

SALT AS FOOD FOR PLANTS.—Professor Way, chemist to the R. Agricultural Society in a lecture on this subject, stated, as a conclusion to which his investigations had led him, that common salt was neither directly nor indirectly a constituent of the food of plants. He stated, as his belief, salt did, in some instances, produce an action beneficial to vegetation, on some soils. He had not carried out his investigations to such an extent as as to say; positively, to what this effect is attributable, but he was "led to believe that the common salt acted on certain silicates of lime present in a way as yet not understood; and at the same time as it afforded a supply of lime to plants, gave rise, probably, to a modification of silica, important the staw of the cereals." In reference to Prof Way's remarks, other members of the society gav the results of their experience in the application of salt to land. Col. Challoner said he did not consider it acted simply as a manure on the grain crops, "but it stiffened and brightened the straw, and caused it to ripen from 3 to 5 days earlier than it otherwise would have done." Mr Barrow has found salt improves the strength and quality of his wheat straw, his neighbours' crops having been laid while his stood well. Mr. Mecki said—"without being able to give the scientific reason, salt gave straw and prevented its lodging." He applied it at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre, mixed with the same weight of guano."

GOOD WISHES.—An American paper thus addresses its readers on the commencement of the new year:—"We tender our patrons the usual compliments of the season, wishing them good fires without smoky chimneys, sleigh rides without overturning, warm garments without empty sockets, arguments without anger, and plenty of good cider and withal good memories which will enable them to keep in mind the old adage, that 'short settlements (*particularly with the printer*) make long friends. And to the ladies we wish more Chinchilla than Leghorn, more flannel than calico, more plaid than crape, more piety than prudery, more patience than petulance, more red cheeks than naked elbows; and, lastly, a complete victory over old bachelors."

GOLDEN THOUGHT.—We know not the author of the following, but it is rpetty:—Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their history.—The planet, the pebble goes attended by its shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain, the river its chanel in the soil, the animal its bones in the stratum, the fert and leaf their estmod epitaph in the coal.—The falling drop makes its sculpture in sand or stone; not a foot steps on the snow or along the ground, but prints in characters more or less lasting a map of its march; every act of man inscribes itself on the memory of its fellows and its own face.—The air is full of sounds, the sky with tokens; the ground is full of marks and signatures, and every object is covered with hints, which speaks to the intelligent.

FLOWERS RESEMBLING ANIMALS.—There is a species of the orchis, where nature has formed a bee, to appearance as if feeding in the breast of a flower, with so much exactness that it almost impossible. Hence the plant derives its name, and is called the Bee Flow. Langhorne thus elegantly alludes to it:

"See, on that flow'ret's velvet breast
How close the busy vagrant lies!
His thin-wrought plume, his downy breast,
The ambrosial gold that swells his thighs.

Perhaps his fragrant load my blind
His limbs; we'll set the captive free.
I sought the LIVING BEE to find,
And found the PICTURE of a BEE."

THE DEAD WIFE.—The dear head that laid upon your bosom, rests in the still darkness upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so untiringly, are folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portal. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of loves, lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over with love, bend now above her in tears, shaking the dew from their petals, that the verdure around her may be kept green and beautiful.

EXAMPLE.—Would you have your children to be temperate? be temperate yourself. Would you teach them to abhor all vulgar habits; let them have no dominion over you. Your wife might talk from May to January upon the evil influence of tobacco. Your boy may see you but once, use it with a relish, and his first penny will go for a cud, such as an intelligent beast would eschew.

HINTS TO WASHERWOMEN.—Several deaths are reported as occuring from the *absorption of wash-ing soda*, the sal soda entering the system through some scratch on the hands of those engaged in washing where it was used.

He that can get everything he wants is not a [illegible] that never wants any [illegible]. The only difference between wealth and contentment is that one is liable to be stolen, and the other isn't. The richest man in the world should be considered him that sleeps the soundest.

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.
Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Bramley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

George Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Johnston Esq.
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
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Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq
Directors, &c., in London.

Samuel Baker, Esq.	Edw. Mackmurdo, Esq
Robert B. Byass, Esq.	Daniel H. Rucker, Esq
Richard C. Coles, Esq.	Wm. Wainwright, Esq.

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 on any 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 Lives on any of the following contingencies:—

For the terms 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 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 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 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 seafaring 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, in Wiggins' new Brick Building, Princess Street, immediately above the Office of the Electric Telegraph Company, and nearly opposite the General Post Office, St. John.*

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.

