St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVIII. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, September 30, 1853. | Number 1.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing.

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

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;
For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;
For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;
Mind! IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

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

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

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

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

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, GEORGE THOMAS, THOMAS BEER, Esquires.
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*

Offices—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

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

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

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE
AND GRANITE.
May 1 DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRIT'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.

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

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.
May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL

Soap and Candles.
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

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

Inferior to none Manufactured.

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

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
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 (7 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, tuns legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above instruments are 6 1-3 Octave to A above.

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

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 19th.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay State and patent Union COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, Close Stoves, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and descriptions. For Sale at the Warehouse of the Subscribers.

The above Goods can be recommended to the attention of the public.

Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention, if left at the Counting Room of JOHN V. TURGAR.
April 22. North Market Wharf.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!—3 Cases containing general assortment, in prices varying from 6d. to 6s., received by the *Lisbon*, and for sale at the Bible Depository.
July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. E. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three department—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arthmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a thorough instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geogenphy with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.

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

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

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

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

JAMES LUPTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

Begs to inform his friends that he has taken the shop in King street, well known as "*Vernon's Corner*," where they will find a choice and well selected stock of

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS,
SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS,
WHITE MOSELLA, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at and other Establishment in the City.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of HARPE'S *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

J. L. would beg to state, that having had much practice in the above Establishment, and having a thorough knowledge of the practical part of *UNIFORM CUTTING*, he is prepared to execute in a superior style, all orders with which he may be entrusted. Officers wishing *correct measurement* to transmit to their Military Tailors in London, can be accommodated at this place.

Nicholes' Paletots made in the best London style. May 16, 1851.

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

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

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

P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattresses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.
October 3, 1851.

Freehold Property for Sale.

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

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

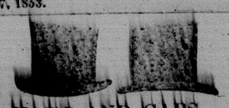
ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

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

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

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

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.



HATS AND CAPS.
FASHIONS FOR 1853.

THE Subscriber having received his Spring Style of blocks, is now prepared to furnish Gentlemen with HATS of a very superior quality and of the latest Fashion at a reasonable price. Parties in want of a good HAT would do well to call at Magee's Hat and Cap Store, a few doors below the St. John Hotel.
April 1. A. MAGEE.

Shawls! Shawls!!
Received per steamer Camelia
SILK, Checked, CASTIMERE DE ECOSSE, Barege, Tissue and Damask Silk SHAWLS; Embroidered Cravassin, Alpaca and Merino ROBES. JAMES SMELLIE.

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,

No. 22 KING STREET, 30th OCTOBER, 1852

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

Winter and Staple Goods,

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

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

Also—on Consignment, for Wholesale—
2 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.

Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

"LOOK SHARP."

you want to Purchase Cheap Goods call at the
Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse,
STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET, FIRST STORE,
"Sign of the Knife and Fork."

WHERE you will find one of the best assorted Stocks of CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS ever imported into this Province, Wholesale and Retail Purchasers would do well to call and examine the Stock before going elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase at this Establishment.

Just received the Spring Supply, by the *Liberia* and *Bellerrigg* from Liverpool, and *Admiral* from Boston—The Stock comprises the following articles; Table, Dessert, and Carving KNIVES, in Ivory and other handles; butcher, bread, and farrier's Knives; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Bladed spring Knives, with various handles; RAZORS; of different makers; SCISSORS of every description; all kinds of BRUSHES and COMBS; tall and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, of various qualities; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottled CRUET STANDS; Tea and Coffee POTS; SPOONS: Alabata SPOONS and Forks; Fluid Lamps; Snuffers and Trays; *Tea Trays* and *Waiters*; Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Cream Jugs; *Pistols*; *Revolvers*; *Guns*; Sugar Bowls; hot water Kettles; Fire Irons and Fenders; *Gun Cups*, Slates, Harps, Carpenters Pencils; Letter Paper; Buttons, shirt Studs; JEWELLERY, *Rings, Pins, Broaches, Watches, Bracelets*, Shawl Pins, Lockets, silver Spoons, Mugs, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses, Cash Boxes; with various other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Terms Cash.

W. B. NICHOLSON.
May 20. *Proprietor.*

AT THE
American Clothing Depot.
South side King Street.

A Fine Assortment of Fancy DOESKINS and Scotch *TWEEDS*, a nice article for Summer wear—which will be made to order lower than at any other Establishment, as they were bought at Auction at one half the Sterling cost—a perfect fit warranted.

June 3. JOHN E. SMITH.

BRANDY.—To arrive ex *James Reddie*, from Glasgow; 200 Cases fine old BRANDY.

In Store—
10 Hhds. Brandy—*Martill's*; 10 Hhds. 25 Qr. Casks ditto—*Different brands*; 30 hhds. GENEVA—*Anchor Brand*; 6 hhds. 4 quar. casks superior SHERRY WINE; 10 cases, 2 dozen each, CHAMPAGNE, (English Importations); 20 hhds SUGAR; 25 brls. New York Mess PORK; 10 casks Paris White; 2 tons London White LEAD; 25 bbls ROMAN CEMENT (English) for sale by

July 1. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

OYSTER SALOON,
WATER STREET,
Two doors South Peters' Wharf.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for best of Good Things of this life.

MUTTON,

AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WINES, LIQUORS,
SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

THE hungry or thirsty have only to call, and make known their wants and they will be administered to, with Rail Road speed.

☞ **Dinners**—*served up at a minutes notice.*

St. John, June, 1853. JAMES KENNY.

New Brunswick Hotel.
Charlotte street, nearly opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses. Good Hostlers are always in attendance.

July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR.

NEW STYLES.

Just received, per "Admiral" and "Eastern City," from New-York and Boston.

A LARGE assortment of Gent's and Youths' Hungarian, Magyar, Cass, Jenny Lind, Cuban, D'Orsay, Elgin, Kossuth and other Hats, comprising all the newest styles—
Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Children's Leghorn, China Pearl and Fancy Trimmed Felt Hats;
Trunks and Valises, various qualities;
Oiled Silk, a beautiful article;
Children's BELTS, very pretty;
Peaks, Braids, Strags, Sweats, Kossuth Feathers, &c.;

On hand—our own manufacture—all kinds of Fashionable HATS and CAPS.

All the above will be disposed of wholesale and retail at the lowest possible rates for each.

Hats and Caps made to order.

☞ The highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
July 8th. 12, North side King-street

ENGLISH HARNESS.—2 Sets superior London made Harness. For sale by

A. A. COUGHLAN,
July 1. No. 5, Prince Wm. street

Miscellany.

LIFE AT THE FIVE POINTS.

THE TWO PENNY MARRIAGE.

'Mr. Pease, we want to to be married.

'Want to be married—what for?'

'Why, you see we don't think it is right for us to be living together this way any longer, and we have been talking over the matter to-day and you see——'

'Yes, yes, I see you have been talking over matters over the bottle, and have come to a sort of drunken conclusion to be married. When you get sober, you will both repent of it probably.'

'No, Sir, we are not very drunk now, not so drunk but what we can think, and we don't think we are doing right—we are not doing so as we were brought up to do by pious parents. We have been reading about the good things you have done for such poor outcasts as we are, and we want you to do something for us.'

'Read? Can you read? Do you read the Bible?'

'Well, not much lately, but we read the newspapers, and sometimes we read something good in them. How can we read the the Bible when we are drunk?'

'Do you think getting married will keep you from getting drunk?'

'Yes, for we are going to take the pledge too, and we shall keep it, depend upon that.'

'Suppose you take the pledge, try that first, and if you can keep it until you wash some of the dirt away, and get some clothes on, then I will marry you.'

'No; that won't do. I shall get to thinking what a poor, dirty, miserable wretch I am, and how I am living with this woman, who is not a bad woman by nature, and then I will drink, and then she will drink—oh, cursed rum!—and what is to prevent us? But if we were married, my wife would say, 'Thomas'—she would not say 'Tom—you dirty brute,' don't be tempted; and who knows but we might be somebody yet—somebody that our own mothers wouldn't be ashamed of.'

Here the woman, who had been silent and rather moody, burst into a flood of tears, crying, 'Mother, I know not whether she is alive or not, and dare not inquire; but if we were married and reformed I would make her happy once more.'

'I could no longer stand the appeal,' said Mr. P., 'and I determined to give them a trial. I have married a good many poor, wretched-looking couples, but none that looked quite so much so as this. The man was hatless and shoeless, without coat or vest, with long hair and beard begrimmed with dirt. He was by trade a bricklayer, and one of the best in the city. She wore the last remains of a silk bonnet, and something that might pass for an old, very old dress, once a rich merino, apparently without any under garmets.'

'And your name is Thomas—Thomas what?'

'Elting, sir. Thomas Elting, a good true name and a true man, that is, shall be, if you marry us.'

'Well, well. I am going to marry you.'

'Are you? There Mag, I told you so.'

'Don't call me Mag. If I am going to be married, I will be called by my right name, the one my mother gave me.'

'Not Mag. Well, I never knew that.'

'Now Thomas, hold your tongue, you talk too much. What is your name?'

Matilda. Must I tell the other? Yes, I will, and I never will disgrace it. I don't think I should ever been as bad if I had kept it. That bad woman who first tempted me to ruin, made me take a false name. It is a bad thing for a girl to give up her name, unless for that of a good husband. Matilda Fraley. Nobody knows me by that name, in this bad city.'

'Very well. Matilda and Thomas, take each by the right hand, and look at me, for I am now going to unite you in the holy bonds of marriage, by God's ordinance. Do you think you are sufficiently sober to comprehend its solemnity?'

'Yes sir.'

'Marriage being one of God's holy ordinances, cannot be kept in sin, misery, filth and drunkenness. Thomas, will you take Matilda to be your lawful, true, only wedded wife?'

'Yes sir.'

'You promise you will live with her, in sickness as well as health, and nourish, protect and comfort her as your true and faithful wife; that you will be to her a true and faithful husband; that you will not get drunk, and will clothe yourself and keep clean.'

'Never mind answering until I get through. You promise to abstain totally from every kind of drink that intoxicates, and treat this woman kindly, affectionately, and love her as a husband should love his wedded wife. Now all this, will you, here before me as the servant of the Most High—in the sight of God in Heaven, most faithfully promise, if I give you this woman to be your wedded wife?'

'Yes, I will.'

'And you, Matilda, on your part, will you promise the same, and be a true wife to this man?'

'I will try, sir.'

'But do you promise all this faithfully?'

'Yes, sir, I will.'

'Now, Thomas,' says the new wife, after I had made out the certificate and given it to her, with an injunction to keep it safely—'now pay Mr. Pease, and let us go home and break the bottle.' Thomas felt first in the right hand pocket, then the left, then back to the right, then he examined the watch-fob.

'Why, where is it?' says she, 'you had two dollars this morning?'

'Yes, I know it, but I have only got two cents this evening. There, Mr. Pease, take them, it is all I have got in the world; what more can I give?'

Sure enough, what could he do more? I took them and prayed over them, that in parting with the last penny, this couple might have parted with a vice, a wicked, foolish practice, which had reduced them to such a degree of poverty and wretchedness, that the master power of rum could scarcely send its victim lower.

So Tom and Mag were transformed into Mr. and Mrs. Elting, and having grown somewhat more sober while in the house, seemed to fully understand their new position, and all the obligations they had taken upon themselves.

For a few days I thought occasionally of this two penny marriage, and then it became absorbed with a thousand other scenes of wretchedness which I have witnessed since I have lived in this centre of city misery. Time wore on and I married many other couple—often those who came in their carriage and left a golden marriage fee—a delicate way of giving to the needy—but among all I had never performed the right for a couple quite so low as that of this two penny fee, and I resolved I never would again. At length, however I had a call for a match to them, which I refused.

'Why do you come to me to be married, my friend?' said I to the man. 'You are both terrible drunkards, I know you are.'

'That is just what we want to get married for, and take the pledge.'

'Take that first.'

'No, we must take all together, nothing else will save us.'

'Will that?'

'It did one of my friends.'

'Well, then, go and bring that friend here; let me see and hear how much it saved him, and then I will make up my mind what to do; if I can do you any good I want to do it.'

'My friend is at work—he has got a good job and several hands working for him, and is making money, and won't quit till night. Shall I come this evening?'

'Yes, I will stay at home and wait for you.

I little expected to see him again, but about 8 o'clock the servant said that a man and his girl, with a *gentleman and lady*, were waiting in the reception room. I told him to ask the gentleman and lady to walk up to the parlor and sit a moment while I sent the candidates for marriage away, being determined never to unite another drunken couple, not dreaming that there was any sympathy between the parties. But they would not come up; they wanted to see that couple married. So I went down and found the squalidly wretched pair in company with a well dressed laboring man, for he wore a fine black coat, silk vest, gold watch chain, clean white shirt and cravat, polished calfskin boots; and his wife was just as neat and tidily dressed as anybody's wife, and her face beamed with intelligence, and the way in which she clung to the arm of her husband, as she seemed to shrink from my sight, told that she was a loving as well as pretty wife.

'This couple,' says the gentleman, 'have come to be married.'

'Yes, I know it, but I have refused. Look at them; do they look like fit subjects for such a holy ordinance? God never intended those who he created in his own image should live in matrimony like this man and woman. I cannot marry them.'

'Cannot! Why not? You married us when we were worse off—more dirty—worse clothed, and more intoxicated.'

The woman shrunk back a little more out of sight. I saw she trembled violently, and put her clean cambric handkerchief up to her eyes.

What could that mean; Married them when worse off? Who were they?

'Have you forgotten us?' said the woman, taking my hand in hers, and dropping on her knees; 'we have not forgotten you, but pray for you every day.'

