SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THE FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1851.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 21.

Weekly Almanack.

February.		H.	Sun.	Moon	H.	W.
1 Saturday,	-	7	21	5 8	rises	11 39
2 Sunday,	-	7	19	5 9	6	37 ev 2
3 Monday,	-	7	18	5 10	7	37 0 34
4 Tuesday,	-	7	17	5 12	8	46 1 5
5 Wednesday,	-	7	16	5 13	9	36 1 38
6 Thursday,	-	7	15	5 15	10	37 2 12
7 Friday,	-	7	13	5 16	11	35 2 52

New Moon, 1st Feb., 7h. 23m. morn.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

J. WOODWARD.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
31, King William street, Mansion house, London

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Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire.
Francis Mills, Esquire.
Thomas Heath, Esquire.
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

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Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

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Sir Saunders Bowden, Esq., 65, Aldermanbury

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Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration, and to be Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared, enabling persons to Insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four-fifths of the profits given every *five* years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 Per Cent. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years!* The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 Per Cent. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,239 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £3 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or £34 per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon during the last five years.*

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two Years Bonus at such Division if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of *British North America, New South Wales* and *Cape of Good Hope*, without extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing, to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance-money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of

HANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St John.
St John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that the market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

☞ If No. 24, you will please to inquire, by calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

☞ All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and
TIN PLATES.
Ex brig *Chany* from Liverpool—now landing
118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, No. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. IX. &c.
THOS. P. RAYMOND,
October 10. Nelson street

FREEMASONS—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street
October 25 J. CROUCH.

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 this 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 as 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.

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Deshrisay, 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. Ross, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
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WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!
Just Received —
A Large assortment of the newest Polkas, Waltzes, Duets, Songs, &c., also another lot of that choice Coffee.
To arrive a large assortment of Fancy goods, Books and other articles suitable for Christmas.
J. CROUCH.
November 22. *4, South side King street.*

Wallsend & Liverpool Coals.
500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard—warranted as good and as round as any that comes to the port. For sale at 27s 6d per chaldron.
Also—100 Chaldrons Joggins *COALS*, at 22s 6d.
JOHN KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, South-wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted as an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM.* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigo-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TWEEDIES, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B

Miscellaneous.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

(From the New York Tribune.)

One of the most degrading and at the same time, to a large class of persons, one of the most tempting forms of gambling, is found at the low drinking houses, where RAFFLING for poultry, watches, jewelry, articles of clothing, guns, pistols, bowie-knives, furniture, and other light kinds of property, is carried on to a great extent, and a quantity of liquor-drinking indulged in during the intervals of the game.—The stake put up is usually not much above the value of a dollar, and is divided into shares of a shilling or sixpence each, the winner being expected to stand treat for the whole company. In over two thousand grog shops and fashionable drinking saloons in New York, this game is going on every night of the week, attracting throngs of young people, broken down gamblers, raw youths from the country in pursuit of the elephant, idle loafers about town, and others who are always on the scent of whatever gives the promise of sport.

The game however, is not confined to the drinking houses. There are several establishments of a more private character, where they furnish lights, dice and tables for a certain per centage, which the players put up in each pool. These houses are of a more genteel description than the haunts just mentioned; they are frequented principally by young men of good family; the play is usually for money; they are conducted with more order and system; and may justly be called raffling clubs. Here many first get the taste of blood. They acquire a thirst, a passion for games of chance, which grows stronger by indulgence, and at last sends them to the tables of the blackleg, from which the descent is easy to the lowest depths of a New York hell.

This game, as a general rule, is not one for very high play. Still it possesses a strong fascination, and sucks in its victims with no less certainty and rapidity than the Faro table.

The Saloons are for the most part conducted by the most vulgar and degraded specimens of the gambling fraternity.—Some of the proprietors are persons whose ambition is amply gratified by the eminence of their position; they wish for nothing better than the chance which it affords to spread their toils over the unwary victims, and bring them within the reach of their infernal grasp. Their Saloons are often decorated with great splendor;—the bars furnished with a dazzling array of many colored decanters—showy lanterns hung out to guide the passer-by into the road to ruin—while paid agents are kept on the trot, soliciting men of all classes from the capitalist to the coal-heaver, and endeavoring to seduce them by all arts of persuasion to try their luck in the last plausible scheme of deception.

The Christmas and New Year's holidays, which present such general excitements to the population of the city of New York, afford a rich harvest to the raffling houses. At this season they are thronged with great numbers, among whom is a larger portion of working men, often of the poorer classes, risking the hard earned gains of labor for the hope of a paltry prize. These in many instances, are men of good morals, honest, hard working, industrious laborers, who have been tempted by the prospect of a fat turky, or a fine brace of fowls, to risk their sixpence on the throw of the dice. But this is not the end of it. If the man wins, he is expected to pay for drinks all round; if he loses, he must drink with the winner; and in this way, between the two fines, is lucky if he does not get badly singed. The instances are not uncommon, where, in less than an hour, a man is stripped of the earnings of a whole week and in a state of brutal intoxication sent home to a destitute, hungry and shivering family.

Like all gambling establishments, the raffle houses trust not only to luck, but use every means in their power to fleece their visitors. We will relate an instance which took place not long since in one of the most fashionable of the concerns in our city. A gentlemen, who had been in the habit of meeting there with bankers, brokers, merchant's clerks, and others, whose pockets were well lined, on one occasion lost to so large an amount as to awaken suspicion in his mind, and spoke of the fact to some of his friends. It was decided to lodge a complaint against the house with the Police. A warrant was issued and the landlord arrested. While the process was pending, the raffling dice and box, which had been used in the game were seized and examined. They were found to be false. The dice were loaded with platina, so that the small numbers came up with every throw.—The gamblers had dice of their own, which they secretly put into the box on their turn to play. This was done so slily as to escape detection, long practice having given them the hocus-pocus skill of a Blitz or a McAllister. This case is not yet decided. Whether the keeper of the house and his confederates will meet their deserts or still go "unwhipt of justice" is more than we can venture to predict.