TO BUILDERS and others.

JOHN KINNEAR, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, has on hand for Sale—
Sheet and Crown English and German WINDOW GLASS of every size, from 6x8 40x50;
English Polished PLATE GLASS, 1-8 to 3-8 thick, from 8x10 to 30x40;
English Rough PLATE GLASS, 10x24 to 16x30;
English Diamond GLASS, 6x8 to 10x12.

—ALSO—

Wrought and Cut NAILS, assorted sizes;
Red, Yellow, and Green OCHRES;
White and Coloured PAINTS;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OILS;
PUTTY, in bladders and Casks;
PAINT BRUSHES;
WHITING, in Barrels and Casks;
Spirit of TURPENTINE and VARNISH.
☞ Parties wanting Glass *cut* when a purchase is made can have it done. *March 17.*

Milk Pans and Butter Crocks.

In Store and to arrive—

300 DOZEN MILK PANS;
1600 BUTTER CROCKS;
1500 Covered STEW POTS;
1500 Jars.
100 Crates assorted EARTHENWARE packed suitable for the Country Trade.
600 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, (assorted sizes)

The above are offered at the present Market rates, Wholesale and Retail.

No. 10, Dock-Street.
March 23. FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

BRANDY & GIN.

The Subscriber has received ex the Middleton, from Liverpool:—

25 HHDS. fine old BRANDY;
25 hhds. pale GENNVA, superior brands. For Sale by

ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
January 5. 7, Dock Street

WOODSTOCK PIPES.

The Subscriber has received ex the "Middleton," from Liverpool:—

100 BOXES Real WOODSTOCK PIPES, superior to any ever imported into this market. For Sale by

ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
January 5. 7, Dock Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

VALENTINE & CO'S EXPRESS, will leave ST. JOHN, for PORTLAND and BOSTON every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, by Steamers *Adelaide* and *Eastern City.*

ANSLEY & TUFFTS, AGENTS,
June 15. No. 2 South Market Wharf.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

OFFICES—37, Castle Street, Liverpool; 20 and 21 Poultry, London; 61, King-Street, Manchester; 56, Wall Street, New-York; 3, Bridge Street, Sydney; and Elizabeth Street, South Melbourne.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

TRUSTEES.

Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart.
Adam Hodgson, Esq.
Samuel Henry Thompson, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.

Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esquire, } *Deputy*
Joseph Christ. Ewart, Esq., } *Chairmen.*

Thomas Booth, Esq.	Harrold Littledale, Esq.
Francis Shand, Esq.	William Lowe, Esq.
William Earle, Esq.	Alex. Macgregor, Esq.
George Grant, Esq.	John Marriot, Esq.
Francis A. Hamilton, "	Thomas Sellar, Esq.
Thomas Haigh, Esq.	Charles Saunders, Esq.
Robert Higgin, Esq.,	John Swainson, Esq.
James Aspinall Tobin, "	George Holt, Esq.
Geo. Hall Lawrence, "	Hugh Hornby, Esq.

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

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Matthew Forster, Esquire, *Chairman.*
George Fred. Young, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

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W. Brown, Esq., M. P.	Hon. F. Ponsonby,
Sir W. P. DeBathe, Bt.	John Ranking, Esq.,
Wm. Ewart, Esq., M. P.	E. Thomson, Esq.,
Fred. Harrison, Esq.,	S. Boult, Esq., Secretary
Donald Lanarch, Esq.,	to the Company.

Resident Secretary, Benj. Henderson, Esq.,

DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:

Samuel Ashton, Esq., *Chairman.*

E. R. Langworthy, Esq.,	Thomas Wrigley, Esq.,
Ewd. Tootal Esq.,	Swinton Boult, Esq., Se-
J. Aspinall Turner, Esq.	cretary to the Company.

Resident Secretary, R. A. Kennedy, Esq.
Medical Referee—E. Blackmore, Esq.

Auditors—T. B. Blockbourne, Esq., and Daniel James, Esq., H. H. Cannan, Esq., London.

Capital and Resources—1853—£596,225 14s. 9d.: accumulated funds and capital paid up, 1854—£666,724 18s. 3d.

Constitution—Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited. All Directors must be proprietors in the Company.

Business—Insurance against loss by fire of every description, both at home and abroad.