'If you have forgotten them, you have not forgotten the two penny marriage. No wonder you did not know us. I told Matilda she need not be afraid or ashamed, if you did know her. But I knew you would not know us. How could you? We were in rags and dirt then. Look at us now. All your work, sir. All the blessings of that pledge and that marriage, and that good advice you gave us. Look at this suit of clothes, and her dress—all Matilda's work, every stitch of it. Come and look at our house, as neat as she is. Everything in it to make a comfortable home; and oh sir, there is a cradle in our bed-room. Five hundred dollars already in bank, and I shall add as much more next week when I finish my job. So much for one year of a sober life, and a faithful, honest, good wife. Now this man is as good a workman as I am, only he is bound down with the galling fetters of drunkenness, and living with this woman just as I did. Now he thinks that he can reform as well as me; but he thinks he must take the pledge of the same man, and have his first effort sanctified with the same blessing and, then with a good resolution, and Matilda and me to watch over them, I do believe they will succeed.'

So they did. So may others by the same means. I married them, and as I shook hands with Mr. Elting, at parting, he left two coins in my hand, with the simple remark that there was another two penny marriage fee. I was in hope that it might have been a couple of dollars this time, but I said nothing, and we parted with a mutual God bless you. When I went up stairs I tossed the coins into my wife's lap with the remark, 'two pennies again, my dear.'

'Two pennies! Why, husband, they are eagles—real golden eagles. What a deal of good they will do. What blessings have followed that act.'

'And will follow the present, if the pledge is faithfully kept. Truly, this is a good result of a Two Penny Marriage.''

"I WANT IT NOW."—Was the half uttered soliloquy of a despairing mechanic, on Saturday evening, as his employer told him to call on Monday morning for the six dollars due him. Monday morning! It is all the same to the millionaire. He has abundant credit with the butcher, the the baker, the coal-man, the grocer, in short with every-body. They are all only too happy to trust him. If he wants to take a ride on Sunday with his family, to the High Bridge, the livery stable man is ready to furnish him with a carriage. If he has a fancy for a couple of wood-cocks, the game merchant will send him the nicest and fattest, and wait his own time for payment. Should wife or children want shoes, they can have an unlimited supply on credit. In fact, the millionaire doesn't really need money, everything he or his family may want can be got without money. But with the mechanic, the workman, the case is entirely different. Forced by the exactions of landlord to remove every year farther and farther up town, he has no chance to make acquaintance and establish a credit with the small, cautious German dealers of the avenues.—His butcher sells only for cash—the grocer will not trust—nobody will give a day's credit. Our poor mechanic has been working like a dog for those six dollars; they are worth twice as much to him now—to day—as they will be forty-eight hours hence. He meant to have taken an excursion to Hoboken to morrow, to let the wife and children breathe and rest. But now, your thoughtless, heartless, cruel inoffensive has made them all gloomy and miserable over Sunday, the poor man's precious holiday. He can't like you, go out and borrow what he wants—nobody lends the *poor man* money! and so he must go home with a heavy heart—feed his family, on codfish and potatoes, and come to his work on Monday morning, grumbling and discontented just because you did not give yourself the trouble to be just. Shame on you, oh rich man!

DERRIANA:

HISTORY OF THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.

IN 1688 AND 1689.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, A. A.

Continued.

On the fifth of June, twenty-six bombs played against the city, by which many were killed and wounded. Three houses were destroyed, and stone and made great havoc in the streets. On the same day, Mr. Edmund Stone, in the time of parade, went with leave from the mach to a little well beyond the Bog, when a French officer treacherously came behind him, snatched his sword out of the sash-hard, and wounded him, but not mortally in the side.

The enemy now increased their shells to a great size; some of them were said to weigh two hundred and seventy three pounds, but their fuses being prepared in an efficient manner, a great portion of them fell without bursting and did no damage. Such of them as did burst were very destructive, and the terror of them made the inhabitants leave their houses at night and lie about the walls, where they contracted disease which added to the prevailing mortality. Major Browne and Surgeon Lindsay were killed on the night of the 6th, as also Mr. Henry Jackson, public spirited surgeon of the city. The loss of Mr. Lindsay at this time was much felt, for he had been very useful to the sick and wounded soldier. The bombs supplied only one convenience to counterbalance all the mischief they did; fuel was now growing scarce, and they saved the trouble of ascertaining which of the houses should be pulled down to supply it. One of the shells fell into the house of Captain James Boyd, broke down a side of it, and killed himself. Several officers who were then at dinner in the house escaped the danger, though the shell fell near the table at which they were sitting. Another killed seven, and another three of the men of the garrison.

On the next morning the bombs began again, and out of two mortars thirty shells were discharged, some large and some small, which did great mischief. One of them fell on Major Campbell's house, sunk into the cellar, and struck the heads out of two wine hogsheads, but fortunately did not touch a large quantity of gunpowder which lay near them. Another fell on Captain Gairner's house, breaking all the furniture and glass in it.—Another fell on Capt. Abram's house, and smeared it all over with some syrup which had been stored there; it also broke the Captain's under jaw. Three of them fell on the Market-house, which greatly defaced it, and spoiled the clock.

On the seventh, eleven bombs were shot into the city, with little or no damage to it; and in the meantime the spirits of the garrison were raised by the view of three small ships, the "Greyhound" frigate with two small ketches coming up the river towards Culmore. A boat was launched for the purpose of meeting them, but could not be moved from the shore, because the planks for the oars had been made so near to one another, that the men had not room to row. The ship fired on the castle at Culmore, as soon as they supposed within shot of it, but one of them running aground on being left by the tide, was much endangered by the enemy's cannon. The Irish called upon Derrymen in derision to send down their oarsters to mend her; but she soon righted, and with the others, got out of the range of the fire from the fort. In the life of James the Second, it is observed, that this vessel would have been battered to pieces, but that the gunners at Culmore were more of the best.

The bombs recommenced their work of destruction next day, no less than five and thirty in the city being thrown into the city, killing some persons and wounding many more, by shattering their legs and arms to pieces. One of them fell upon Mr. Moore's house, and drove a stone outwards which killed a man at the [illegible] below the magazine.

On Sunday the ninth there was a pause in the firing on the city; the besiegers [illegible] their commander, not in honour of the Sabbath, which they had never before this time observed as a day [illegible] from their [illegible] of Londonderry, but because it happened to be the patron day of St. Colonel Kill!

On the tenth, the Governor of Enniskillen being heard of the dreadful state of the Protestants in Londonderry, who, it was generally thought, would be obliged to surrender if not relieved in a very few days, marched with two thousand of his men on his way towards that city, and came that night to Trillick. The next morning he proceeded towards Omagh, and on the way received a false information of that place having been abandoned by its garrison. Deceived by this news, some of those who travelled with the Enniskilleners, but were not under any command, went on before the main body, in hope of getting the plunder of the town before the soldiers got into it. Such was their incautious haste that they went near a mile before the foremost, and the rear, came up, that when they got to this three miles of Omagh they were surprised by a party of the Irish who lay in ambuscade in a valley, and came upon them unawares. They all, however escaped with the exception of Mr. Rowland Poatry, a man in good esteem among all who knew him. After discharging his pistol at the enemy, he was in the act of wheeling round and retreating, when his horse fell with him to the ground, and before he could recover the saddle again, they came up to him, took him prisoner, and after bringing him a great way nearer to Omagh, cruelly murdered him. In this way indeed did they usually deal with all the prisoners who surrendered to them on promise of quarter. In the meantime the Governor of Enniskillen, with his party, marched within a mile and a half of Omagh.

On the next day he possessed himself of the whole town except the fort, which he invested; his men being good marksmen, as the Protestants generally were, placed themselves in the houses about it, and fired with such precision upon the besieged that not a man of them came in view after one of them had been killed and others wounded. In a few hours, however, an express arrived from Enniskillen, followed by several other hasty communications, informing the Governor and officers with him, that Colonel Sarsfield, with five or six thousand men, had advanced to Ballyshannon and laid siege to it, and that at the same time Colonel Sutherland had appeared with another army before Belturbet. Each of these places being in different directions, twenty miles distant from Enniskillen, the danger of an attack from these armies appeared imminent, and a consultation was held, when it was resolved that it was their most immediate duty to return to the protection of their town, that to proceed according to their previous purpose to the relief of another.—Some of the officers would have the town of Omagh burned, it being a great shelter and convenience to the Irish army on their marches through the country; but as it belonged to Captain Mervyn, a steady Protestant, it was saved for his sake; and on the next day the whole party returned to Enniskillen.

On the eleventh, two of the enemy's mortars threw no less than twenty-eight shells into the city of Londonderry. At six o'clock in the evening of this day a fleet appeared in Lough Foyle, which came up to the Three Trees, about an hour before midnight. A flattering communication was made to the besieged this evening by one Dobin, who came from the enemy's camp, and told them that the Irish army, alarmed at the approach of the English fleet with troops on board, had resolved to decamp the next night. This information, however, soon proved to have been premature. The mortality in the city, from various causes, became at this time very great, and from the commencement of the siege to this time, there were buried in it every month in the Irish camp, as stated, was scarcely less in proportion to the number of people which it contained, for the [illegible]

unusually cold and wet and a dry bed for the sick or wounded was a luxury enjoyed by very few.

On the fourteenth the shells continued to fall in the city, but without doing any great mischief.

The Enniskilleners received intelligence on the fifteenth of this month, that Colonel Sutherland's force at Belturbet was daily increasing, as the Irish were flocking to him from all parts of the country, and that it was his intention to advance in a short time into the county of Fermanagh. Resolved to anticipate their attack, the Governor of Enniskillen ordered Colonel Loyd to take the field with the greatest strength of foot and horse which he could collect, and to march against Sutherland. In two days afterwards, Lloyd, with his little army, which Irish rumors had again swelled to the imaginary number of fifteen thousand, came to Maguire's bridge, half way between Enniskillen and Belturbet, from which a spy fled on his approach and informed Sutherland that all the forces of the Enniskilleners were in full march to attack him. This officer had with him at Belturbet only two regiments of foot, a regiment of dragoons, and a few troops of horse. He had brought with him from Dublin spare arms for two regiments of new raised men that were every day coming to him, and he had provided some pieces of cannon and a great store of biscuit, wheat, flour, meal and other provisions for his army, intending to besiege Enniskillen. When the news of the approach of Lloyd was conveyed to him, he gave credit to the exaggerated account of the number of his opponents, and no longer considered it safe to remain in Belturbet. There was no place of strength there but the Church and the Grave-yard about it, the latter of which was but weakly fortified, and not large enough to contain the men he had with him. He therefore retreated towards Monaghan, intending, if pursued, to get under the shelter of the fort at Charlemont, and left a detachment of eighty dragoons, with about two hundred foot, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Scott, and some other officers, to defend themselves against the Enniskilleners in Belturbet. The next day happening to be remarkably wet, Lloyd's army could not march from their quarters, and so the retreat of Sutherland was effected without a pursuit but on the succeeding day, which proved fair, the Enniskilleners appeared before Belturbet. Colonel Lloyd advancing at the head of his men against the town, ordered Captain Robert Vaughan and Captain Hugh Galbraith with their troops of dragoons, on their forlorn hope. Within two miles of that town they were fired upon by a troop of dragoons, upon which they alighted from their horses and lined the ditches upon both sides of the road, which unusual manoeuvre, together with the appearance of the main body of their army coming up at the moment, caused the Irish dragoons to retreat to Belturbet, where, with the rest of their party, they posted in and about the Church, and in the Archbishop of Dublin's house adjoining to it, and commanding them so from a range of windows in an upper story, that it appeared to be almost impossible for the assailants to stand within the range of their fire. But after two hours skirmishing, in which they proved themselves, as usual, but in inferent marksmen; and lost some of their numbers, they held out a white-flag for a treaty, and surrendered upon conditions that their lives should be spared, but that the common soldiers should be stripped of their red coats which was accordingly done. The officers were not included in this ignominious stipulation, and had all their money, under ten pounds each, left to them. The prisoners amounted in number to three hundred, including Colonel Scott, and thirteen other officers. Two hundred of the meanest of these prisoners were discharged next morning, the victors being unwilling to take the trouble of maintaining them, and the rest, with their officers, were brought to Enniskillen, together with about seven hundred musquets, a barrel and an half of gunpowder, eighty dragoon horses, with all the accoutrements belonging to them, about twenty horse-loads of biscuit, above fifty barrels of flour, one hundred barrels of wheat, some malt and other provisions, and as many red-coats as served two companies of men, who were in great want of such clothing. All this valuable plunder, except the horses, was conveyed by boats over Lough Erne to Enniskillen, where it was very acceptable, particularly the gunpowder, which was as much as the garrison had at that time remaining in their stores. This dispersion of an hostile force, with the seasonable supply of necessaries, was achieved without the loss of a man! The biscuit and flour yielded the garrison a supply of food which lasted till their harvest afforded them a new supply, and the arms were almost as necessary to the new raised companies, as the clothing had been.

Matters, however, wore a different aspect in Londonderry at this time, where a want of provisions began to be severely felt; it was in vain that the precaution had been taken of salting and barrelling the flesh of the horses killed in the second engagement at the Wind-mill hill, and that the garrison had for a considerable time before been put upon a short allowance of provisions; famine now stared them in the face, and many of them began to die of hunger. They were now reduced to such straits, that when they could find a horse grazing near the Wind-mill, they would kill and eat him; and when they saw the fleet this day (the thirtieth) remain below Culmore, without an attempt to come up, it cast a cold damp on their too confident hopes. This fleet was under the command of Major-General Kirk, a man not likely to go much out of his way for the purpose of diminishing the sum of human misery. It consisted of thirty sail, with a reinforcement of five thousand men, and a supply of provisions. The besieged made the usual demonstrations of joy on the appearance of relief, but they were not returned. The works erected on each side of the river deterred Kirk from endeavouring to bring the fleet to its destination. Signals of distress were in vain made from the steeple. Kirk, on seeing the enemy draw their cannon to the water side, sailed out of the mouth of the harbour, and left the men of Derry in despair. The consternation of the besieging army on the appearance of this fleet, formed a strong contrast with the feelings which prevailed among the besieged. The Irish were observed, on the first appearance of the fleet, to be in great agitation, pulling down their tents, changing their red coats for other clothing, and many of them actually running away; but their terror subsided when they saw Kirk, disregarding the advantage of wind and tide, sail out of the river and withdraw the terrific vision from their sight. The boom, which was afterwards thrown across the river, had not at this time been completed, and had this unfeeling man remained, even where he was for the night, the enemy's camp would, in all probability, have been deserted before morning, and six weeks of intense suffering might have been saved the defenders of the city.