Another instance of a different kind occurs to our memory. The victim was a young lawyer of handsome abilities and good reputation. His habits were unexceptionable in all respects, a regular teetotaler, a diligent man of business, and remarkable for his economy, prudence, and thrift. United by marriage to a young lady of great moral worth and of congenial disposition—sustaining a highly respectable rank in society—and reaping a rich pecuniary reward for the exercise of his talents, his lot in life seemed very enviable and almost beyond the reach of the temptation into which he finally fell.

Soon after his marriage he began to deposit $50 a week for safe keeping with his wife. A sum of over $2,000 was thus accumulated. In an evil hour he made the acquaintance of the proprietor of a celebrated raffling house, who applied to him for legal advice. They soon struck up an intimacy. He confided to the raffle-keeper the fact of his having saved the sum above mentioned. This the other determined to get into his own possession. He laid his trap with great art. Having everything in readiness, he closed the legal business on which he had visited the attorney, and invited him to bring his bill to his house that evening for settlement. The lawyer consented. On entering the room he found several gentlemen engaged in a raffle. He was asked to take a seat with them, and was introduced to the players. The stake was small. Each man put up two or three shillings, and the highest throw on three dice took the pool. He was induced to try his hand, and was successful, winning several pools. Elated with his good luck, he left the place, determined to make it another visit. On arriving at his home he made the usual deposit. "That night," we use his own words, "I dreamt of nothing but the raffle. I was haunted with the thoughts of my good luck.—When I awoke in the morning I was impatient for the evening to come. All day I counted the hours till the clock struck the time when I could resume the game. As soon as it was fairly dark, I was again at the table. But I had lost my luck. I played late, but could not win, though my losses were small. I continued the game till my opponents closed. Returning the next night, I was again unlucky. I lost in small sums to such an amount that I was obliged to break in upon the deposit of $50, and for the first time failed to intrust it with my wife. I become more and more excited. My brain seemed on fire. I urged my companions to higher play. But all to no purpose. I seemed doomed to the worst fate. At this stage of my career, I was introduced to the Faro Table by a notorious gambler. Here I began to play, flushed with the hope that fortune would turn. My ill luck pursued me. I lost more than ever. I played for large sums and was always unsuccessful. At length I began to encroach upon the deposit.—Every cent of it was lost. Every thing that I could earn went with it. I scraped all I could together from borrowing of my friends. But it was all in vain. I was stripped of everything. I had become a gambler and was now a beggar.

It is but a few months since this unfortunate man was employed in a suit of considerable importance and a large retaining fee placed in his hands. This was parted with at the Faro Table. He was now desperate. He succeeded in obtaining a loan of his client of a few hundred dollars. This went with the rest. Soon after a judgement of a large amount was obtained in favor of his client. The money was paid over to him on Friday, and before Sunday morning it was all gone. He then saw that disgrace and punishment would follow exposure. Pawning his office furniture and law-books, he raised the wind enough to enable him to leave the City clandestinely. His family was left in destitution and misery, ignorant of the cause of the cruel treatment they had received, and have since separated from him entirely.

We might multiply incidents of a similar character to any extent. But we need say no more to show the pernicious effects of this nefarious game, which holds such a prominent rank in the fatal series through which the gambler is hurried to irremediable perdition.

RECOGNITION OF VOICE BETWEEN THE EWE AND THE LAMB.—The acuteness of the sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat among a thousand all braying at the same time, and making noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at a Cameronian sacrament in the fields, where thousands are congregated, and that is no joke neither. Besides the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and the lamb, who, amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things that ever amused me more than a sheep-sheering, and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into a fold, set out all the lambs to the hill, and then set out the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the rough, well-clad, comfortable mamma, which it left an hour, or a few hours ago, it meets a poor naked shrivelling—a most deplorable-looking creature. It wheels about and, uttering a loud tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision.—The mother's voice arrests her flight—it returns again, generally for ten or dozen times before the reconcilement is fairly made up.— *The Ettrick Shepherd.*

[From Dickens' Household Words.]

UGLINESS REDEEMED.

A TALE OF A LONDON DUST-HEAP.

On a murky morning in November, wind north-east, a poor old woman with a wooden leg was seen struggling against the fitful gusts of the bitter breeze, along a stony, zig-zag road, full of deep and irregular cart ruts; her ragged petticoat was blue, and so was her wretched hose. A stick was in her left hand, which assisted her to dig and hobble her way along; and in her other hand, supported also beneath her withered arm, was a large, rusty, iron sieve. Dust and fine ashes filled up all the wrinkles in her face; and of these there were a prodigious number, for she was eighty-three years of age. Her name was Peg Dotting.

About a quarter of a mile distant, having a long ditch and a broken-down fence as a fore-ground, there rose against the muddled-gray sky, a huge dust-heap of a dirty-black color—being, in fact, one of those immense mounds of cinders, ashes, and other emptyings from dust holes and bins, which have conferred celebrity on certain suburban neighbourhoods of a great city. Toward this dusty mountain old Peg Dotting was now making her way.

Advancing toward the dust-heap by an opposite path, very narrow, and just reclaimed from the mud by a thick layer of freshly broken flints, there came at the same time Gaffer Doubleyear, with his bone bag slung over his shoulder. The rags of his coat fluttered in the east-wind, which also whistled keenly round his almost rimless hat, and troubled his one eye. The other eye, having met with an accident, last week, he had neatly covered with an oyster-shell, which was kept in its place by a string of each side, fastened through a hole. He used no staff to help him along, though his body was nearly bent double, so that his face was constantly turned to the earth, like that of a four-footed creature. He was ninety-seven years old.