SWINTON BOULT, *Sec'y to the Company.*

The undersigned, as the authorised Agent of the above Company, continues to issue the policies of the Company, which will protect the assured from loss by fire upon every description of property usually covered by fire policies.

☞ All losses which may occur under policies, issued at this Agency will be paid *immediately*, on the production of the usual proofs to establish the claim. Apply to either A. JACK, or

May 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*

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 fare as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in 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.

Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Bathurst: Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Monkton (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.

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

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE,

Per "Eudocia."

NOW opening a beautiful selection of the above Goods, of the newest patterns and designs, imported from our own manufactory, Staffordshire, England) in China, Ironstone, &c. Earthenware, Breakfast, Dinner, Desert and Tea Sets; Toilet sets in Mosaic, China, and Stoneware; China, Parisian, and Marble Ornaments, Figures, Statues.

The GLASS consists of—Cut, Flint, and richly engraved Tumblers, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Pitchers, Hocks, Champaigns, Claret and Port Wine Glasses, Butter Coolers, Toilet Crafts, Dinner Water Bottles, Finger Cups, Trifle and Preserve Dishes, Plates, Sugars and Creams, Pitchers, Custards, Jellies, Ice Cream, Plates, Tarts, Prest and Moulded Tumblers, Wines, &c.

The Wholesale Department will be found to contain a full and varied assortment, from which any description of Goods can be selected, or had in the original Package; Milk Pans and Butter CROCKS. FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
June 1. No. 10 Dock-street

S. K. Foster's HOME MANUFACTURES, For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentleman's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Bootees*;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.

Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

CANE Seat Chairs.—Just received and for Sale. 15 Dozen Cane & Wood Seat CHAIRS.
GEORGE NIXON,

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE FOR ASTHMA!!
OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after preserving your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy five years old.

I remain, Sir, your obliged,
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!!
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated 26th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely.
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter from James Reeves of Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and langour, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague,	Fevers of all	Sore Throats,
Asthma,	kinds,	Stone & Gravel
Bilious Complaints,	Gout,	Secondary
Blotch on the Skin,	Headache,	Symptoms,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,	Tic Doloureux,
Colics,	Inflammation,	Tumours,
Constipation of the	Jaundice,	Ulcers,
Bowels,	Liver Com-	Veneral Affec-
Consumption,	plaints,	tions,
Debility,	Lumbago,	Worms of all
Dropsy,	Piles,	kinds,
Dysentry,	Rheumatism,	Weakness, fro
Erysipelas,	Retention of	whatevercause,
Female Irregu-	Urine,	&c. &c.
larities,	Scrofula, or	
Fitts,	King's Evil.	

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London), and 80 Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. sterling each Box.

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

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

S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 2, King St. St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. Gilbert White, Belleisle.

HATS AND CAPS

THE Subscriber has received per Packet Ship "Imperial;"—A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, suitable for the coming season; which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices.

Also—ON HAND.—HATS and CAPS of his own Manufacture, warranted equal to any in the Province, and sold at as reasonable prices.

A. MAGEE.
Hat and Cap Store, King Street, a few doors below the St. John, Hotel.
November 3d, 1854.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Robert's Poor Man's Friend; do. anti Scorbutic Pills; Morrison's Pills; Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Cockle's Antibillious Pills; and many other English Remedies. Sold by
Feb. 18 FELLOWS & CO

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st
ST. JOHN, N. B.

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased that beautiful and much admired Gothic Hearse from the Messrs. Lawrence, which he will furnish to parties requiring the same, with a careful driver.

He likewise attends to Funerals and furnishes every article in the above line in a superior style, and at prices more moderate than any other establishment in this City.

Orders from the Country attended to with care at the shortest notice.

FURNITURE.

M. N. P. will make to order all descriptions of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, and PINE FURNITURE, at short notice, of superior material and workmanship. Prices moderate.

☞ Every description of Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, &c., attended to at short notice. Old Furniture cleaned and repaired.

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffin Plated plates for engraving on. March 10.

Botsford Mills Flour Store. REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the New Store Store erected by the Hon. John Robertson on the North Market Wharf, a few doors below Nelson Street.
ESTABROOK & RING. May 11. 1m.

IN WANT.

MEN in want of either BOOTS, Bootees, or SHOES, will find it to their advantage to call into No. 5 Prince Wm.-Street, before purchasing elsewhere. I have a large Stock on hand, and will sell them cheap for cash.