He did not, however, abandon his purpose; he turned round with his fleet into Lough Swilly, and fortified the island of Inch, which was well situated for holding a correspondence both with Derry and Enniskillen. Immediately after the disappearance of Kirk's fleet the Irish began to make a boom across the river from Charles-fort to Brook-hall, which was directly opposite to it. The first boom was made of oaken beams, bound together with iron chains and strong cables fixed about them. They were employed for an entire week in drawing timber and other materials, but when they thought they had their work completed it was found as useless as Robinson Crusoe's dry-land boat, for although it was near enough the water to be launched, it would not float, and was soon broken by the spring tides. After this they made another of lighter material, which appeared to answer their purpose much better, till it was tried by the Mountain of Derry. It was fastened at one end through the arch in the bridge at the other by a huge piece of timber, the larger end of which was sunk in the ground, and fortified by heavy stone work. The account of this Boom, brought into the city by prisoners, with the usual exaggerations, created great alarm and uneasiness there; hope was rapidly disappearing, while abortive efforts were incessantly made by signs from the steeple to the ships, and back from them again, to communicate or acquire intelligence of what was to be expected at this trying crisis.

On Sunday the sixteenth, the bells of the cathedral rung a peal of joy on the discovery of twenty sail of ships in the direction of Colerraine. Three rounds of cannon were fired from the walls, and answered from the vessels at sea. At the same time Governor Walker very prudently proposed to the garrison to accept a ransom of five hundred for the wounded and worthless body of Colonel Talbot, commonly called Wicked Will Talbot. A council as held to decide on this offer, in the bed-chamber of Governor Baker, who had taken his last sickness at this time, but the garrison had such a rooted hatred to Tyrconnel, that they used most violent threats against any one who should attempt to liberate his relative on any terms, and burned the bier which had been sent for the dying man, Baker's utmost efforts were scarcely able to restrain their fury on this occasion, and they treated Walker not only with disrespect, but menaces. They afterwards made no opposition to an offer made by the Governors to release this prisoner on condition that the enemy would permit a man to go to the ships with a message from them, and be allowed to return to the city, but this, which might probably have been accomplished for one half of the sum which had been offered as a ransom for Talbot, was refused. Talbot's death, in a short time, proved that Walker's advice ought to have been taken.

On the morning after the refusal of the ransom for this prisoner, the rabble of the garrison, whose indiscretion seemed to increase as their dangers multiplied, assuming the government of the city, in a freak, put Lord Netterville, Sir Garret Aylmer, Mr. Newcomen, John Buchanan, Bryan M'Laughlin, and all the prisoners except Talbot, into Newgate. They then went about the city, taking meal and whatever they could get, without respect to persons or property. In the evening of the same day this capricious mob released Sir Garret Aylmer and Mr. Newcomen; and the others on the following day.

About this time, fever, dysentery, and other diseases became very general, and a great mortality existed among the garrison and inhabitants of the city: in one day no less than fifteen commissioned officers died.

Famine now approaching, Alex. Watson, Captain of the gunnets, who, for the most part had houses in the city, was ordered with his men to make a diligent search for provisions, which they did with good effect, for digging up cellars and other places, they found a very considerable quantity of meal and other articles of food which had been buried by persons who had died or left the city. Many also, who had secret stores, came voluntarily with their stock of provisions to the public receptacle for them, by which means the garrison was furnished with bread nearly to the end of the siege, though the allowance was little. On the fifteenth of this month the allowance to each company, consisting of sixty men, was half a barrel of barley, and sixty pounds of meal.

The besieged now sent many a longing look towards the ships; and building an eight oared boat, sent it out well manned to attempt a passage down the harbor, with an account of their miserable state. The adventurers went off with the prayers and blessings of the anxious multitude, but finding it impossible to proceed on their destination through the shower of balls fired at them from each side of the water, they returned to their disappointed friends.

The iron bullets hitherto used by the defenders of the city, being now almost spent, the want of them was first supplied by leaden bullets, in the heart of each of which were pieces of burned brick, and in a little time several balls were made of rounded stones.

On the eighteenth of June, James being in severe want of money, began to issue vast quantities of coin, made current by a proclamation at a rate utterly disproportioned to its intrinsic value. The metal of which it was made was the very worst kind of brass; old guns, and the refuse of the basest metals, were melted down to make it. The brazier's shops were first ransacked, and then the kitchens of the metropolis were pilleged of their brass pots, skillets, and boilers. All the brass that could be collected in the houses was brought to the Mint, and scarcely a single tapper was left upon a hall door in Dublin. The workmen rated this metal at three or four pence a pound, and when it was coined, three or four pence were metamorphosed into three pounds. In this way all the government payments were made, and the Protestants were compelled to take it in exchange for their goods, while they were obliged to make all their payments in gold or silver, by which they were defrauded of about sixty thousand pounds a month from this time to the victory at the Boyne. None of the brass money, however, was imposed upon the men of Londonderry and Enniskillen; the metal they received from their enemies, they repaid with interest in the same coin.

On the eighteenth day of this month, the Marechal-General Conrad De Rosen arrived at the Irish camp, with a reinforcement of fifteen hundred men. He expressed his utter contempt for the city as soon as he looked at it, declared he could make his men bring it to him stone by stone, and impiously swore by the belly of God, that he would demolish it and bury its defenders in the ruins. But this vapouring had as little weight here as this vain Frenchman's promises, of which he was remarkably profuse, and the first order issued after this accession of strength to the enemy, was, that no MAN, ON PAIN OF DEATH, SHOULD SPEAK OF SURRENDERING THE CITY!

Governor Baker grew so very ill at this time that he found it necessary to depute Colonel Mitchelburn to be joint Governor with the Rev. Geo. Walker, during his sickness, that when one commanded in sallies, the other might take care of the city, and if one should fail, the place might not be left without a Governor, and put to the hazard of being divided by an election. During the evening of the eighteenth, the mob of the city pulled down the remainder of the market-house, carrying off the timber for fuel, which had become scarce at this time; and during the night, Colonel Murray, with Captains Noble, Dunbar, and Holmes, with two Lieutenants, one Wrake, and Alexander Poke, a gunner, went up the river in the new boat, on pretence of plundering the fish-houses on the Island, but with the real design to land two messengers in a wood four miles from the city, to go to Enniskillen with an account of their distressed situation. When they had got some little distance towards their destination, the enemy fired on them from both sides of the shore, and when they arrived at Donnelong wood, where they intended to land the messengers, the boys were so terrified that they would not venture ashore, and the design was frustrated. The morning in the mean time began to dawn, when Murray and his party discovered two large boats behind them, manned with dragoons, advancing to cut off their retreat. A sharp conflict ensued, and after the ammunition on both sides was spent, one of the boats attempting to board the Derry-men, "caught a tarter," as Mackenzie expresses it, for those whom they would have thus overpowered, rushed into their assailant's vessel, beat some of the crew into the water, killed three or four others, with two of their Lieutenants, upon which the remainder threw down their arms and begged for quarter. Thirteen prisoners were taken in this boat. The enemy in the other, seeing the fate of their companions, retreated with all the haste they could, while the victors carried their prisoners and some small plunder to the city. The enemy fired upon them from both sides of the river as they passed down, and yet such was the inaccuracy with which they and the dragoons in the boats levelled their pieces, that no other injury was done than the infliction of a slight contusion on Colonel Murray's head, and the wounding of one man. Encouraged by this success, the party in the Derry-boat, after landing their prisoners near the city, and delivering them to the guards, returned to attack a detachment of the Irish in Tanneymore, who were at this time drawing off one of their cannon, but they fled on the approach of the boat, leaving the gun behind them, and were followed nearly to the top of the hill, when the pursuers perceiving a strong party advancing to intercept them, turned back, and with difficulty got into their boat. This day a regiment of the Irish horse came from Muff and drew up in a body near Rossdony. Three pieces of cannon were fired at them from the bulwark above Ferrygate, which were supposed to have done some execution, and caused them to retreat by the road which they came. *To be Continued.*

The Chronicle.

Saint John, September 30, 1853.

THE bombastic vanity so frequently displayed by our American neighbours, is amusing enough; and did it merely excite them to self-laudation and egotism, it would only serve as matter of merriment for the lookers-on. But unfortunately, this inordinate vanity is sometimes coupled with mischievous assumption, and induces them, nationally or individually, to play very dangerous pranks, unjustifiable on their part, and annoying or even injurious to the objects of them. Let but the American people, or an American citizen, imagine that they *can* do a thing, or that it will be to their benefit to do it, and they forthwith set about it, with very little regard to the principle of *meum et tuum*, to the rights of nations or of individuals, or to any abstract question of morality or policy. The sympathisers in the Canadian Rebellion of 1838, the piratical invaders of Cuba, the plunderers of our Provincial fisheries, and various other such specimens, might be cited in support of our position. One of the latest freaks of American assumption was of a very remarkable nature, and strikingly illustrates this republican mode of rash demonstration, wholly regardless of public policy or national rights; while the manner in which the reckless daring of an individual has been glorified and exulted in by a large portion of the American press and people, plainly evinces the deficiency in moral and political rectitude, which characterises the masses in the great republic. When the Austrian authorities captured Koszta in Asia Minor, they acted under the impression, that that individual, being an Austrian subject, was amenable to the laws and authorities of his country. Whether they acted rightly or not, in seizing him on Turkish territory, was a question wholly between the Ottoman and Austrian Governments; and if the latter had wrongfully violated the territory of the former, it was to the Porte alone that she was answerable. Whether M. Koszta were or were not guilty of treason or other offences against Austria, was a question solely affecting him and his own country; but if charged with any such offence, he was amenable to the laws of his country, and could be tried by no other authority. In either case, neither the American nor any other foreign Government had any right to interfere between the Austrian authorities and the Austrian subject. Nothing could have given them such a right, but a direct request from the *Turkish* powers, to assist in preventing a *violation of Turkish territory*. When, therefore, Captain Ingraham so quixotically interposed an American man-of-war in the dispute, and threatened the Austrian vessel with violence, he rashly violated the laws of nations, and mixed his own Government up in a quarrel in which she had no concern. The mere fact of Koszta having for a short time *resided* in the United States, as a refugee from his own country, or of his having an American passport in his possession, could not constitute him an American citizen, nor deprive him of his original nationality or allegiance. Whenever he returned within the jurisdiction of his own country, he became amenable to its laws; and although his seizure in another foreign state could not be justified, it was not the American Government or people that had any right to interfere.

To become an American Citizen, and thereby to become entitled to the protection and assistance of the American Government, in other parts of the world, the individual must undergo a certain legal process of naturalization; and without such naturalization, no such relation of citizenship exists between the individual and the Government of the United States. M. Koszta was not so naturalized, and was therefore not an American citizen. It is not, therefore, surprising, that the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Powers have, as it is generally rumoured, unitedly protested against the unjustifiable conduct of Captain Ingraham; nor would it be at all remarkable if, as is also positively asserted, England and France have declared their acquiescence in such protest.

European Governments do not allow the doctrine of a repudiation of allegiance: the Constitutions of European countries generally insist on the permanence of that allegiance, and will always assert it whenever circumstances require it. Although, we believe, that some European Governments will allow actual *naturalization* in the United States to change the nationality of an individual; yet none of them will recognize any such change by any shorter or inferior agency; and the invariable doctrine of Great Britain is "once a subject, always a subject." England will never relinquish the allegiance of one of her natural born subjects, nor recognise the right of any nation to deprive her of their original nationality. The laws and institutions of the United States, however powerfully influential in other respects, cannot abrogate or alter the venerable laws and constitutions of other countries, which existed ages and centuries before her nationality came into being; and it is therefore by no means surprising, that the old nations of Europe combine in protesting against a violation of their constitutional rights, and of the general law of nations. The American journals vapour and fume very amusingly on the subject of this very natural protest; but they may be assured that their hero has in his fiery rashness made a mistake, which all their glorification cannot justify.

THE "TROPICAL TIMES."—We have been furnished by Captain Churchill, of the Barque *Elizabeth*, with several copies of the *Tropical Times*, and some threatening handbills, which were printed on board that vessel during a voyage from Bristol to Australia, with passengers. Besides original correspondence, it contains several advertisements,—French Teaching, Steward's Private Stores, Fashionable Hair Cutting, &c. This, we believe, is the first attempt yet made to print a periodical on board a merchant vessel, and must have contributed greatly to amuse the passengers, and wile away the time during so long a voyage. The printing press was made on board the vessel.

☞ The ship *Recovery* arrived at Shediac harbor on Tuesday last, with materials for the European and North American Railroad. This makes the third vessel which has arrived there similarly laden.—A large number of men are employed on that portion of the line between Shediac and the Bend, grubbing and grading for the sleepers.

CONVERSIONS FROM PRESBYTERIANISM.—We learn from the *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal* for August, that at St. Mary's Church, Glasgow, on the 28th July last, where the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway held an Ordination, "At the conclusion of morning prayer, the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, presented for *Confirmation* (the Rev.) Ebenezer Renny, M.A., a recent convert from Presbyterianism, who has for *thirty years* served as a Minister of that denomination. As Mr. Renny could not conscientiously adhere any longer to the doctrines set forth in the 'Confession of Faith,' nor act as a minister in the body, he resigned his connexion with it to Mr. Dimmer, the Presbytery Clerk of Lanrigg. Mr. Renny is spoken of in terms of high commendation by all who know him."