As these two patriarchal laborers approached the great dust heap, a discordant voice hallooed to them from the top of a broken wall. It was meant as a greeting of the morning, and proceeded from little Jem Clinker, a poor deformed lad, whose back had been broken when a child. His nose and chin were much too large for the rest of his face, and he had lost nearly all his teeth from premature decay. But he had an eye gleaming with intelligence and life, and an expression at once patient and hopeful. He had balanced his mis-shaped frame on the top of the old wall, over which one shrivelled leg dangled, as if by the weight of a hob-nailed boot, that covered a foot large enough for a ploughman.

In addition to his first morning's salutation of his two aged friends, he now shouted out in a tone of triumph and self gratulation, in which he felt assured of their sympathy—"Two white skins, and a tor'shell-un."

It may be requisite to state that little Jem Clinker belonged to the dead-cat department of the dust-heap, and now announced that a prize of three skins, in superior condition, had rewarded him for being first in the field. He was enjoying a seat on the wall in order to recover himself from the excitement of his good fortune.

At the base of the great dust-heap the two old people now met their young friend—a sort of great-grandson by mutual adoption—and they at once joined the party who had by this time assembled as usual, and were already busy at their several occupations.

But besides all these, another individual, belonging to a very different class, formed a part of the scene, though appearing only on its out-skirts. A canal ran at the rear of the dust heap, and on the banks of its opposite side slowly wandered by—with hands clasped and hanging down in front of him, and eyes bent vacantly upon his hands—the form of a man in a very shabby great-coat, which had evidently once belonged to one in the position of a gentleman. And to a gentleman it still belonged—but in what a position! A scholar, a man of wit, of high sentiment, of refinement, and a good fortune withal—now by a sudden "turn of law" beret of the last only, and finding that none of the rest, for which (having his fortune) he had been so much admired, enabled him to gain a livelihood. His title deeds had been lost or stolen, and so he was bereft of every thing he possessed. He had talents, and such as would have been profitably available had he known how to use them for this new purpose; but he did not—he was misdirected; he made fruitless efforts, in his want of experience; and he was now starving.—As he passed the great dust-heap, he gave one vague, melancholy gaze that way and then looked wistfully into the canal as he slowly moved along, till he was out of sight.

A dust heap of this kind is often worth thousands of pounds. The present one was very large and very valuable. It was in fact a large hill, and being in the vicinity of small suburb cottages, it rose above them like a great black mountain—Thistles, groundsel and rank grass grew in knots on small parts which had remained for a long time undisturbed; crows often alighted on its top, and seemed to put on their spectacles and become very busy and serious; flocks of sparrows often made predatory descents upon it; an old goose and gander might sometimes be seen following each other its side, nearly midway; pigs rooted round its base, and now and then, one bolder than the rest would venture some way up, attracted by the mixed odors of some hidden marrow-bone enveloped in a decayed cabbage leaf—a rare event, both of these articles being unusual oversights of the searchers below.

The principal ingredient of all these dust-heaps is fine cinders and ashes, but as they are accumulated from the contents of all the dust-holes and bins of the vicinity, and as many more as possible, the fresh arrivals in their original state present very heterogeneous materials. We cannot better describe them than by presenting a brief sketch of the different departments of the searchers and sorters, who are assembled below to busy themselves upon the mass of original matters which are shot out from the carts of the dustmen.

The bits of coal, the pretty numerous result of accident and servants' carelessness, are picked out to be sold forthwith; the largest and best of the cinders are also selected, by another party, who sell them to laundresses or to braziers; and the next sort of cinders, called the *breeze*, because it is left after the wind has blown the finer cinders through an upright sieve, is sold to the brick-makers.

Two other departments, called the "soft-ware" and the "hard-ware," are very important. The former includes all vegetable and animal matters—every thing that will decompose. They are selected and bagged at once, and carried off as soon as possible, to be sold as manure for ploughed land, wheat, barley, &c. Under this head, sir, dead cats are comprised. They are generally the perquisites of the women searchers. Dealers come to the wharf or dust-field every evening; they give sixpence for a white cat, fourpence for a colored cat, and for a black one according to her quality. The "hard-ware" includes all broken pottery, pans, crockery, earthenware, &c., which are sold to make new roads.

"The bones" are selected with care and sold to the soap-boiler. He boils out the fat and marrow first, for special use, and the bones are then crushed and sold for manure.

Of "rags," the woolen rags are bagged and sent off for hop-manure; the white linen rags are washed, and sold to make paper, &c.

The "tin-things" are collected and put into an oven with a grating at the bottom, so that the solder, which unites the parts melts, and runs through into a receiver. This is sold seperately—the detached pieces of tin are then sold to be melted up with old iron, &c.

Bits of old brass, lead, &c., are sold to be melted up seperately, or in the mixture of ores.

All broken glass vessels, as cruets, mustard-pots, tumblers, wine glasses, bottles, &c., are sold to the old glass shops.

As for any articles of jewelry, silver-spoons, forks, thimbles, or other plate and valuables, they are pocketed off-hand by the first finder. Coins of gold and silver are often found, and many coppers.

Meanwhile every body is hard at work near the base of the great dust heap. A certain number of cart loads having been raked and searched for all the different things just described, the whole of it now undergoes the process of sifting.—The men throw up the stuff, and the women sift it.

"When I was a young girl," said Peg Dotting

"That's a long while ago, Peggy," interrupted one of the sifters: but Peg did not hear her.

"When I was quite a young thing," continued she, addressing old John Doubleyear, who threw up the dust into her sieve, "It was the custom to wear pink roses in the shoes, as bright as that morsel of ribbon Sally has just picked out of the dust; yes and sometimes in the hair, too, on one side of the head, to set off the white powder and salve-stuff. I never wore one of these head-dresses myself—don't throw up the dust so high, John—but I lived only a few doors lower down from those as did. Don't throw up the dust so high, I tell 'ee—the wind takes into my face."