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Prince Wm.-Street, Sept. 15.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL & PILLS.—Just received a fresh supply and for sale by Jan. 19. FELLOWS & CO.

Oars! Oars!! Oars!!!

THE subscriber has for Sale One Hundred and Fifty Pair (150) of rough Spruce from 12 to 18 feet long

—ALSO—

Twenty Pair of Dressed ditto, from 12 to 18 feet long. Apply to THOMAS SMITH, Spar Maker, Storment Street, Sydney Ward. Dec. 11, 1854.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by
October 28, 1853. FELLOWS & CO.

MORRISON'S PILLS—Just received and for sale by Oct 1, 1853 FELLOWS & CO

REMOVAL. JAMES [illegible], Tailor and Draper,

BEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business to the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Dr. Millar, where he has opened an assortment of the best West of England CLOTHS, *Doeskins and Single Mill'd Cassimeres*, Oxford Mixed [illegible], *TWEEDS*, WAISTCOATINGS, and other materials in his line of business, all of the finest quality, and newest style, which he will be happy to make up in a substantial English manner, after the newest fashion, and on reasonable terms.

In returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, he begs to assure them that no exertions on his part shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

J. L. would beg to state that having been for years employed in the CUTTING DEPARTMENT of *HARTT'S Military Tailors*, 26 Pall Mall, he is prepared to execute in a superior style all orders with which he may be entrusted.

St. John, 12th May, 1854.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber's FARM of Canning, Queen's County, containing 400 acres of good Land, 70 of which are cleared, and cuts annually 30 tons of hay, with a good Dwelling House and three Barns. The improved land is under good cedar fence, and an excellent pasturage. There is on the Farm a large quantity of white and grey Oak Timber, and also a good chance for cordwood; there is also an excellent privilege for fishing, and in what is called the Key-Hole, there is a good situation for a steam Saw-Mill or Ship-Yard. There is a Church, Meeting House, School House, and Steam Flour Mill, all within half a mile, and a good road passing through the Farm. The Property is so situated that it would make two farms. It will be disposed of on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN EARLE.
Sept. 30, 1853. *Canning, Queen's County*

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

Per Middleton, D. G. Fleming, and John Barbour.

FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,

Importer,—DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN,
Wholesale and Retail.

NOW OPENING—a beautiful selection of the above Goods, in CHINA, IRONSTONE, and EARTHENWARE Breakfast, Dinner, Desert, and Tea Sets; TOILET SETS, in Mosaic, China, and Stoneware; China and Parian Marble Ornaments, Figures, Statuetts, &c.

The Glass Stock consists of Cut and Plain DECANTERS, Claret JUGS, Water Pitchers, Hocks, Champagne, Sherry & Port Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Butter Coolers, Toilet Water CRAFTS, Dinner Water CRAFFS, Finger GLASSES, Triffe Dishes, Preserve Dishes and Plates, Sugar and Cream Pitchers, Custards, Jellies, Ice Cream, Plates, Salts, &c.

The Wholesale Department

comprises the most varied stock ever imported, and any quality of Goods can be selected or had in the *Original Packages.*

MILK PANS, Preserve and Butter CROCKS.
St. John, October 6, 1854.

NEW STORE, PRINCE WM. STREET.

THE Subscriber begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he has taken one of those NEW STORES, lately fitted up by John M. Walker, Esq., in Prince William Street, one door South of the Bank of British North America, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a good Stock of GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c., and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public Patronage.

☞ The Store will be opened on MONDAY next.

The Subscriber daily expects per first arrivals from New York and Boston:
12,000 rolls PAPER HANGINGS;
2,000 lbs. FEATHERS;
400 boxes German WINDOW GLASS;
250 Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS;
10 boxes Looking Glass PLATES.

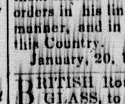
The above GOODS will be sold at as cheap rates as any other establishment in the City.
March 23. GEORGE NIXON.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL NOTICE.

A FREE LUNCH will be served every week day between 11 and 12 o'Clock at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL, KEPT BY JAMES NETHERY.
COME ONE, COME, ALL.
December 1.

HORSE SHOEING.

Shop on Door north of the Country Market, King Square.



WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.

January, 20, 1854.

BRITISH Rough, Plain, and Silvered PLATE GLASS, to arrive from London of every size that may be required and which may be expected in three weeks. Enquire of

JOHN KINNEAR,
November 14th, 1854. Prince Wm. street

CHEAP TOP COATS!