The same journal also informs us, that on Saturday the 31st July, the Right Rev. the Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane, administered the rite of Confirmation in St. Peter's Church, Kirkcaldy, to 22 candidates, *of whom ten had been Presbyterians.*

A strong easterly gale has been blowing in this vicinity since Wednesday night, with rain. The Steamer *Admiral* was detained, in consequence, at Eastport, and the *Maid of Erin*, for Windsor, was obliged to put back. A number of fences have been blown down, and slates, bricks, &c. from the tops of houses, were flying plentifully about the streets yesterday—fortunately without inflicting personal injury. Several vessels in the Harbour dragged their anchors, running foul of each other, with slight damage; and we learn that the large ship-house, lately erected by the Messrs. Wright at Courtenay Bay, was blown down. The gale is now moderating, and the rain appears to have ceased, with a prospect of clearing up.

On Friday night last, Mr. Thos. W. Rainsford, the young gentleman who was so severely injured by the accident at the ball-room on the 14th, departed this life, after nine days of lingering misery. We are informed, that the concussion of the brain was so violent, that the unfortunate young man never spoke from the moment of the accident to that of his death. We believe that an inquest was held on the remains on Saturday, and a verdict of *Accidental Death* returned; but as no particulars have been communicated to the public press, we mention this merely as a rumor. The body of the lamented deceased was conveyed to Fredericton, by steamer, on Saturday night last, for interment in the family burial place at Kingsclear.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be published weekly in this City, commencing on Wednesday, 7th December next. It is to be entitled *The Saint John Free Press*, edited by Mr. James Porter, and printed by Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan. Price 12s. 6d. per annum.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock last night, as two of the crew belonging to the ship *Elizabeth*, lying at Rankin's wharf, were going on board that vessel, one of them, named William Knight, fell between the vessel and the wharf, and was unfortunately drowned. His body was recovered this morning.—Deceased was a native of Bristol, England, and was a young man of steady habits and attentive to his duties. He had performed a circuit round the world in the above vessel, and unfortunately met with a sudden death, when he was anticipating rest and safety on shore.

☞ The editor of the St. Andrews *Standard* is informed, that we stated not a word respecting the *Montreal and Portland* railroad; but we *did* speak of the St. Andrews and Quebec line. And again we reiterate our belief, that the construction of the European and N. A. line will be the means of pushing, at an earlier period, the Saint Andrews road to Quebec, than that event would be otherwise likely to happen.—Can you understand that, Mr. Standard? It is to be hoped you can, for really it is too bad to be compelled to write articles for your edification, and be obliged afterwards to furnish you with eyes to see, and brains to comprehend plain English!

Your former statement is *not* "strictly true," as your extracts from the *Reporter* plainly inform you.

SHIP BUILDING AT BATH.—Twelve ships are at present on the stocks at Bath, (State of Maine,) the total tonnage of which is 14,000. These are all near being completed; and it is stated that 15 others are to be constructed in the course of next winter, to be ready for spring operations.

LORD STIRLING.—The Liverpool Mercury, on copying an article from the N. Y. Herald, intimating that if the claims of Lord Stirling to the Nova Scotia Fishery ground, should not be recognized by the British government, a war might be the consequence, says:

"The New York Herald is a very gullible and bellicose journal. One would fancy before a man could transfer a right, he should possess it; but perhaps this is not necessary when there is a very eager desire to possess a thing. The fact, is however, that there is no such person as Lord Stirling in the British peerage. There may be an individual who claims that title; but even though he could legally establish his claim, he might as well assert a right to the waste lands and fisheries of the moon, as to those of Canda, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island. There are insurmountable facts which would bar such a claim even by an undoubted lineal descendant of the first Earl of Stirling."

☞ Colonial party politics are remarkable for the factiousness and violence of politicians, the prevalence of demagogueism, the roughness and even brutality of the newspapers, the practice in carrying on public differences, of making war to the knife, and always striking at the heart. When colonists differ on such a point, for example, as the amount of a proposed import duty, or the direction of a road, both sides treat the question as if it was one of life and death; and instead of compromising their difference, or giving a quiet victory to the preponderating weight of votes or influence, they instantly set about tearing each other to pieces with tongue and pen, after the manner of the late Daniel O'Connel. A colonist who meddles with public matters should have a skin of impenetrable thickness.

Numerous invitations to the Jackson & Betts dinner have been issued; and the Committee are making extraordinary preparations to produce an entertainment which will tell at a distance. The dinner is to be furnished under the superintendence of the Committee, by Mr. Lamb, the Music Hall Restaurateur; and the most costly wines have been provided—luscious champagne, golden sherry, crusty port, and kroutily claret.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

LONGEVITY.—Of the crew of the ship Union Capt. Grafton Gardiner, which sailed on a whaling cruise from Nantucket on the 10th of August, in the year 1793, sixty years ago, the following persons are known to be living:—Stephen West, now of this city, John G. Fitch of East Vassalboro', Me., Barzillai Coffin of Nantucket, William Sherman of Baltimore, and Hezekiah Pinkham of Nantucket. The four veterans last named recently met at Nantucket, and doubtless fought their battles over again, raising their canes to show how wounds were won. Each of the gentlemen named was before the mast, and each of them subsequently rose to be a successful commander, passing a long life in virtue and industry, and attaining, with a green old age, the good wishes and respect of the community.

It may be noticed as exhibiting the "difference 'twixt now and then," that the Union was absent upon her cruise for ten months, during which time she did not once anchor, nor see land until she sighted Cape Augustine upon her return with a full cargo of 1280 barrels of oil.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

☞ For the quarter ending Aug. 31, the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad earned $16,033 81, an increase of $6764 18 over the same period in 1852. The whole bonded debt of this company is $1,0 ,000.

JUBILEE FUND.—To this Fund the following additions have been lately received:—

From Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Newcastle,	
The collection made by his Church at Red Bank,	£1 5 0
From Rev. A. Donald of Norton, Collections made at Salt Springs and English Settlement, King's County,	1 6 2
From Rev. G. M. Armstrong, of this city, Contributions collected by Miss Cecelia Kinnear, from her young friends,	1 10 0
And by Miss Emma Robillard, from her young friends,	1 0 0

☞ The attention, of the Friends of the Bible Society is called to the JUBILEE ADVERTISEMENT, in another column.

ANOTHER RAILROAD COLLISION.—The up morning train on the New York Central Railroad, was run into at the depot in Oneida, on Friday morning, by a freight train. The passenger cars were smashed and several badly injured; one man, named Buckly Thecher, of Medway, Ohio, was instantly killed; Patrick Wall, of Manchester, Vt., had both his thighs broken, and his brother was severely injured, John Vauhan, of Syracuse, had both thighs fractured; Edward Jowett, of New Haven, was badly hurt. The express train is said to have been behind time.

☞ The wheat production of Ohio is estimated to average 25,000,000 per annum, of which 13,-000,000 are surplus. It is said they only about one-fifth of the land in the State is under cultivation. While some of the premium crops exceed 50 bushels to the acre, the average yield of the State will not exceed 16 bushels.

The Montreal *True Witness* says:—Arrests for Ribbonism have been very frequent of late in Ireland. A man named Garrett Farrell, lately convicted, has turned informer, and through him it is said, the government authorities are in full possession of all the secrets of the society, which they are determined to suppress. Every Catholic, and every friend of Ireland, will rejoice to hear of the total breaking up of these secret, and therefore anti-Catholic associations.

Capt. Hutchins, of the Cunard screw steamer *Andes*, which arrived at New York from Liverpool, was so badly injured during a gale on the 10th inst., that he died on the 17th and was buried at sea. Mr. Maxwell, second mate of the ship, was lost overboard in the gale.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The Oil and Candle factory of Johnson, Sanford & Co., in Gold street, Brooklyn, was burnt on the 21st instant, with all the stock and fixtures. Loss estimated at from $130,000 to 150,000. Insured for $90,000 in New York offices. Curtis & Mitchell's Oil factory nearly opposite, was somewhat damaged and three wooden dwelling houses were also burnt.

☞ Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe arrived at New York on Sunday last in the Steamer Arctic from Liverpool.

A MAMMOTH ENTERPRISE.—The books of the New York and Pacific Railroad were opened at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York city, on Thursday last. Page, Bacon & Co., of St. Louis, and Erastus Corning, of Albany, have each subscribed $100,000. Others follow rapidly in smaller subscriptions, and the project meets with general favor among the influential and wealthy citizens of New York and other States through which road is to pass. The entire cost is estimated at $64,500,000! The Company have a charter from the Legislature of New York. This is truly a mammoth enterprise. The route which they favor is the one pointed out and preferred by Senator Rusk of Texas, who in connection with Mr. Clark and the late Gov. Paine of Vermont, has been engaged in surveying the line from the boundry of Louisiana to El Paso on the Rio Grande. The surveys have already shown a perfectly practicable line from St. Louis southwest through Missouri and Arkansas to Marshall near the northern boundary of Texas, where a railroad direct from New Orleans is to intersect and unite with it. From this place to Elpass the distance is 800 miles, and from thence 800 miles more to the fine port of San Diego on the Pacific. The Missouri part of this line has already been commenced under good auspices, and the state has secured a large donation of lands from the Congress in aid of its construction. Four millions of acres have also been granted to Arkansas which can be applied to that part of the line which is to traverse that State. Texas, still more lavish of her public domain, has granted 30,000 acres per mile to various railroad companies who have expressed their entire willingness to fall into line and make common cause with the New York company in constructing the line from Marshall to El Paso. From El Paso westward some help will be required from the national government.

PERCUSSION CAPS SUPERSEDED.—A new composition has lately been invented by Messrs. Winkwartier & Gersheim, of Vienna for the purpose of superseding the ordinary percussion caps, and, in many instances, the gunpowder charge also. The most prominent features of these gun primers, as the composition is called, are the absence of a metallic coat or cover, and their uniform explosive power, the materials being of such a nature that, after a detonation, no residue whatever is left behind. The materials which form the new composition are fulminating mercury, chlorate of potash, and sulphide of antimony, the dangerous properties of which ingredients are diminished by the application of collodion, which is used as a cement, and it is the ingenious employment of this substance which constitutes the chief peculiarity of the invention.—*Scientific American.*

☞ We have no account of the steamer being at Halifax up to the time of our going to press. The wires are down between here and Halifax, and also to Fredericton; the gale of yesterday, probably, having prostrated some of the posts.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

was introduced in the year 1828, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all reasonable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

[From the Boston Evening Traveller.]

It is perhaps but an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us most favourably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months continuance, by the use of this Balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintances who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted.

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold wholesale and retail by S. W. FOWLE, Boston.

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

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

CITY CUSTOM.

JAMES GARRETT & CO., would call the attention of their City Customers to a lot of French Satins and Silk Vestings, superior to anything of that description of goods heretofore offered for sale in this market. They will be made to measure at from 30s. to 35s.

☞ *Holloway's Ointment and Pills again Successful in the Cure of a Bad Leg.*—Extract of a letter from Mr. Brotherton, of Stangrat, near Beckle, January 15th, 1853.—"To professor Holloway.—Sir—After my wife's confinement in 1848, she caught a severe cold, which settled in her right leg and foot, causing it to swell to an alarming size, ultimately forming into about twenty wounds, or ulcers, presenting a more fearful appearance. The pain she endured was almost insupportable, and the treatment of her medical attendants did no good whatever. She therefore resolved to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and I am happy to say they have effected a perfect cure."

☞ DAGUERREAN LICENTIATE.—The Public are invited to an inspection of Mr. Nelson's specimens at his rooms, Prince Wm. street, near the Custom House.

Married.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of the Parish of Trinity, Mr. John Chapman, of the Parish of St. Martins, to Miss Jane Black, second daughter of Mr. William Black, of the same place.

On the 22 inst., by the Rev. A. M'Leod Stavely, Mr. Andrew Russell, to Anna, daughter of Mr. Andrew Stewart, all of this City.

On the 24th inst., by W. W. Eaton, Mr. John Mercer, and Miss Maria Wesley Dodge, both of this City.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Carleton Cottle, of Gagetown to Miss Elizbeth Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. David Belding, of the Parish of Lancaster.

At Kingston, (K. C.) on the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. E. Scovil, Mr. Robert Pierce, Merchant, Fredericton, to Miss Fanny L., daughter of John Brittain, Esq.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Nesbet, Mr. Joseph Burt, of Fredericton, to Miss Mary Wathen, of Richibucto.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. P. Churchill, Mr. Samuel Nixon, of Wisconsin, (U. S.) to Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Macklin, of St. Mary's.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stirling, Mr. Henry Hanson, to Miss Lavinia Brewer, both of Douglas.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. I. D. Caswell, Mr. Robert A. Reed, of Fredericton, to Miss Catherine Louisa Mitchell, of Lincoln.

On the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph D. Kilberry, of Carleton, (City St. John) to Miss Elizabeth Carson, of Fredericton.

Died.

On Tuesday morning Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Turnbull, and fourth daughter of Mr. John Moore, aged 21 years.

On Tuesday, Susan Forbes, aged seven months, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Hanford.

On Sunday last, Samuel Green Barr, infant son of Mr. Henry Leavitt, aged eleven months and twelve days.

On Friday, William Drake, second son of Capt. John Lawrence, after a short and severe illness, aged ten years.

At the residence of Mrs. Doherty, Dorchester street, James McGowan, aged 2 years, eldest son of Dennis McGowan, Esq., M. D., of Boston.

On Friday afternoon, after a short illness, Madeline Ann, eldest child of Hugh Chisholm, aged four years and two months.

On Saturday morning, at the residence of Mrs. Charles J. Peters, in this City, Mr. Thomas Rainsford, aged 21 years, second son of H. B. Rainsford, Esq., County of York.

On Monday morning Edmund M., aged 13 months, youngest son of M. John Hennebery, Indian Town.

On Tuesday, Honora, aged 7 months, youngest daughter of Mr. Cornelius Doherty.

This morning, John Nimick, aged 2 years and 2 months, son of Mr. John M'Alee. Funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Friday morning, Sarah Jane, only daughter of James and Mary M'Gill, aged 1 year.

At Lakefield, yesterday morning, after a short illness, Lieut. Colonel Caleb Wetmore, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral will take place to-morrow, Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

At Fredericton, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Charity Edgar, in the 28th year of her age, deeply lamented by all who knew her.