"Ah! There! What's that?" suddenly exclaimed little Jem, running as fast as his poor withered legs would allow him, toward a fresh heap which had just been shot down from a dustman's cart. He made a dive and a search; then another—then one deeper still. "I'm sure I saw it!" cried he, and he again made a dash with both of his hands into a fresh place, and began to distribute the ashes, and dust, and rubbish on every side to the great merriment of all the rest.

"What did you see, Jem?" asked old Doubleyear, in a compassionate tone.

"Oh, I don't know," said the boy, "only it was like a bit of something made of real gold."

A fresh burst of laughter from the company assembled followed this somewhat vague declaration, to which the dustmen added one or two elegant epithets, expressive of their contempt of the notion that *they* could have overlooked a bit of anything valuable in the process of emptying sundry dust-holes and carting them away.

"Ah," said one of the sifters, "poor Jem's always a fancying something or other good—but it never comes."

"Didn't I find three cats this morning?" cried Jem; "two on 'em white 'uns! How you go on!"

"I meant something quite different from the like o' that," said the other; "I was a-thinking of the rare sights all you three have had, one time and another."

The wind having changed and the day become bright, the party at work all seemed disposed to be more merry than usual. The foregoing remark excited the curiosity of several of the sifters, who had recently joined the company, the parties alluded to were requested to favor them with the recital; and though the request was made with only a half-concealed irony, still it was all in good-natured pleasantry, and was immediately complied with. Old Doubleyear spoke first.

"I had a bad night of it with the rats some years ago—they run'd all over the floor, and over the bed, and one on 'em com'd and gav a squeak close into my ear—as I couldn't sleep comfortable, I wouldn't ha' minded a trifle of it; but this was too much of a good thing. So I got up before sunrise, and went out for a walk; and thinking I might as well be near our work-place, I slowly com'd down this way. I worked in a brick-field at that time, near the canal yonder. The sun was just a-rising up behind the dust-heap as I got in sight of it—and soon it rose above, and was very bright; and though I had two eyes then, I was obliged to shut them both. When I opened them again the sun was higher up; but in his haste to get over the dust heap he had dropped something. You may laugh. I say he had dropped something. Well, I can't say what it was, in course—a bit of his self, I suppose. It was just like him—a bit on him, I mean—quite as bright—just the same—only not so big. And not up in sky, but a-lying and sparkling all on fire on the top as the dust-heap.—Thinks I—I was a younger man then by some years than I am now—I'll go and have a nearer look. Though you be a bit o' the sun, may-be you won't hurt a poor man. So I walked toward the dust-heap, and up I went, keeping the piece of sparkling fire in singht all the while. But before I got up to it, the sun went behind a cloud—and as he went-out-like, so the young 'un he had dropped, went out arter him. And I had my climb up the heap for nothing, tho' I had marked the place were it lay very precisely. But there was no signs at all on him, and no morsel left of the light as had been there. I searched all about;

but found nothing 'cept a bit o' broken glass as had got stuck in the heel of an old shoe. And that's my story. But if ever a man saw anything at all, I saw a bit o' the moon; and I thank God for it. It was a blessed sight for a poor old man of three score and ten, which was my age at that time."

"Now, Peggy!" cried several voices, "tell us what you saw. Peg saw a bit o' the moon."

"No," said Mrs. Doting, rather indignantly; "I'm no moon-raker. Not a sign of the moon was there, nor a spark of a star—the time I speak on."

"Well—go on, Peggy—go on."

"I don't know as I will," said Peggy.

But being pacified by a few good-tempered, though somewhat humorous compliments, she thus favored them with her little adventure:

"There was no moon, nor stars, nor comet, in the vernal heavens, nor lamp nor lantern along the road, when I walked home one winter's night from the cottage of Widow Pin, where I had been to tea, with her and Mrs. Dry, as lived in the almshouses. They wanted Davy, the son of Bill Davy the milkman, to see me home with the lantern, but I wouldn't let him, 'cause of his sore throat. Throat—no, it wasn't his throat as was sore—it was—no, it wasn't—yes, it was—it was his toe as was sore. His big toe. A nail out of his boot had got into it. I told him he'd be sure to have a bad toe, if he didn't go to church more regular, but he wouldn't listen; and so my words com'd true. But, as I was a-saying I wouldn't let him light me with the lantern by reason of his sore throat—toe, I mean—and as I went along, the night seemed to grow darker and darker. A straight road, though, and I was so used to it by day time, it didn't matter for the darkness.—Howsever, when I com'd near the bottom of the dust-heap as I had to pass, the great dark heap was as zackly the same as the night, you couldn't tell one from t'other. So, thinks I to myself—what was I thinking of at this moment?—for the life o' me I can't call it to mind; but that's neither here nor there, only for this—it was a something that led me to remember the story of how the devil goes about like a roaring lion. And while I was a-hoping he might not be out a-roaring that night, what should I see rise out of one side of the dust-heap, but a beautiful shining star of a violet color—I stood as still—as stock-still as any I don't-know-what! There it lay, as beautiful as a new-born babe, all a-shining in the dust! By degrees I got courage to go a little nearer—and then a little nearer still—for, says I to myself, I'm a sinful woman, I know, but I have repented, and repent constantly of all the sins of my youth, and the back-slidings of my age—which have been numerous; and once I had a very heavy back-sliding—but that's neither here nor there. So, as I was a-saying, having collected all my sinfulness of life, and humbleness before God—on, into a goodish bit of courage, forward I step—a little farther—and a little farder more—until I com'd just up to the beautiful shining star lying upon the dust.—Well, it was a long time I stood looking down at it, before I ventured to do what I afterwards did. But at last I did stoop down with both hands slowly in case it might burn or bite—and gathering up a good scoop of ashes as my hands went along, I took it up, and began a-carrying it home, all shining before me, and with a soft blue mist rising up round about it. Heaven forgive me!—I was punished for meddling with what Providence had sent for some better purpose than to be carried home by an old woman like me, whom it has pleased heaven to afflict with the loss of one leg, and the pain, expense, and inconvenience of a wooden one. Well—I was punished; covetousness had its reward; for, presently the violet light got very pale, and then went out; and when I reached home, still holding in both hands all I had gathered up, and when I took it to the candle, it had turned into the red shell of a lobster's head, and its two black eyes poked up at me with a long stare—and I may say a strong smell too—enough to knock a poor body down."