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

A Partner Wanted.

THE Subscriber is now doing a business in this Province in the Manufacturing of COTTON and WOOL, and being desirous of extending his business to meet the demands of the Market, wishes to obtain a PARTNER with a Capital of £2,000. The opportunity now offered for an investment, is such as seldom occurs. The Subscriber being perfectly acquainted in the business in every department, having spent his lifetime in the manufacturing line. Good references will be given and required. A letter with real names addressed to the Oromocto, (Sunbury County,) will meet with prompt attention.

JOSEPH KINGSTON.
Sept. 8th, 1854. (Courier, 3m.)

JUST RECEIVED,

AT the "Golden Knife and Fork," Stanton's Brick Building, Dock street, by the Middleton, the following Goods, which being late for the Season, I now offer cheap for cash:—
300 doz. Table KNIVES & FORKS, in Ivory, Self Tip, White Bone, Black Tip, and Stag Horn Handles.
300 doz. of 1, 2, 3 and 4 bladed Pocket KNIVES; 60 doz. Scissors, of different sizes and patterns.
Just opening—1 case of the best Albata Silver Plated Cruet STANDS, 4 to 8 bottles; and 1 case of WAX DOLLS, fit for Christmas presents.

W. B. NICHOLSON,
January 19. Proprietor.

BRICKS.—50,000 Stourbridge FIRE BRICKS, of superior quality—for sale by
January 19. FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

WROUGHT NAILS.—Just arrived by the Ship John Barbour—64 Packages, consisting of 5dy., 8dy., 10dy. and 20dy. Board NAILS; Fourpenny, 5dy., and 6dy. Ox NAILS; Ninepenny and 10dy. Horse NAILS. For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
January 5. Prince Wm. street.

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. street,

Offers for sale the following Goods on hand, in quantities or by retail:

BOXES ARROW ROOT; boxes ground and whole ALLSPICE; ALUM, in lumps; Tartaric Acid; American AXES and Handles; barrels Brimstone; Beeswax; Borax, Button Blue; Paste Blacking; Baskets; Wash Boards; BELLOWS and Brushes;

BLANK BOOKS;
Glass Bottles; Wood and Paper BLINDS;
700 Wood and Cane seat assorted CHAIRS;
750 gross Vial, Common, and Taper CORKS;
Boxes of ground COFFEE; barrels of Copperas
500 lbs. English Cream of Tartar;
CHOCOLATE;
Bed Cords; Bird Cages; Cassia and CLOVES, ground and whole;
Chalk in bulk; Camphor; Glass Decanters;
15 Cwt. Hen and Geese FEATHERS, (oil extracted)—assorted prices; Envelopes;
Fire Proof PAINT; bags English GLUE;
Barrels and Kegs Root and Ground GINGER;
WINDOW GLASS, of various kinds and qualities—almost every size required. ALSO,
Figured and Coloured GLASS;
Champagne, Show and Jelly Glasses;
Assorted sizes bottles of INK; Brls. Lamp Black;
About 100 Dozen LOOKING GLASSES and Looking Glass Plates;
Black Lead for cleaning Stoves; Fluid and Calcined Magnesia, in glass bottles;
Kegs and Tins of Ground MUSTARD;
GLASS MILK PANS; Door Mats;
Horse, Ox, Boat Sheathing; Wrought and Cut NAILS; 1 barrel Nutmegs;
Barrels Linseed, Lard, Castor, Sea Elephant and Machinery OILS; Sweet Oil, in tin and bottles;
Red and Yellow OCHRE;
1000 Yards FLOOR OIL CLOTH, 1-2 yard to two yards wide; boxes ground Pepper and Pimento;
Barrels SPLIT PEAS;
WHITE, RED, AND GREEN PAINT, in tins and kegs; PUTTY, in bladders;
WRITING PAPERS;
250 different patterns PAPER HANGINGS;
Boxed Raisins; Cooking do; Bags SENNA;
Washing, Carbonate, and Baking SODA;
Patent and Blue Starch; Sulphur and Saltpetre;
Casks Epsom SALTS; Kegs Saleratus;
Sago and Snuff; Brown SUGAR; Carraway Seed
SOAP; Bags Shot; bales TWINE;
Chests TEA;
Barrels Turpentine, (spirits); Copal and Bright Varnish; 4 cwt. Blue Vitriol;
15 tons WHITING, in barrels and casks;
Wine Glasses in Crates, and barrels ground Red Wood. Feb. 9.