On the 19th inst., deeply regretted by her acquaintances, Jane, wife of Mr. Pugh, of Douglas, York County, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 24th of August, at the residence of J. DeW. Spurr, Birkenhead, England, Kate, eldest daughter of the late Israel Allison, Esq., of Halifax.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Schr. Wm. Wallace, Hull, Alexandria, 14—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Linnet Holder, Alexandria, 21—Eastabrooks & Ring, wheat.

Belle of Indian Town, Graham, Eastport, Henry Walsh, wine and clocks.

Saturday—Brigt. Oliver Frost, Smith, Boston,—G. Eaton, ballast.

Schr.—Hero, Knight, Boston, G. Eaton, do.

Steamer Eastern City, Winchester, Boston,—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers, &c.

Sunday—Ship Lampedo, Cronk, Liverpool, 32—G. Thomas, general cargo.

Brigt. Kendall, Catherine, New York, 9—T. McHenry, assorted cargo

P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria-S. Hersey, wheat.

Schr. Harriott, Welch, Boston, 6—master, assorted cargo.

C. H. Dyer, Crossby, Portland—C. M. Gove, flour.

Monday—Ship Irene, William, New York, 5—G. Thomas, ballast.

Fanny Gilfney, Moody, Boston, 34 hours—W. Thomson, do.

Tuesday—Brig Velocity, Patten, Portland, 3—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

Schr Ottoman, Clifford, Searsport, 1—G. Eaton, ditto.

Lucinda Jane, Wall, Portland, 3—Waterhouse, Cross & Co, flour.

Wednesday—Brig Zebron, Boston, 4.

CLEARED.

23—Ship Matoaka, Wallace, Liverpool, deals, &c; Schr. Brunswick Lyon, Craft, Boston, boards and plank.

24th—Ship Elizabeth Bentley, Carr, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c; Brig Amanda, Crowell, Clyde, deals and scantling; Schr. Yankee Blade, Heagan, Boston, boards.

26—Ship Old Dominion, Sampson, Cork, deals; Western Continent, Higgins, Liverpool, do; Bee, Grant, Liverpool, timber and deals; Schr. Gubs, Kavanagh, Boston, boards and plank; Prince Le Boo, Conley, Boston.

27th—Brigt. Beaver, Cameron, Antigua, fish & lumber; Schr. Granville, Greenwood, Sydney, ballast; A. F. Howe, Boston, boards and plank.

29th—Ship Magnet, Grundell, Liverpool, timber, &c; brigt Ariel, Stewart, Limerick, timber and deals.

The Ship Nova Scotia, before reported ashore on Mud Island, was towed to this port on Saturday night last, by the steamer Pilot.

DISASTER.—The Brigt. Daniel Weld, Brown, master, of Cherryfield, Me., from Windsor, bound to a western port, in attempting to enter the harbour on Saturday night, during the gale, struck on the Foul Ground, and sunk near the Beacon. The Captain and crew had barely time to get into the boat before she went down, saving nothing but what they had on.

DISASTER AT SEA.—The American barque Saragossa, from Havana, bound for Cork

Roadway Across the Flats.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Public Highway across the Sands, from the Episcopal Burying Ground towards Red Head, has been surveyed and distinctly marked by Posts on the side lines and that a portion of the Sand on said Road may be removed, under the direction of the Committee, preparatory to improving the same.

By order of the Sessions.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART, STEPHEN R. FOSTER, JOHN SEARS, } Committee.

St. John, Sept. 30, 1853. 4 ins.

Steamer for Sackville and Windsor.

THE Steamer MAID OF ERIN will leave the North Market Wharf for SACKVILLE on MONDAY Evening. Returning will leave Sackville on TUESDAY, at high water.—Will leave for WINDSOR on WEDNESDAY Evening;—returning, will leave WINDSOR on THURSDAY, at high water, and will continue trips as above until further notice.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on Board, or to

THOMAS PARKS.

Sept. 30. Dock-street.

JUBILEE MEETING.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will hold its Jubilee Meeting (God willing), on Wednesday evening, the 5th of October next, in the Wesleyan Centenary CHAPEL. Doors will be open at 6 o'clock, and Proceedings will commence half an hour thereafter. Admission will be by Ticket. A collection will be taken up after the fourth address, in aid of the Jubilee Fund. Every Subscriber to the Auxiliary Society, or the Ladies' Bible Association, is requested to call at the store of Mr. Tilley, one of the Secretaries, and state the No. of Tickets required for his or her family, on or before Friday, 30th Sept. which number will afterwards be supplied on application in full, or as far as can be with reference to the whole number of applicants, and to the means of accommodation in the place of meeting. The remainder of the Tickets will be for general distribution among the friends of the Bible Society, as they apply for the same.

Tickets will not be delivered to any but the members of the Committee before the morning of Monday, 3d October.

JAMES PATERSON, S. L. TILLEY, } Secretaries,

St. John, Sept. 30, 1853.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Union-street Congregational Church propose holding a BAZAAR for the Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th of October, to aid in the liquidation of the debt on the Church. The Bazar will be held in the basement story of the building, which is commodious, and will be tastefully arranged for the occasion. A variety of articles for this object have been received from England, Scotland and the United States. In the assortment will be found a large collection of Children's Clothing, suitable for the approaching seasons.

Hours of sale, from 11 to 5, and from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. Admittance, 7d.; children half price.

Subscriptions and donations in work will be received by the following Ladies:—Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Mrs. Wm. Lash, Mrs. W. Barlow, Mrs. R. Thompson, and Mrs. Bowman.

Sept. 30. 2w.

HARD COALS.

TO ARRIVE, ex brig "Carroll," from Philadelphia—150 tons best Steamboat COAL; 70 tons Red Ash House COAL, best quality. For Sale by

Sept. 30. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

CHAMPAGNE.—Now landing from France, via New-York,—33 BASKETS splendid CHAMPAGNE, viz., Grand Vin Imperial, Mailly, Sillery, Bouzy, &c., in pint and quart bottles.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,

Sept. 30. Wine Merchants.

Scotch Lambs-Wool Shirts and DRAWERS.

FANCY and White Shetland Wool SOCKS, very superior quality, Angola, Ribbed and plain. Superior Patent Cloth GLOVES, new mixtures, Plush Lined, Tilbury'd, and self dos &c., &c.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.

Sept. 30. Corner King and cross-streets.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

REMODELLED.

BOARDERS, BOARDERS, BOARDERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public that he is now prepared to receive a number of Permanent or Transient Boarders, on the following terms, viz:

Yearly or Monthly,	£10	0	0	per annum,
Weekly,	0	17	6	
Daily,	0	3	6	
Breakfast,	0	1	8	
Dinner,	0	1	6	
Tea,	0	1	3	

Cold LUNCHEONS at any hour from 10 a. m. till 10 p.m. SOUPS on Mondays and Thursdays; and by good attendance, Clean Rooms and choice Cordials (including a wee drop of the Craythur,) he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Choice Shediac OYSTERS always on hand; also, Cold Roast Fowl supplied to private Families, at the shortest notice.

Sept. 30. JAMES NETHERY.

C. Sentinel, H. Quare, & Patriot.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.,

Corner of King and Cross-streets.

HAVE now ready for inspection a very choice assortment of new Style, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds, admirably adapted for Custom Trade, at the present and coming season.

September 30.

RIPPLEN HERRING.

50 BOXES Fat Rippled HERRINGS, for Sale by A. A. COUGHLAN,

Sept. 30. No. 5 Prince Wm. Street.

HATS & CAPS.

EVERY VARIETY, QUALITY & PRICE.

HAT AND CAP STORE,

King-street, a few Doors below St. John Hotel

A. MAGEE,

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

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

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

"*Cash, and the Highest prices paid for FURS.*"

September 30.

MORE PLUMBS.—20 Bushels in good order, just received.

On hand—10 M. Bench TRENNAILS; 20 dozen Hand Spikes. Sept. 30. G. M. BURNS.

Mechanics, Inventors & Manufacturers.

$450 In Splendid Prizes.

VOLUME IX of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 17th of September. It is devoted to the advancement of the interests of *Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and Farmers*, by the diffusion of useful knowledge upon these important branches. It is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences, and is widely regarded as a sound and able journal. Nearly all the VALUABLE PATENTS which issue weekly from the PATENT OFFICE, are ILLUSTRATED with ENGRAVINGS, and the CLAIMS of all PATENTS are published in its columns; thus making the paper a perfect SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA for future as well as present reference. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is very extensively circulated—its circulation in the last Volume exceeding 18,000 copies per week. It is in form for binding; each volume contains SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS and over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of Reading Matter, with an index. The *practical receipts* alone are worth to any family much more than the subscription price.

The Publishers offer the following valuable prizes for the largest list of subscribers sent in by the 1st January next:—$100 will be given for the the largest list; $75 for the second; $50 for the third; $45 for the fourth; $40 for the 5th; $35 for the 6th; $30 for the 7th; $25 for the 8th; $20 for the 9th; $15 for the 10th; $10 for the 11th; and $5 for the 12th. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitor, immediately after January 1st, 1854.

TERMS:—One copy one year, $2; one copy six months, $1; five copies six months, $4; ten copies six months, $8; ten copies 12 months, $15; fifteen copies twelve months, $22; twenty copies twelve months, $28 in advance.

Southern and Western money taken for subscriptions. Letters should be directed, post-paid, to MUNN & Co., 128 Fulton-street, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber's FARM in Canning, Queen's County, containing 100 acres of good Land, 30 of which are cleared, and cute 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.*

WANTED—Two good CABINET MAKERS, to whom employment for the winter will be given. None need apply but men of steady habits.

M. N. POWERS, *Undertaker,*

Sept. 30. 4i Germain street.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting the Crew of the Barque *Elizabeth*, of Bristol, as I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by them.

HENRY CHURCHILL, *Master.*

St. John, Sept. 23, 1843.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, one of the most beautifully situated FARMS in the Province, being located at Manawagonish, and only a short hour's drive from the City. The FARM consists of 200 acres of fine table LAND, 50 of which are CLEARED, the remaining part is covered with VALUABLE TIMBER, worth more than is asked for the whole LAND. There is on the premises a good Frame HOUSE, and BARN, with other necessary out offices, the whole is under good fence. The same stream which works the Spruce Lake Mills, runs through the Farm and offers a valuable water power for Mechanical purposes, on which a Mill is erected. The Farm will be sold very cheap for cash, or a reasonable time will be given for a reasonable price. Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises, or to Mr. John Hooper, St. John. WILLIAM BROWN.

Sept. 30, 1853. 3m. pd.

Australia!----Notice.

Messrs. HANCOCK, DAISH & Co.,

BEG to announce to Merchants and Shippers of Goods in the Colonies of British North America, that they have opened offices at No. 87, Collin Street, West Melbourne, Victoria.

Messrs. H. & D. beg further to announce that they undertake to transact faithfully on Commission every description of Agency whether in Bullion or Merchandize, and hope by atten ion to the commands of all who may favour them with patronage to merit that share of encouragement which it will be their study to deserve.

N. B.—The above have a large Timber Yard and Lighters of their own, which will materially lessen the charges on Goods, and facilitate the discharging of ships consigned to their care.

Melbourne, June, 1853. [cour. N. Br. 3ins.]

Notice to the Public.

IN consequence of the change in the departures of the Steamers "Admiral" and "Eastern City" from Saint John the Mails for Canada, via Portland, will, until farther notice, be closed at this Office on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7 30 A. M.

J. HOWE,

General Post Office, St. John, Sept. 17, 1853. } *Postmaster General.*

Lately Received and for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William-Street.

15 TONS WHITING, in casks and barrels; 15 casks Linseed OIL; 4 tons London White Zinc PAINT; 2 tons Colored Paints; 1½ tons assorted Shot; 40 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL; 8 tons Epsom Salts; 14 tons Alum; ½ ton Washing Soda; 1 ton Bicarbonat of Soda; 2 tons Green Copperas; 8 cwt. Brimston and Sulphur; 5 cwt. Alum Starch; 50 kegs Mustard and Ginger; 5 cwt. Black Lead, for Cleaning stoves; 25 chests Congou TEA; 1200 lbs. Steamed Feathers; 40 casks 10d'y and 12d'y wro't Nails; 500 boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.

September 23, 1853.

CANADA STOVES.

For Sale low, to arrive:

377 CANADA STOVES, assorted sizes, from 20 inch to 36 inch; 4 SCOTCH COOKING STOVES—a superior article for strength;

27 and 28 inch Double CANADA STOVES, COOKING STOVES of Saint John and American Manufacture, in almost every variety of Pattern and size.

E. STEPHEN,

Sept. 23.—(1m.) Water-street.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man wishes a situation in a Dry Goods Establishment, who understands Book Keeping by Single and Double entry. Salary not much object. Good testimonials can be given. Apply at the office of this paper. September 26.

RUNAWAY.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring Joseph H. Scorr, an indented Apprentice to the subscriber, who has left this office without liberty.

August, 1853. WM. DURANT.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of acquainting strangers, who will be in this city, at the approaching Railway Demonstration, that he has now on hand, a large and varied assortment of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

suited to the season, among which are RAILWAY CARS IN FULL OPERATION. Having spared no pains in the selection of his articles, the Subscriber is confident, they can not please the most fastidious.

Please call and examine them—West side of Prince Wm. street, and near the corner of Duke street. A. PAGE.

Sept. 9 1853. Nbkr.

The Wonder of the *WORLD!*

THE GREAT REMEDY is at last Discovered! and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS and CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic, before this Sovereign Remedy.

"The sentiment that consumption cannot be cured, has destroyed more lives than the disease itself."—*Dr. Warren.*

Reader have you a COUGH—Does that Hectic Flush—Those Night Sweats—that Pain in the Side—Afford your pleasure—Do you wish to find a Remedy? Here it is, and if not here you look in vain.

S. D. Fuller, & Co.

Sold Wholesale & Retail by THOS. M. REED, Agent, for St. John, N. B.

St. John, September 1, 1853.

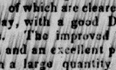
CHANGE OF TIME.