Great applause, and no little laughter, followed the conclusion of old Peggy's story, but she did not join in the merriment. She said it was all very well for young people to laugh, but at her age she had enough to do to pray; and she had never said so many prayers, nor with so much fervency, as she had done since she received the blessed sight of the blue star on the dust heap, and the chastising rod of the lobster's head at home.

Little Jem's turn now came; the poor lad was, however, so excited by the recollection of what his companions called "Jem's Ghost," that he was unable to describe it any coherent language. To his imagination it was a lovely vision—the one "bright consummate flower" of his life, which he treasured up as the most sacred image in his heart. He endeavored, in wild and hasty words, to set forth how he had been bred a chimney sweep; that one Sunday afternoon he had left a set of companions, most on 'em sweeps, who were all playing at marbles in the church yard, and he wandered to the dust-heap, where he had fallen asleep; that he was awoke by a sweet voice in the air, which said something about some one having lost her way!—that he, being now wide awake, looked up, and saw with his own eyes a young angel, with fair hair and rosy cheeks, and large wings at her shoulders, floating about like bright clouds rise out of the dust heap! She had on a garment of shining crimson, which changed as he looked upon her to shining gold, then to purple and gold. She then exclaimed with a joyful smile, "I see the right way!" and the next moment the angel was gone!

As the sun was just now very bright and warm for the time of the year, and shining full upon the dust-heap in its setting, one of the men endeavored to raise a laugh at the deformed lad, by asking him if he didn't expect to see just such another angel at this minute, who had lost her way in the field on the other side of the heap; but his jest failed.—The earnestness and devout emotion of the boy to the vision of reality which his imagination, aided by the hues of sunset, had thus exalted, were too much for the gross spirit of banter, and the speaker shrank back into his dust-hovel, and affected to be very assiduous in his work, as the day was drawing to a close.

Before the day's work was ended, however, little Jem again had a glimse of the prize which had escaped him on the previous occasion. He instantly darted, hands and head foremost, into the mass of cinders and rubbish, and brought up a black mass of half-burnt parchment, entwined with vegetable refuse, from which he speedily disengaged an oval frame of gold, containing a miniature, still protected by its glass, but half covered with mildew from the damp. He was in ecstacies at the prize. Even the white cat-skins paled before it. In all probability some of men the would have taken it from him 'to try and find the owner,' but for the presence and interference of his friends Peg Dotting and old Doubleyear, whose great age, even among the present company, gave them a certain position of respect and consideration. So all the rest went their way, leaving the three to examine and speculate on the prize.

The dust heaps are a wonderful compound of things. A banker's check for a considerable sum was found in one of them. It was on Herries and Farquhar, in 1847. But bankers' checks, or gold and silver articles, are the least valuable of their ingredients. Among other things, a variety of useful chemicals are extracted. Their chief value, however, is for the making of bricks. The finer cinder dust and ashes are used in the clay of the bricks, both for the red and gray stocks. Ashes are also used as fuel between the layers of the clamp of bricks, which could not be burned in that position without them. The ashes burn away and keep the bricks open. Enormous quantities are used. In the brick-fields at Edbridge, near the Dryton Station, one of the brickmakers alone with his usually contract for fifteen or sixteen thousand chaldrons of this cinder dust, in one order.—This coke, or coke dust, affects the market at times as a rival; but this coal, or coal dust, never, because it would spoil the bricks.

As one of the heroes of our tale had been originally—before his promotion—a chimney-sweeper, it may be only appropriate to offer a passing word on the genial subject of soot. Without speculating on its origin and parentage, whether derived from the cooking a Christmas dinner, or the production of the beautiful colors and odors of exotic plants by a conservatory, it can briefly be shown to possess many qualities both useful and ornamental.

When soot is first collected it is called "rough soot," which, being sifted, is then called "fine soot," and is sold to farmers for making and preserving wheat and turnips. This is more especially used in Herefordshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, &c. It is a rather costly article, being fivepence per bushell. One contractor sells annually as much as three thousand bushels; and he gives it as his opinion, that there must be at least one hundred and fifty times this quantity (four hundred and fifty thousand bushels) sold in London. Farmer Smutwjes of Bradford, distinctly asserts that the price of soot he uses on his land is returned to him in the straw, with improvement also to the grain. And we believe him. Lime is used to dilute soot when employed as a manure. Using it pure will keep off snails, slugs, and caterpillars, from pens and various other vegetables, as also from dahlias just shooting up, and other flowers; but we regret to add that we have sometimes known it kill, or burn up the things it was intended to preserve from unlawful eating. In short, it is by no means equal for any purpose of garden manure, to fine cinders, and wood ashes, which are good for almost any kind of produce, whether turnips or roses. Indeed, we should like to have one four or fifth part of our garden beds composed of excellent stuff of this kind. From all that has been said, it will have become very intelligible why these dust-heaps are so valuable. Their worth, however, varies not only with their magnitude, (the quality of all of them is much the same), but with the demand. About the year 1820, the Marylebone dust heap produced between four thousand and five thousand pounds. In 1832, St. George's paid Mr. Stapleton five hundred pounds a year, not to leave the heap standing, but to carry it away. Of course he was only too glad to be paid highly for selling his dust.