Pots, Bakepans, Linseed Oil, Tea, &c. &c.

Landing ex ship *Eudocia*, from Liverpool:

164 IRON POTS, ass'd. 1-2 to 22 gallons;
1 cask Cart Braces; 4 Bales Cotton WARP; 60 N. E. Griddles; 45 Frying Pans;
100 BAKEPANS; 1 Bale Fishing Thread;
21 Bales Candlewick, 2 to 5 ply;
8 Casks Raw and Boiled OIL;
10 Dozen Irish Spades; 5 pack's Black Pepper;
1 Bag ALLSPICE; 1 chest best INDIGO;
25 Chests TEA;
2 Casks SHEEFIELD GOODS, viz: Carpenters' Rules; Snuffers and Trays; Smoothing, jack and Trying PLANES; Iron Braces; Hair and Cloth Brushes; Cruet Frames; Coffin Mounting—white and black; Block Tin Tea Pots; Shaving Brushes; Candlesticks, &c. &c. For sale at lowest market rates.

May 30. 3ins. JAS. N. C. BLACK.

WINDOW GLASS.

BRITISH AND GERMAN.

1500 BOXES, consisting of every sizes that may be required, from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24, and up to 40 x 50, German.

—ALSO—

250 Boxes half White GLASS, superior article, assorted sizes, German.
25 Boxes British Plate GLASS, 1/4 to 1/2 inch thick, large sizes;
10 Boxes rough thick GLASS; and coloured Glass any Sizes;
50 Panes double thick, German. For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.
January 25, 1855. Prince Wm. street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late PETER YEAMANS, Esquire of the Parish of Canning, Queen's County, deceased, are required to hand in their Accounts, duly attested, within Three Months from this date, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to make immediate payment.

ROBERT YEAMANS, } Executors.
RICHARD P. YEAMANS, }
Canning, (Q. C.) March 23, 1855. 3m

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. Earthenware, China, and Glass,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. CLEMENTSON has received his first Spring Importations, consisting of those Goods which are particularly required by the Wholesale purchaser for the country trade, and including his Stock in Store, makes the best and largest assortment ever imported into this City. Merchants have now the opportunity of selecting any description of Goods they may require, and which are offered on the most liberal terms.

April 24. 10, Dock-street.

CAUTION.—All persons are forbid purchasing or otherwise negotiating a Note drawn February 1855, George Clark and Charles Camp in favor of John Dykeman, for £24, as the Subscriber received no value for the same.

CHARLES CAMP.
Jemseg, Q. C., May 11, 1855. [1m. pd.]

London Printing and Publishing Company.

JUST received the following Works, Complete and Bound:—
Fleetwood's Life of Christ;
Henry's Family Bible;
Whiston's Josephus;
Fox's Book of Martyrs;
History of British North America;
History of Ireland.

ALSO—A quantity of Parts of the various Works published by this Company.

R. HUNTER, AGENT,
Over Kemp, Adams & Co., Market Square
Feb. 6.

PIPES! PIPES!!

LANDING ex Packet Ship "Middleton," from Liverpool—85 boxes Woodstock PIPES. For Sale by JAMES N. C. BLACK.
April 26 (4ins.)

CHIMNEY PIECES.—Cast Iron Mirror Chimney Pieces, a very beautiful and durable article, to be had at the Subscriber's Stove Ware-Rooms, in Water Street; and a choice selection of Parlor GRATES, with Summer pieces Registers to match.
April 20—1m. E. STEPHEN,

REMOVAL. BOWES & KENNEDY,

COPPER, TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencing business on their own account, would take this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that they have removed to No. 8 Cross Street (8 doors from the corner of King and Cross streets, and immediately opposite their former place of business, where they are on hand at all times for work in their line.

ARCHY D. BOWES.
April 20. JOHN KENNEDY.

Hams, Tea, Apples, &c.

JUST Received—1 ton [illegible] smoked HAMS; 50 bbls Apples; 3 Bales Cotton WARP; 25 Chests TEA; 30 boxes SOAP; 20 cs. GLASS; 1 ton Redwood; 1 do. Logwood, 1 do Fustic—for sale by G. M. BURNS,
May 18. South Market Wharf.

New Paper Hangings.

BY late Summer Steamer from New York:—5000 PIECES New and handsome Patterns—for sale at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
May 18. Prince Wm. Street.