THE new and splendid Steamer "EASTERN CITY," Capt. Winchester, will on and after Tuesday next, the 20th instant, leave ST. JOHN for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON, every TUESDAY Morning, at 8 o'clock.

Returning will leave BOSTON every FRIDAY Morning, at 10 o'clock, touching at PORTLAND and EASTPORT. For further information apply to. WATERHOUSE CROSS & CO.,

Sept. 23. South Wharf.

THE STEAMER WOODSTOCK.



WILL, on and after this day MONDAY, run regularly (until further notice) Twice a Week to Cole's Island, WASHADEMOAC LAKE as follows:

LEAVE INDIANTOWN on MONDAYS, and THURSDAYS, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for Cole's Island.

Returning, will leave Cole's Island on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for INDIANTOWN. Sept. 23.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

CORNER OF KING AND CROSS STREETS,

HAVE received per Packet ship ESSEX, part of their FALL STOCK of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c., namely:

Artic Reversable Pressed Beaver for Pants; Hinslayn Cloths in a variety of shades, admirably adapted for this Climate for TOP COATS;

Rich Silk Velvet Vest Patterns; Black Silk and Satin " "

White Satin and Silk Velvet ditto, for Wedding Parties, &c;

Undressed Cassimere for Drawers;

All of which will be made to measure, warranted to fit or no sale. Sept 23.

Great Russian State Loan of 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with - - 16,588,350 Dollars,

Or - - - - - - - - - - - £2,400,000 Dollars,

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. A. Von Rothschild & Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital prizes must be gained viz:—

24 of 40,000 dollars		60 of 4,000 dollars	
22 " 26,000	"	60 " 2,000	"
24 " 32,000	"	120 " 1,500	"
40 " 8,000	"	180 " 1,000	"

&c. &c. The smallest prizes is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in Dec., 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:

One Share for £1 sterling,		
Six "	£5	"
Thirteen "	£10	"
Thirty "	£20	"
Sixty-five "	£40	"

The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed SOLE AGENTS for this distribution in the British Colonies, in consequence of the former Agents having *illegally* inserted in their Shares, and made a *Deduction of Ten Per Cent.* on payment of the Prizes, without such being mentioned in their Prospectus, or authorized by the Contractors.

It has been thought necessary to lay these facts before the Public, so that they may *not be deceived by the caution which the dismissed Agents have thought fit to insert in the Newspapers.* The public are therefore informed, that if they wish to purchase Shares enjoying the full advantages, without any deductions, they must be signed by one of OUR FIRM, who have been the Agents in England for upwards of twelve years, during which period, they have paid, to successful holders of shares in Great Britain, prizes to the amount of £52,000, free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

Shares will be forwarded, on receipt of Bank Notes, Bills, Drafts on Europe, &c.

Each Shareholder will receive, immediately after their Drawing, the List of their successful numbers.

The Prizes obtained, will be paid in Canada, through an established Bank, upon delivery of the Prize Share.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. Schwarzschild & Co., Lombard-street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the Office of this Paper. June 25, 1853.—6w.

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscriber having imported a large Stock of the above goods from the Manufactory in England with which he is connected, and having re-opened the Store of the late Mr. S. Cooper, respectfully calls the attention to the choice selection of

BREAKFAST, DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS, CHINA, ORNAMENTS,

PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES, STATUTES, VASES, &c.

The Stock of GLASS consists of Common and Cut TUMBLERS, WINES, CHAMPAIGNS, ROCKS, DECANTERS, CLARET PITCHERS, &c., &c.

Merchants purchasing for the Country will now have an opportunity of selecting such Goods as they require without being obliged to take those that do not suit their markets.

On Consignment—100 Casks Allsop's (English) BITTER ALE, of a superior quality.

In Stock and to arrive—1000 Boxes Window GLASS, various sizes.

FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,

September 1. Dock-street.

CORDAGE! CORDAGE!

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT:

100 COILS of assorted CORDAGE; For sale at low rates by

EDWARD ALLISON,

Aug. 19th, Union-street Wharf.

SUGAR! SUGAR.—Just landed—40 HHDS. BRIGHT Porto SUGAR. 150 boxes Souchong TEA, superior article—For Sale by EDWARD ALLISON,

OVERALLS.—500 Pair Mechanics OVERALLS, for sale at 28. 6d. per pair only, at Granite Hall, No. 1, Dock Street.

July 8. THOS. R. JONES.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853.

PER STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

Immense Importations of

AUTUMN AND FALL GOODS!!

To meet the wants of purchasers for the

GREAT RAILWAY CELEBRATION

ON THE 14TH SEPTEMBER.

The Subscribers will have ready made for inspection on Thursday the 15th of September—

A Supurb Assortment of Goods,

carefully selected within the last three weeks, by their buyer, in the BEST EUROPEAN MARKETS, and comprising

Rich Brocade and Glacie Silks,

TURC SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,

ALSO A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF NEW DESIGNS, IN

Robes, Barathea, Cashmeres, Poplins, DELAINES, &c.

800 pieces Plain, and Figured, and Printed COBURGS;

An immense assortment of

COLORED AND BLACK SILK VELVETS, PLUSHES, &c.

A great variety of New Shades in BONNET SATINS;

475 PIECES RICH FALL RIBBONS;

—SHAWLS—

200 Paisely, Vienna, and Norwich Long and Square Shawls; 500 Long Wool Shawls; 300 Square do. do.

1000 pieces 5-4 Rich PRINTS—Fall Styles;
200 " Chintz FURNITURES;
3-4, 4-4, & 5-4 Gothic and Venetian Blinds;
Marseilles Quilts & COUNTERPANES;
BLANKETS, BED TICKS, TOILET COVERS;
Domask and Diaper TABLE CLOTHS;
Napkins, Huckaracks, Sheetings, Oil Cloths;
French and India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Gent's Opera Ties and Neck Handkerchiefs;
Ladies' and Gent's Cambric and Lawn do.;

HOSIERY & GLOVES;

Scarlet and White Flannels—in all makes;
BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERE;
VESTINGS—*in Newest Designs;*
BEAVER, WITNEY, & PILOT CLOTHS,

☞ Remainder of Fall GOODS expected per first British Steam Ship; also per Ships *Essex Imperial, Lisbond,* and *Dundonald.*

J. DOHERTY & CO.

☞ WANTED—Two or three smart intelligent LADS, as Apprentices. J. D. & CO.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

First Fall Importations!

BRITISH HOUSE,

KING STREET.

20TH AUGUST, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Packet Ship "LIBERIA,"

FIVE HUNDRED

PAIRS OF BLANKETS.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

P. S.—An Immense STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS to arrive per English Mail Steamer "EUROPA." J. D. & CO.

Farm for Sale.—A fine FARM situated in Golden Grove, about one hour's drive from the City of St. John, containing one hundred and fifty acres, well timbered with Hardwood. There is a clearance of from forty to fifty acres, which affords yearly about twenty tons of Hay.

There is a Frame HOUSE and BARN upon the Premises.

Oats, Barley, and Buckwheat have been seeded down, and vegetables planted, which together with the Farming Stock, will be sold if the purchaser desires it.

For particulars apply to W. H. Adams, corner of Market Square and Dock street, or on the Premises

JAMES LONG,

August 1. *Golden Grove*

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from Newfoundland,—2 casks, Superior unadulterated COD LIVER OIL, for Medicinal purposes; the catch of this season and can be warranted.

Sept. 2. S. L. TILLEY.

REMOVAL,

AND NEW SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber, in thanking the Public for the patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform them, that he has removed from his late place of business, New Market Place, to the Store four doors North of the Country Market, on

CHARLOTTE STREET.

Where he will keep on hand his usual STOCK, of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

and hopes by the usual attention to the wants of his customers, to merit the continuance of their favor.

W. H. SECORD.

St. John, Aug. 26th, 1853.

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.

Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes the attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

Having carried on business in the West of England, he has had extensive experience in Cutting both Military and Naval uniforms as well as every other kind of Fashionable Dress. Subsequently he has been employed as Cutter in the first Establishment in Halifax for seven years, where he took the premium for Cutting Coats; and it was admitted by one of the best Cutters in New York that he is the best Cutter of Spring Bottom Pants in North America.

Persons wishing to learn the most scientific mode of Measuring and Cutting Coats may obtain information at this Establishment.

☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.

August 19, 1853. C. H. BARTLETT.

HAWSERS, &c.—Received ex brig Eliza & Susan, from Sydney:—1 HAWSER, 120 Fathoms, 10 1-2 inch; 1 do. 85 do., 10 1-2 inch; 2 Square SAILS. For sale low from the vessel, by July 1. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the General Post Office, St. John, 20th Sept. 1853.

A.
Avern, Richard

B.
Bradley, James
Brennan, Alexander
Bride, John
Billy, S. J.
Broughal, D.
Burk, John
Butler, Keyran

C.
Crane, Mrs. A. B.
Clarke, E.
Cummell, Peter
Cadly, Andrew
Crabtree, Joseph
Crosby, George
Cunningham, Mr.

D.
Dallison, S. J.
Davidson, Edmund
Drew, John
Devine, Richard
Donkin, Edwin
Doherty, John
Drohan, Michael
Donaldson, William
Dunn, John
Duncan, John
Drummond, John

E.
Eaty, S. B.
Enwright, E.

F.
Farquharson, John
Francis, Rev. M.
Flewelling, Capt. M. E.
Flynn, Michael
Foster, J. F. H.

G.
Geeney, William
Gilroy, Francis
Gould, Solomon
Gugon, William
Go-Clair, Pierre

H.
Henderson, J.
Hughes, Mary Ann
Hughes, Richard
Hutchinson, George

I.
Irvine, Mr.

J.
Jackson, W. R.
Jackson, Wm.
Johnston, Mrs. Joseph

K.
Kenoson, George
Kenney, James
Kean, James
Killen, Rebecca
Kingham, Wm.

L.
Lanergan, Bridget
Langley, J. O.
Lakeman, Miss C. E.
Langrill, Bamford
Lang, Thomas
Lovney, Mrs. Margaret
Longley, R.

M.
Martin, James
Martin, H. J.
Money, M.

Mc.
McNaughton, Daniel
McGarrigle, Patrick
McKenney, E.
McPherson, John
McKee, Samuel
McDonald, James
McDonald, Donald (2)
McCullough, W.
McArthur, Thomas

N.
Nisbet, James

O.
O'Kane, Thomas
O'Reagan, Wm.
Odell, Mrs. S.
O'Connor, Charles

P.
Paterson, A.
Page, William
Presley, John
Pierce, R. T.
Phillips, W. (2)
Putnam, Capt. J. N.
Purcey, Joseph
Purvis, Thomas

R.
Robertson, J. & G.
Russell, Stewart

S.
Saunders, R. L. (2)
Shurrood, Oliver
Stevenson, William
Stewart, Miss Eliza
Stewart, Earle
Smyth, Thomas
Smith, Mrs. Margaret
Smith, Jonathan
Stockpole, Mrs. H.
Scovil, W. S.
Sulis, Miss M. C.
Sullivan, John

T.
Terry, Martin
Tulley, William

V.
Veding, George R.

W.
Wade, Frederick
Wright, Rev. John
Williams, J. J.
Williams, Elizabeth
Woodman, William

SHIP LIST.

Agnes,
Argent,
Albert,
Amesbury,
Alphilo,
Breasses,
Cambria,
Camelion,
Caroline,
Crescent,
Conciliator,
Defiance,
Emily,
Eliza,
Forest Queen, (steamer),
Helen Thomson, (ship)
John & Mary,
Peruvian,
Providence,
Samuel, (ship, 3)
Samuel, (schr.)
Sultana,
Thalia,
Warner,
William & Mary,
Zetland.

W. O. INDIAN TOWN.

Cassiles, James
Keith, James
Morrison, John
McDougall, Peter
Milligan, Alexander
Nevers, J. M.
Neall, Henry
Robinson, Miss M. J.
Stewart, Frederick

J. HOWE,

Postmaster General.

☞ Parties calling for any of the above Letters will please say "advertized."

LOCKHART & CO.

17, KING STREET,

NEXT ABOVE THE "BRITISH HOUSE."

NEW FASHIONS, opened per *Liberia*, and to arrive per *Essex, Imperial,* and *Lisbon*:

In Ladies' FURS;
In Gents' FUR Goods;
In Gents' Satin HATS;
In Kossuth HATS;
In Children's HATS;
In every style of CAP;
In a variety of Furnishing Goods.

Visitors to the City for Railway Celebration can have a good choice.—Particulars next week.

Sept. 9. 3i LOCKHART & CO.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

CLEARING OUT SALES

AT

GRANITE HALL,

No. 1, DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN.

I am now selling and shall continue to sell for

FORTY DAYS

The balance of my Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, at cost, to make room for a part of my large Fall Stock now on the way by the "BLACK BALL LINE."

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS, of the very best grades, imported direct by myself, will be made to measure, in a neat and substantial manner, cut in the most fashionable styles, and warranted both as regards fit and appearance, to equal and garments produced in America, and at such unprecedented cheap rates as will entirely eclipse the hitherto unequalled

LOW PRICES.

of this far-famed Cheap Clothing Establishment.

August 19. THOS. R. JONES.

ATTENTION.

The Subscriber would wish to bring under the notice of the Public his varied Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

CONSISTING of almost every article required in a family.

He would likewise call attention to a supply on hand of an excellent material for Gentlemen's Summer Wear, to be sold cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

A. A. COUGHLAN.

No. 5 Prince William street.

June 17, 1853. Nearly opposite Pettingill's Slip.

Notice.

DR. STREET has REMOVED to SAINT MARTINS, where he will be found at his rooms in Price's Hotel and is prepared to practise his profession. Aug. 19th.

(485) CROWN LAND OFFICE, Sept. 5, 1853.

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

(*Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the application for the purchase of the Land.*)

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

KENT.

By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche.