But to return. The three friends having settled to their satisfaction the amount of money they should probably obtain by the sale of the golden miniature frame, and finished the castles which they had built with it in the air, the frame was again enfolded in the sound part of the parchment, the rags and rottenness of the law were cast away, and up they rose to bend their steps homeward to the little hovel where Peggy lived, she having invited the others to tea that they might talk yet more fully over the wonderful good luck that had befallen them.

"Why, if there isn't a man's head in the canal!" suddenly cried little Jem. "Looky there!—isn't that a man's head?—Yes, it's a drowned man!"

"A drowned man, as I live!" ejaculated old Doubleyear.

"Let's get him out, and see!" cried Peggy.—"Perhaps the poor soul's not quite gone."

Little Jem scuttled off to the edge of the canal, followed by the two old people. As soon as the body had floated nearer, Jem got down into the water, and stood breast high, vainly measuring his distance with one arm out, to see if he could reach some part of the body as it was passing. As the attempt was evidently without a chance, old Doubleyear managed to get down into the water, behind him, and holding him by one hand, the boy was thus enabled to make a plunge forward as the body was floating by. He succeeded in reaching it; but the jerk was too much for the weakness of his aged companion, who was pulled forward into the canal. A loud cry burst from both of them, which was yet more loudly echoed by Peggy on the bank. Doubleyear and the boy were now struggling almost in the middle of the canal, with the body of the man twirling about between them.

They would inevitably have been drowned, had not old Peggy caught hold of a long dock-rope that was close at hand—scrambled down up to her knees in the canal—clawed hold of the struggling group with the teeth of the rake, and fairly brought the whole to land. Jem was first up the bank, and helped up his two heroic companions; after which with no small difficulty, they contrived to haul they body of the stranger out of the water. Jem at once recognised in him the forlorn figure of the man who had passed by in the morning, looking so sadly into the canal, as he walked along.

It is a well known fact to those who work in the vicinity of these great dust-heaps, that when the ashes have been warmed by the sun, cats and kittens have been taken out of the canal and buried a few inches below the surface, have usually revived, and the same has often occurred in the case of men. Accordingly the three, without a moment's hesitation, dragged the body along to the dust-heap, where they made a deep trench, in which they placed it, covering it all over up to the neck.

"There now," ejaculated Peggy, sitting down with a long puff to recover her breath, "he'll lie very comfortable, whether or no."

"Couldn't lie better," said old Doubleyear, "even if he knew it."

The three now seated themselves close by, to await the result.

"I thought I'd a lost him," said Jem, "and myself too; and when I pulled Daddy in after me, I guy us all three up for this world."

"Yes," said Doubleyear, "it must have gone queer with us, if Peggy had not come in with the rake. How d'yee feel old girl; for you've had a narrow escape too. I wonder we were not too heavy for you, and so pulled you in to go with us."

"The Lord be praised!" firmly ejaculated Peggy, pointing toward the pallid face that lay surrounded with ashes. A convulsive twitching passed over the features, the lips trembled, the ashes over the breast heaved, and a low moaning sound, which might have come from the bottom of the canal, was heard. Again the moaning sound, and then the eyes opened, but closed almost immediately. "Poor dear soul!" whispered Peggy, "how he suffers in surviving. Lift him up a little. Softly, don't be afeared. We're only your good angels, like—only poor cinder-sifters—don'tee be a'feared."

By various kindly attentions and manœuvres, such as those poor people had been accustomed to practice on those who were taken out of the canal, the unfortunate gentleman was gradually brought to his senses. He gazed about him as well he might—now looking in the anxious though begrimed faces of the three strange objects, all in their "weeds" and dust—and then up at the huge dust-heap, over which the moon was now slowly rising.

"Land of quiet Death!" murmured he, faintly, "or land of Life, as dark and still—I have passed from one into the other; but which of ye I am now in, seems doubtful to my senses."

"Here we are, poor gentleman," cried Peggy, "here we are, all friends about you. How did'ee tumble into the canal?"

"The Earth, thence, once more!" said the stranger, with a deep sigh. I know where I am, now. I remember this great dark hill of ashes—like Death's kingdom, full of all sorts of strange things, and put to many uses."

"Where do you live?" asked old Doubleyear; "shall we try and take you home, sir?"

The stranger shook his head mournfully. All this time, little Jem had been assiduously employed in rubbing his feet, and then his hands; in doing which the piece of dirty parchment, with the miniature frame, dropped out of his breast pocket. A good thought instantly struck Peggy.

"Run, Jemmy dear—run with that golden thing to Mr. Spikechin, the pawnbroker's—get something upon it directly, and buy some nice brandy—and some Godfrey's Cordial—and a blanket, Jemmy—and call a coach, and get up outside on it, and make the coaches drive back here as fast as you can."

But before Jemmy could attend to this, Mr. Waterhouse, the stranger whose life they had preserved, raised himself on one elbow, and extended his hand to the miniature frame. Directly he looked at it, he raised himself higher up—turned it about once or twice—then caught up the piece of parchment, and uttering an ejaculation, which no one could have distinguished either as of joy or pain, sank back fainting.

In brief, this parchment was a portion of the title-deeds he had lost; and though it did not prove sufficient to enable him to recover his fortune, it brought his opponent to a composition, which gave him an annuity for life. Small as this was, he determined that those poor people who had so generously saved his life at the risk of their own, should be sharers in it. Finding that what they most desired was to have a cottage in the neighborhood of the dust-heap, built large enough for all three to live together, and keep a cow. Mr. Waterhouse paid a visit to Manchester-square, where the owner of the property resided. He told his story, as far as was needful, and proposed to purchase the field in question.

The great dust-contractor was much amused, and his daughter—a very accomplished young lady—was extremely interested. So the matter was speedily arranged to the satisfaction and pleasure of all parties. The acquaintance, however, did not end here. Mr. Waterhouse renewed his visits very frequently, and finally made proposals for the young lady's hand, she having already expressed hopes of a propitious answer from her father.

"Well, sir," said the latter, "you wish to marry my daughter, and she wishes to marry you.—You are a gentleman and a scholar, but you have no money. My daughter is what you see, and she has no money. But I have; and therefore, as she likes you, and I like you, I'll make you both an offer. I will give my daughter twenty thousand pounds, or you shall have the dust-heap.—Choose."

Mr. Waterhouse was puzzled and amused, and referred the matter entirely to the young lady. But she was for having the money, and no trouble.—She said the dust-heap might be worth much, but they did not understand the business. "Very well," said her father, laughing, "then there's the money."

This was the identical dust-heap, as we know from authentic information, which was subsequently sold for forty thousand pounds, and was exported to Russia to rebuild Moscow.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT—EXPLOSION OF SIXTY BARRELS OF GUNPOWDER.—Letters received from Newport, Monmouthshire, give the particulars of a remarkable and alarming accident which had occurred on a branch line connected with the Monmouthshire and Newport Railway. The branch line, it appears, is the property of the Ebbw Iron Company's Works. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a man in the employ of the last mentioned company was engaged in shunting a small train of two trucks, heavily laden with iron, into the main line of the branch, and being unable to move them forward a little with a locomotive. The engine-driver did so, but unfortunately too great an impetus was given to the train, and the break not acting on its reaching a deep decline, it started rapidly down, and gained speed as it progressed. A man named Williams, of Tydeo, was jogging alone the tramway with a horse and covered van, containing 60 barrels of gunpowder. He had reached Llanbelleth, when he was startled at seeing the approach of the descending train thundering along at a frightful speed. With a great presence of mind he freed his horse, and jumping on it galloped away across the fields. His escape was most extraordinary, as he had only left the line a few seconds, when the train struck the van with tremendous force, smashing it to atoms, and scattered the powder barrels in every direction. The collision caused some sparks of fire, and instantly an explosion of an awful character occurred, tearing up the permanent way, and shaking the country for miles round. The train of carriages continued its course along the line some miles further, but without further damage being done.—*English Paper.*

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 31, 1851.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

We have read with no ordinary degree of pleasure the Communications of Mr. George Whightman, of Halifax, published in the Colonist of that city. The subject of which is the *European and North American Railway.* We are strangers to Mr. Whightman, but feel assured that he is worthy of the most exalted station that the Province of Nova Scotia can afford—as no man unless possessed of a patriots heart, and a clear philosophical and a truly enlightened mind could have brought to his argument such a train of brilliant and undisputable ideas relative to the effects, political and commercial, that must inevitably result from the consummation of that great and splendid undertaking, the building of the "European and North American Railroad." That writer without that circumlocution which too frequently mystifies and renders *null* the productions of scientific men, comes directly up to the work, and after pointing to the immense, and unbroken stream of Emigration which now flows from every quarter of Europe to the United States, shows clearly that with suitable Boats to carry passengers from Galway in Ireland, to Sydney in Cape Briton, and at the prices now charged by the Steamers of this Continent, the whole tide of emigration both to the Canadas and the Western States must as an inevitable consequence flows through these lower Provinces, and over the contemplated RAIL, to the amount of at least half a million of souls annually. To enforce which argument he states that at present a very large portion of the Continental Emigrants go by the way of New Orleans, and up the Mississippi against the stream to the far west. The ocean transit alone of which is 6,000 miles, while the contemplated route by Galway and Nova Scotia is only 2,000, and consequently while it involves a much greater amount of passage money, also subjects the northern European emigrant to the pestiferous and deadly climate of the lower Mississipi. In drawing the contrast between the present rates for ocean steaming, and what might result from the arrangement he contemplates, he says—

"The passage from Galway to Sydney, on a par of price with that from Buffalo of Chicago, will be for the first class 21 dollars, and for the second 8 dollars; which prices, to make ample allowance for any disadvantage in ocean navigation we may afford to double; which gives 42 and 16 dollars as the respective fares across the Atlantic. At these prices, combined with the freight to Montreal, and the advertised fares in the United States we get in round numbers, for the—

	1st. cls.	2nd. class.
From Galway to Sydney,	$42	$16
Galway to Montreal,	65	24
Galway to Hamilton, per st'r	69	26
Galway to Sandusky, do	72	27.50
Galway to Chicago or Cin'nati.	81	30
Galway to St. Louis,	88	33

He very naturally infers from such premises, that, in addition to the regular emigrant, a vast traffic would accrue in the persons of Mechanics and others of small means travelling for mere personal gratification. It is also more than probable that many of our Nobility with their suite and equipages, who now travel the Continent only, would be induced to turn their faces westward, for the purpose of visiting the gigantic natural curiosities of this to them, *terra incognita*—the greatest inducements to do which would be found in the safety of the vessels—the shortness and certainty of the voyage—and the rapidity with which a rail road speed would propel them from the shores of the Atlantic, to the haunts of the red man in the wild prairies of the west. That the great projected Rail Road would become the high road of the nations of the earth, cannot be doubted—that it would also cement and render the interests of the whole Saxon race, both in the Eastern and Western worlds, one common bond of union is clearly obvious, and that it would eventually form part of the direct route from Great Britain to China—viewing as at this moment it may appear to those who eschew thought and contemplation, is to our mind equally certain, as a glance due west across the terrestrial globe will make fully apparent. The writer of the article referred to then goes fully into the question of ownership, as to whether it shall be the property of government, private individuals in the province, or of a foreign company furnishing the capital. These points he fully and ably discusses, and after shewing the advantages and disadvantages attendant on each system, he determines in favour of the property being vested in the Governments of the respective States and Colonies, through which it may pass—but the detail is too voluminous to be embraced in this paper. To strengthen and carry out his opinion however, he urges as follows—

"The Canadians have established another channel of commerce, by improving their river; this, also, is called by some, a visionary undertaking, but seems to be destined to work great changes. This, however, must be effected by operating upon another element. Ports near the ocean, and shipping are the only proper means for making the canals available, and, to this end, railroads across the lower Provinces are absolutely necessary. If is true, all this may be brought about in the course of time, by private enterprize; but if it is to be done by the people of the Provinces, it must be postponed till another generation, and in the meantime the advantages are lost."