100 acres, lot 65, St. Anthony, B. Lezere.
74 acres, lot 77, St. Anthony, Jos. White.
88 acres, lot 77, block O, Wellington, D. McLeod.
95 acres, lot 78, block O, Wellington, A. McLeod.
160 acres, lot 12, middle Township, J. Quesi; survey 16s.
160 acres, lot 13, middle Township, F. Lagere; survey 16s.
160 acres, lot 14, middle Township, H. Hebert; survey 16s.
160 acres, lot 15, middle Township, L. Arsencau; survey 16s.
160 acres, lot 70 east, middle Township, Eben. Sherwood; survey 10s.
195 acres, lot 70 west, middle Township, R. Sherwood; 10s.
155 acres, lot 79, middle Township, N. Briot; survey 16s.
155 acres, lot 80, middle Township, E. Lebiane; survey 16s.
153 acres, lot 81, middle Township, J. Cormie; survey 16s.
50 acres, lot 65, block W. Weldfield, A. Somerville improved.

By Deputy Merzeral, at Richibucto.

99 acres, lot 20, block N, Weldford, John Walker.

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.

93 acres, lot 125, Little Shemogue Road, Jages Taylor.
114 acres, lot 127, Little Shemogue Road, John Taylor.
150 acres, lot 27, block W. Botsford, D. Dobson.
295 acres, lot 28, block W, Botsford, W. Grant.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

77 acres, lot 14, block 9, Moncton, James Beaty improved.
100 acres, lot 34, block 10, Moncton, S. Wilbur; improvements to be paid for.
100 acres, lot M, block 12, Moncton, M. Moran.
50 acres, 25, Cornhill, north of 26 east, J. Killan.
100 acres, lot 40, block 15, Salisbury, A. Perigo improved.
100 acres, lot 42, block 15, Salisbury, D. Babcock improved.
209 acres, lot 51, block 17, Salisbury, B. Lownsberry.
100 acres, lot 2 south, S. range, block 18, Salisbury, S. Johnson.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

100 acres, lot — Stony Creek, Stephen Steeves.
100 acres, lot 20, block 8, Goose River, John Dogherty.
198 acres, lot 27, block 8, Harvey, Jacob Brown.
77 acres, lot 29, block 8, Harvey, Peter Walker.
100 acres, lot 47, range, 3, Mechanic, W. Williamson.
200 acres, lots 4, 5, range 2, Shearman Settlement, Alex. Baxter, 10s, per lot survey.

SAINT JOHN.

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

Pine Island, west side of Grand Bay, Wm. C. Tredwell; upset price, £5.

KING'S.

By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex Vale.

100 acres, lot 20, block O, Sussex, A. Wark improved.
30 acres, lot 79, block O, Sussex, W. McConnell.
98 acres, lot R, block R, Studholm, J. Campbell.
100 acres, lot 20 north, block C, Studholm, J. Hughesn.
110 acres, lot 19, block, 17, Studholm, H. Branscomb.
190 acres, lot J, block 25, Studholm, T. P. Price.
92 acres, lot 59, Cornhill, S. C. Price.

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Collings, at Gagetown.

102 acres, lot 125, Moose Lake, Henry Reed.
100 acres, lot 133, Clones, James Corbett improved.

By Deputy Snell, Front Range, Grand Lake.

13 acres, lot 16, Long Creek, Johnston, R. Hetherington.
100 acres, lot 77, block C, Johnston, Wm. Boyd; survey 10s.
45 acres, lot 56, block D, Chipman, F. Clark; survey 10s.
110 acres, lot 21, block G, Chipman, W. Buzza.
23 acres, lot 10 south, block 57, N. of Salmon Creek, James Wishart improved.
80 acres, lot 36, Salmon River, Alfred Briggs; survey 10s.
80 acres, lot 81, Salmon River, Alfred Briggs; survey 10s.
100 acres, north ½ of lot 92, Newcastle, E. M. Bailey; John O'Leary improved.
100 acres, south ½ of lot 92, Newcastle; applicants E. M. Bailey and Michael O'Lary.

SUNBURY.

At the Crown Land Office.

50 acres, lot 63, block 40, Blissville, L. Nason, Jr. improved.
100 acres, lot Q, block 40, Blissville, H. M'Question.
100 acres, lot F, block 57, Sheffield, J. Wishart improved.

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

Valuable Stand for Business, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 1st day of November next, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale, of which due notice will be given—

ALL that Valuable Property, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, in the Parish of Kingston, King's County, in the immediate vicinity of the Court House—consisting of a commodious Dwelling HOUSE, 38x42 feet, two stories high, and a separate SHOP, well fitted up for business. *Also*, a HOUSE 28x22 feet; together with about 50 acres of excellent well improved LAND attached. Will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers. The Premises are too well known to need further recommendation, as they are suitable for either business, or a genteel residence for a retired family.

Ill Health is the only cause of the Subscriber's selling. For particulars, terms, &c. apply on the premises, to WM. PYWELL.

Kingston, (K. C.) September 2, 1853.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store.

FOSTER'S CORNER, GERMAIN-STREET.

Women's Cheap Prunella BOOTS,

Just received per steamer "Europa" from Liverpool—

THIRTEEN Packages of Women's, Girls, and and Children's Cheap Prunella BOOTS.

Also—A very beautiful variety of Ladies, Girls, and Children's fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, for the warm weather, &c.

August 5. S. K. FOSTER.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT—From Nova Scotia—SUPERIOR GRASS MATRASSES, for double and single berths, suitable for Cabins of Steamboats, Ships, Packets, &c. For sale cheap.

August 19. THOS. R. JONES.

Poetry

THE TYPE SETTER.

A SONG FOR THE PRESS.

Written on hearing a friend called "talented for a mere type-setter."

"A mere type-setter"—still a man
The world perchance may yet revere;
Unknown, unnoted, one who can
Have nought to hope and nought to fear,
Yet where's the kingly sceptered hand,
The brow that bears a princely gem,
That wields so well a wide command—
Whose 'stick' may match a diaden?

"A mere type-setter!"—Let us see,
Who gave the glorious stripes to air,
That mark the banner of the free,
And bound the stars that glimmer there?
Who turned the bolt of heaven aside,
And conquered its ethereal fire?
Who bade the lightning harmless glide
Along the magic wand of wire?

"A mere type-setter"—search the past,
The records of each battle field,
Who nailed our colors to the mast,
Who died because they would not yield?
Who taught our hand to strike the blow,
Through toil and danger and distress,
That severed the tyrant's chain of woe,
Who, but the masters of the press?

"A mere type-setter,"—name of fear,
To bid the slave of freedom wake—
That tyranny shall quake to hear,
And old oppression's empire shake?
Is Franklin a forgotten name,
That man no longer may revere?
Has Prentice lost his soul of flame,
Or Greeley dropped his pen of fear?

"A mere type-setter!"—honored name,
That ages yet unborn shall bless,
When empires crumble, and their fame
Has sunk in worse than nothingness.
Show me the thing whose leers deride
The "mere type-setter's" humble school,
And I'll show you an ape of pride,
A brainless, or a dandy fool!

MAKING AUGUR HOLES WITH A GIMLET.—"My boy, what are you doing with that gimlet?" asked I of a flaxen headed urchin, who was laboring with all his might at a piece of board before him. "Trying to make an augur hole," was the reply, without raising his eyes.

Precisely the business of at least two-thirds of the world—making a augur holes with a gimlet!

Here is young A., who has escaped from the clerk's desk behind the counter.

He sports a moustache, carries a rattan, drinks champagne, talks about the profit of banking or shaving notes. He thinks he is really a great man; but everybody around him sees that he is only "making augur holes with a gimlet."

Miss G. is a nice, pretty girl, and she might be very useful, too, for she has intelligence enough—but she must be the ton—goes to plays, lounges on sofas, keeps her bed till noon, imagines she is a belle, disdains labor, forgets, or tries to forget that her father was a mechanic—and all for what? Why she is trying to work herself into the belief that an augur hole can be made with a gimlet.

THE DISHONEST CONVERT.—Upon a certain occasion, a man called on him with a due bill for twenty dollars against an estate he had been employed to settle.—Friend Hopper put it away, saying he would examine it and attend to it as soon as he had leisure. The man called again a short time after, and stated that he had need of six dollars, and was willing to give a receipt for the whole if that sum were advanced. This proposition excited suspicion, and the administrator decided in his own mind that he would pay nothing till he had examined the papers of the deceased. Searching carefully among these, he found a receipt for the money, mentioning the identical items, date and circumstances of the transaction; stating that a due bill had been given and lost, and was to be restored by the creditor when found. When the man called again for payment, Isaac said to him in a quiet way, 'Friend Jones, I understand thou hast became pious lately.'

He replied in a solemn tone. 'Yes, thanks to the Lord Jesus, I have found out the way of salvation.'

'And thou hast been dipped, I hear,' continued the Quaker. 'Dost thou know James Hunter?'

Mr. Jones answered in the affirmative.

'Well, he also was dipped some time ago,' rejoined Friend Hopper; 'but his neighbours say they didn't get the crown of his head under water. The devil crept into the unbaptized part, and has been busy with him ever since. I am afraid they didn't get *the* equit under water. I think thou hadst better be dipped again.'

As he spoke, he held up the receipt for twenty dollars. The countenance of the professedly pious man became scarlet, and he disappeared instantly. —*Isaac T. Hopper, A True Life," by Mrs. Child.*

THE REASON WHY BRUDDER DICKSON LEFT THE CHURCH.—Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in one of our New England towns, was shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, one morning, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in that place.

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm Street, Mr. Dickson," said the customer.

"No sah, not at all."

"What, are you not a member of the African church?"

"Not dis year, sah."

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson? if I may be permitted to ask."

"Why, I tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor on the palm of his hand. "It was jess like dis—I jined that church in good faif. I gib ten dollars towards de stated preachin' of de gospill, de fust year, and de church people all call me Brudder Dickson. De second year my business not good, and I only gib five dollars. Dat year de church people call me *Mister Dickson*. De razo' hurt you sah?"

"No, razo' goes tolbul well."

"Well sah, de third year I feel berry poor—sickness in my family—and I did'nt gib nuffin for preachin'. Well, sah, arter dat dey call me *ole niggay Dickson, an' I jeff 'em.*

FIVE GENERATIONS UNDER ONE ROOF.—Moses Stickney, of Bridgton Maine, writes us that the following persons were present at his house a few weeks since: Mrs. O'Connor, from New Brunswick; her daughter, Mrs. McCormick, from Portland; her grand daughter, Mrs. Brocklebank, of Bridgton; her great grand- daughter, Mrs Mary Brocklebank, from Boston, and the son of the latter lady, who is of the fifth generation.—*Boston Papers.*

A LARGE SUM.—The Wesleyan Methodists of England are engaged in raising the munificent sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling for the relief of some of their connexional funds. Sixty thousand pounds have already been contributed.

In reference to the arrival at Salem of several hundred monkey skins from Africa, the Register says:—"Monkey skins have formed an article of commerce for several years, and we dare say that many a fair lady has strutted her brief hour in all the glory of a monkey skin muff and rata skin gloves, without suspecting the quality of her finery."

Late English papers state that the British government have granted Sir William Snow Harris the sum of £500 towards perfecting his mode of applying electric conductors to ships on the ocean.

They have been firing 100 discharges of cannon daily, at New Orleans, in order to agitate the air and dispel the pestilence.—This expedient was tried with success during the wars of Napoleon.

☞ There were 80 vessels at Pictou on the 30th August to load with coal—of which number 22 were Americans.

SHIPS' STORES.—Received by late arrivals from Canada and the United STATES—150 Bls. Canada Prime PORK, put up expressly for Ships' Stores; 50 do. New York City Mess BEEF. For sale very low by
Aug. 19th, CUDLIP & SNIDER.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—Now landing ex "Sarah" from Quebec—150 Barrels Superfine FLOUR for Sale low before Storing.
August 20th. EDWARD ALLISON.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

St. John Clothing Mart,
WATER STREET,
Sign of the ROYAL ARMS.
MARKET SQUARE.

RECEIVED per late arrivals from Great Britain and United States, an extensive New Stock of West of England Superfine BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Albert Cloths, Cashmaretts, &c.; a splendid assortment of French, and English Figured and Plain Satins, a beautiful article, fit for wedding or other purposes; 10 cases of Satinetts, of superior quality and latest designs; 5 cases of superior London Clothing of superior style and of the latest fashions.

Ready-made Department.
Made in the Establishment—fashionable shades.

200 Dress and Frock Coats—blue, black and other textures;
200 Paletot and shooting Coats, various shades;
100 Russel Cord and Lustre Cloth and Sack Coats;
3000 pairs Pants, of every shade, quality and texture;
200 Suits of Boy's Clothing, in Cloth, Cashmaretts, Russel Cord, Tweed and Satinett;
1500 Vests—Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cabmere, Barathea, Valentia and White Moselles.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Men's White SHIRTS, Linen Trimmings Fancy Regatta and heavy Striped ditto—blue, white and red.

Merino and Lambswool Shirts and drawers.

4 cases Gents' Silk and Satin HATS; 6 cases Kossuths and Leghorn Hats; 8 cases Boys' Cloth and Cassimere Caps.

Seamen's Outfits of every description; Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, Leggings, Sou'Westers, Sporting Bags, &c.; 100 dozen Braces, Silk, India Rubber and Elastic; 20 boxes French Satin and Silk Neck Ties and Stocks, plain and figured, a beautiful article; Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of every description; Silk, Cotton and Kid-Gloves; Trunks, Valises, travelling Bags, &c.; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; with every description of goods requisite for a general Outfitting Establishment.—Gents' selecting their cam have their garments cut with exquisite taste, and executed by the best workmen—fit or forfeit.

This unrivalled Clothing Mart, known as the largest and cheapest in the Province, has now completed the Summer Stock of every description of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for Gents' Farmers and Tradesmen of every occupation.—All goods marked in plain figures, and no second price.

☞ WATER STREET, SIGN OF THE ROYAL ARMS, FRONTING ON THE MARKET SQUARE.
July 1st. F. NEILL.

LOCKHART & CO.
NO. 17, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN,
Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.

Received per "Liberia," "Siam," "Rosalie," and Steamers Canada, and Admiral, a large assortment of New Goods—now open, and offered for sale at wholesale and retail—

GENTS' Satin HATS, latest London and French styles; Gents', Youths' and Children's Straw Goods, in Canton, Florence, Leghorn, Pedal and Palm Leaf HATS.

Gents' Black and Drab Kossuth and Magyar HATS; Youths' Satin, and Black and Drab Felt HATS, with Feathers in Kossuth and Prince Alfred styles.

CAPS in every variety and design;
French, American, and British Furnishing Goods, in Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Neckties, Gloves &c.
The *New Reversable Alpaca, India Rubber Coat,*
Goodyear's India Rubber Coats;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Glazed Hats and Cap Covers;
Carpet Bags, Trunks, and Valisses.
Gold and Silver Lace, at the lowest prices.
May 27. LOCKHART & CO.

DRAKE and WATTS,
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, &c.
Germain Street, second door South of the Kirk.

DRAKE & WATTS are prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and on the most liberal terms, all articles connected with their business.

☞ Carving and Turning done at this establishment.
(May 13, 1853.)

LONDON AND GERMAN TOYS.

THE Subscriber has just received Two Packages from London, and Two from Germany, forming a good assortment of London and German TOYS, of every description—at Wholesale and Retail.

Also, 25 dozen well assorted Gent's WALKING STICKS. WM. MAJOR.

Old Wines, Brandy, Geneva, &c. &c.

Now landing ex *Miramichi*, from London—In Store, and daily expected per *Caros*, from London—

30 HHDS., 30 qr. casks, & 20 octaves Choice Old PORT; Pale Brown and Golden SHERRY; MADEIRA, LISBON, Marsalla, &c.
5 Puncheons } Old pale and Brown Cognac
30 Hhds. } Brandy, Martells, Henessys &c
30 hhds. finest Schiedam GENEVA;
40 hhds. very Old Jamacia RUM;
4 puns. Old WHISKY,—(Campbelton, &c.)
12 hhds. Prestonpans and Alloa ALE.

Also—a large Stock of the above in bottle—together with Claret, Hock, Moselle, Champagne, &c. &c. &c.

150 casks of the best London Brown Stout, PORTER, and East India ALE, in pints and quarts.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Wine Merchants.
May 27. Prince William-street.

120 HHDS. 10 tierces and 10 barrels MOLASSES—very superior;
For sale low by ROBERT ARMSTRONG.
June 3. 7, Dock-street

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

Stoves Franklins, Registers, &c.

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

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

Orders for Castings or other work left at the above places will have immediately attendance.
St. John Oct. JOHN V. THURGAR,
North Market Wharf

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.

THE Subscriber has received a large and very handsome assortment of
CHEAP ROOM PAPERS,
from 5s. upwards. *Also,*
A Beautiful assortment of RICHLY GLAZED PAPERS.

Parties desirous of Papering their Houses, in a very handsome style, at a very little cost, will do well to give an early call and make their selection.
April 8. S. K. FOSTER.

GENTLEMEN may select from the largest and best varied Stock of Fitted and Unfitted DRESSING CASES, of every style, from 4s 6d to 80s each, at the Fancy Arcade, corner of King and Cross Streets.
July 8. J. CROUCH.

CLARET AND HOCK.—Now Landing, ex *Richard Cobden*, from New York—16 Cases, each 1 dozen, CLARET, Chateau La Fon, and Johannisberger Hock.
RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

Never Failing Remedy!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS' SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20, 1852.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of Saltney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him that he could not move without crutches for nearly ten years. Recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.
(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Ready, near Gainsboro', dated March 1st, 1852.

To professor Holloway.

Sir,—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines, she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer
(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS DEBILITY AND GENERAL WRETCHEDNESS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of New-Castle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th 1852.

To professor HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31, Bailey-street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill-health, accompanied with a disordered stomach and great derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work. In Pills and Ointment and she states, that in a wonderfully short time they effected a perfect cure, of her legs, and restored her constitution to health and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully.
(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS, AND ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies, her health rapidly giving away under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being above seventy years of age We shall be happy to satisfy any enquiries as to the authenticity of the really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A Private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means, had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, dear Sir, your's faithfully,
April 6th, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co,

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

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

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by most all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World; by S. L. TILLEY *Provincial Agent*, No. 2 King-street, Saint John, N. B.; A. Cox & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. G. White, Bellisle; at the following prices—1s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

Molasses! Molasses!

The subscriber has received ex Brig "*Huntress*," from Porto Rico—

MOLASSES; MOLASSES.—Just Received per "Rio Grande from Cienfuegos
10 Hhds } Muscovado Molasses very superior
20 Tierces
10 Barls
March 4, 1853. ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

New Books.
Per Steamer "Admiral."

GODY'S Lady's Book for July; Graham's Magazine for do; Arthur's Magazine for do; Monthly Waverly, June; Part 8, History of the Painters of all Nations; Vol. 3, Coleridge's Complete Works; The Book of 1000 Anecdotes; Dashes at City Life, by our Ned; Keats' Poetical Works, (Moxon's English Ed.); Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature (Moxons Ed.); Soane, Newman, and Barretti's Spanish Pronounting Dictionary; No. 16, Bleak House, (Illustrated); Cooper's Novels, complete in 25 cent vols., price 1s. per vol.; Lovers and Maxwell's Novels, complete, price 1s. and 2s. per vol.; Uncle Tom's Cabin, cheap American edition, price 1s. 6d.; a further Supply of Sam Slick's Wise Saws, price 2s.

Late American Papers.
July 8, 1852. B. O'BRIEN.

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS.

ANOTHER new supply of cheap and handsome ROOM PAPERS has just been received and opened, varying in price from 5d. to 9d. a piece, and all new patterns.
June 25. S. K. FOSTER.

TEA, SUGAR, ALE.

450 CHESTS and half Chests CONGOU TEA, (some superior); 30 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 35 Casks *Keith's Halifax ALE*, 25 Boxess *low priced* TOBACCO.
For Sale by EDWARD ALLISON,
Sept. 16, Union Street Wharf.

NEW GOODS.
North American Clothing STORE.
SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET.
Wholesale & Retail Establishment.
R. HUNTER, Proprietor.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per late arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES, a most extensive and varied assortment of GOODS, suitable to the trade, which, with the STOCK previously on hand, will be disposed of at prices CHEAPER than similar goods can be had at any other establishment in the Province, notwithstanding any unmeaning puffing that may appear in the papers.

R. H. possessing advantages in the purchasing and selection of Goods, not enjoyed by others in the business, is therefore enabled to sell on the most reasonable terms. The stock in part consists of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Cashmaretts, Russell Cord, with various other materials of light texture, for summer wear.

VESTINGS—In French and English Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Quiltings, &c.

A most extensive stock of CLOTHING, which has been made up with the greatest care, and subjected to the strictest inspection, not only of the Proprietor, but also of an experienced Foreman, comprising all the styles of Garments in the various materials now in use.

Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes Leggings, &c. A large stock of the very best Oil Clothing.

In the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT will be found everything usually kept in a general Outfitting Establishment, such as Shirts, Collars, Fronts, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Caps, Braces, &c. &c. &c. R. HUNTER.

R. H. having still Mr. J. McNicol as Foreman in his establishment, Gents who would prefer leaving their orders can depend on having their garments made up in the most fashionable style, and a perfect fit warranted.

Positively no second price. All goods marked in plain figures.

St. John, New-Brunswick, May 27, 1853.

May 1, 1852.

The Subscriber offers the following articles, comprising part of his present Stock, at the lowest market prices:

5 TONS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD—in 14, 28, 56 and 112 lb. kegs; 80 Kegs Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red PAINT; 1 Ton PUTTY in 7 and 14 lb Bladders; 25 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 3 Bls. Spirits of TURPENTINE; 270 Boxes Crown and Sheet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14, 11x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x18, 14x20, 21x25; 2 Tons London Coach VARNISH; Bbls. American Coach and Furniture Varnish; 2 Bbls Pure Cod Liver OIL; 10 Boxes Salaratus; 1 Bale Senna; 140 Boxes assorted CONFECTIONARY; Bbls ground Logwood, Red Wood and Fustic; Casks Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Copperas and Cream of Tartar; 1 cask Paint, Shoe, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes; 12 Boxes Crome Yellow; 1 Cask Brunswick Green; 1 case Prussian Blue; 5 cwt. Dry White Lead; 5 cwt. Dry Red Lead.
May 1. S. L. TILLEY.

Refined Crushed Sugar.

ONE HUNDRED barrels Refined Crushed SUGAR;
5 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes;
60 casks Raw Linseed OIL, "London";
50 barrels New Mess Beef;
80 barrels Mess end PRIME PORK;
50 hhds. SUGAR, landing and in Store.
April 1st. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

BRANDY.—Ex ship Saint John, from Port Glasgow:—
5 hhds. } Martell's Pale BRANDY,
10 qr. casks. } Vintage 1819.
For Sale by
April 22. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

St. John, 22d April.

7 CASES PAPER HANGINGS,
Containing 3,500 PIECES,

RECEIVED by the *Admiral*, this week:—This, with the Stock previously received, will make no less than *Three Hundred and Fifty different patterns* now to choose out of.
April 22. JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. street

National School Books.—The Subscriber has just received per brigt *Dandy Jim* from Montreal: The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Books of lessons, published in Dublin, by direction of the Commissioners of National Education, and republished by Special sanction at Montreal. B. O'BRIEN.

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

Pamphlets, explaining the medical advantages of these Instruments, with directions for their use, furnished gratuitously.
Sept. 10 S. L. TILLEY, Agent.

Now landing from Boston:

WOODEN WARE of various kinds; Jute and and other MATTS; Corn BROOMS; Wheel Heads; Wire Birds Cages and Rat and Mouse Traps; Children's Rocking HORSES and Propellers; assorted Baskets, assorted Brushes, Dish Mops, Dust Pans, Iron-bound Measures.

Also for Sale:—
One Ton good quality PUTTY—in Bladders.
JOHN KINNEAR,
March 25. Prince William-street

NOW LANDING.—Wooden and Willow Ware; Chairs, Wood and Cane Seat, various kinds; Black, Yellow, Green and Red Paints; Barrels Dried Currants, and tierces RICE; Kegs Cut NAILS; Washing Soda; Casks Whiting; Barrels Brimstone; Kegs Mustard and Ginger; Cheese Olive Oil and Barrels Oatmeal; Boxes Ground Coffee, and Ground Chicory; Pieces Oil Cloth, and Brls. Mason's Blacking. For sale by
June 15. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince wm. st

Oil White Lead, Starch &c.

30 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL,
25 boxes London STARCH,
25 Casks of Whiting; 5 casks PUTTY,
5 Tons White and Coloured PAINTS, No. 1.
150 Bars Swedes IRON.
For sale low before storing.
May 27. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

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

TO LET.

And Possession given the first day of May next.

THE HOUSE and Premises occupied by the late James Glass, situated in the Parish of Gagetown, in Queen's County, and known as the "GAGETOWN HOTEL." The House is in good repair, with Barns, Outbuildings, and a never-failing well of water. For particulars apply to Thos. Parks, Esq., St. John, or to the Subscriber on the premises.
JANE GLASS.
Gagetown, March 16th, 1853.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

AN assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS; 80 Bushels TIMOTHY SEEDS, from Harvey Settlement;
4 Barrels Red Clover;
1 Bag White Clover; for sale at No. 1, North side Market Square. W. O. SMITH.
April 29, 1853.

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

GENEVA.—Landing ex ship *Miramichi*, Myles master, from London:—25 Hhds. GENEVA (Lily Brand); 100 Cases ditto—For sale by
May 20th. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

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 are 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 Deblois, 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.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

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.	Frncis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwall, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
Thos. D. Hornby, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.

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 upon an uncertain fund or contribution, the Capital Stock of this Company being an unquestionable security to the Assured in case of Loss or Damage by Fire.

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ *Office, in Wiggins' new Brick Building, Princess Street, immediately above the Office of the Electric Telegraph Company, and nearly opposite the Geneva Pen Office, St. John.*

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*
January 2nd, 1852.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Million Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	10	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BIRCH, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODSON, Esq., S. R. THOMPSON, Esq.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esquire, *Chairman.*
T. Brocklebank, Esq., } *Deputy Chairmen.*
J. C. Ewart, Esq.,

William Dixon, Esquire,	Harold Littledale, Esq.
William Earle, "	William Lowe, "
T. Stewart Gladstone, "	Alex. McGregor, "
George Grant, "	John Murriott, "
Francis A. Hamilton, "	William Nichol, "
Francis Haywood, "	Charles Saunders, "
Robert Biggin, "	H. Stolterfoht, "
George Holt, "	John Swainson, "
Geo. H. Lawrence, "	Jas. Aspinall Tobin, "

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*
EDWARD ALLISON, } Agents.
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.

The Agents are prepared on the part of the Company, to offer a very liberal scale of Premiums, and beg to solicit orders from all parts of the Province.
August 20, 1852.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
CANNON STREET WEST.
London, 1st March, 1853.

THE Court of Directors have much pleasure in reporting the onward progress of this Company. During the year 1852, the new Policies issued were 324, assuring the sum of £182,957 19s., being the largest amount of new business transacted in any one year.

The Income of the year was £53,819 5s 5d.; and the funds in hand, after providing for payment of bonuses to the policy holders and proprietors, and reduction of premiums allowed, had increased to £248,979 16s 7d.

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that the expenses of management for the year did not amount to seven per cent of the income. The number of policies issued, and the income of the Company during the respective years, were as follows:

Year.	No. of Policies actually issued.	Sums assured thereby.	Ann. Income.
1847	113	102,247 0 4	29,720 12 7
1848	125	116,015 2 6	35,214 4 7
1849	272	149,861 2 6	39,011 1 4
1850	301	156,370 13 0	42,207 5 8
1851	342	170,578 7 0	47,721 2 6
To in 5 yrs.	1153	695,102 5 4	193,874 6 8

Thus exhibiting a steady and gradual increase.

The following table