The greatest feature of this gigantic project and most worthy of acceptation is his scheme for making every man, possessed of strong hands and a willing heart, a participator in the great design; and while it enlists the sympathies and touches the pockets of hundreds of lusty yeomen, whose principal business through the winter is toasting their shins before a rock maple fire, for lack of profitable employment, it also establishes the proprietorship of the undertaking in the bone and sinew of the country. But as any description of ours falls very short of the logical perspicuity with which Mr. Whightman has embodied his ideas I will let him speak for himself. In closing which he says—

"For the means of building these roads two general plans present themselves, both of which are attended with advantages and disadvantages, to borrow money on provincial credit, import laborers and run the con to through in a short time, or to draw the people of the country into it, contract the debt with them, and take such a time as will allow this plan to be worked out. The first plan will make money plenty, raise prices, give profit to merchants, grocers, taverns, &c., and get the road complete in a short time; but this business moment would be likely to be followed by a depression, leave a host of paupers to be maintained in winter, and a debt of interest to be annually sent out of the country. It is not worth while to enquire whether this money will be derived from the earnings of the road or from other sources; the general effect will be the same; the creditor or stockholder is abroad, and the value must be sent to him to be used in another country. If this debt was due at home, although the same interest would have to be annually paid, it would be paid to each other, the property represented by it, instead of leaving our shores, never to return, would be simply distributed among the same people that produced it.

There is much mystification on this subject, generally, but by attending the first principles, the matter becomes sufficiently clear. When a debt has to be paid abroad, a certain quantity of articles, has to be produced, but they remain for the use and comfort of the people within the country—it is the *distribution* only that is affected. This explains the reason why England, with her enormous national debt—requiring a payment of six dollars a year from every individual—and her extensive aristocracy, does not seem to feel the pressure, while Ireland with not a fourth of the burden in proportion to population, but with a host of absentee landlords, is in a state of starvation. It also explains the reason why the western States, who borrowed money abroad for public works, found themselves in difficulty, while the northern States, who have laid out three times the amount, raised among themselves, the interest of which is regularly paid, are rapidly increasing in wealth and trade.

The question here is not whether it be better to borrow the money than to go without the roads, for of this there can be no doubt; but whether it be better that the savings of the capital represented by the road, live within the country than without. There can be little doubt of this, provided it be practicable. That it is practicable to a certain extent, is very probable—at least as regards Nova Scotia. On the line from Halifax to Pugwash, or within a reasonable distance, there are eighty thousand inhabitants, the working agriculturists of which may be put at twelve thousand men, with a proportionate number of horses or cattle. The same farms that require the labor of these twelve thousand in summer, can be carried on by eight thousand in the winter, leaving four thousand that might be detitched to other employments, without neglecting the agriculture. But two thousand men would grade the road from Halifax to Pugwash, in three winters. Here, then, is the labor already existing; can it be made available—can this labor be so worked in as to create a domestic instead of a foreign debt? It may not be practicable to do this, but it is worthy of a trial.

Suppose small debentures be issued, bearing interest, and contractors be paid in this paper, while it continues at par. There is reason to expect a considerable sum would be invested in this paper. By some, it would be used as a savings bank; there are others who owe small debts which cannot be paid by the surplus produce of their farms, and would be glad to turn out with their teams in the winter, to earn the means of payment and the creditor would be glad to have his debt exchanged for a claim upon the Province. There are great quantities of wild land and small farms, which have fallen into the hands of parties who would be glad to get rid of them in this way, and there are others who would struggle hard to obtain them by working at the leisure season of winter upon the road, and who, instead of leaving the Province, would cultivate them. Were facilities afforded, it is not improbable that a large sum would be absorbed in these ways, and so far as this went, it would be, virtually, a clear gain to the country—a road would be made by time that would otherwise be wasted. It would not perhaps, be prudent to rely upon this plan of finance, for it might not succeed; it would be necessary to have a reserve to fall back upon; but with prudent management, it would be likely to succeed to a considerable degree.

This is the place to say a few words respecting the *ability* of the Province to construct such works. One half of the labor of constructing a railway can be done in winter, and there is a sufficient surplus of men to do this portion—and who are as able and willing to work as the men of another country. There is no lack of ability, so far as this goes; there is spare labor enough to grade and provide wood-work for the fifty miles a year, and which does not at present produce a single cent; and it should be remembered that labor is the only productive capital. There are hands enough; if anything is wanting, it is heads to make such arrangements as will set these hands to work, and that feeling of mutual confidence, and co-operation, among the people generally, without which no great work can be carried forward.

I am quite aware that many persons think such work cannot be carried on in the winter, and I could adduce a good many facts which have taken place in the course of my own experience in Nova Scotia, showing that it can be done as cheaply as in summer, but that is not necessary. If these gentlemen will just look across the United States boundary, they will see near one thousand men employed this winter sixty or seventy miles from Portland, and in the employment of contractors who know perfectly well what they are about."

☞ The last *Courier*, we are happy to find, has endorsed our opinions as set forth a few weeks since, with regard to the whereabouts of the missing one per cent. on the interest of the Corporation Debentures, by stating as its opinion, that the £1,500 produced annually by the sale of Fishery Berths, should not be gambled away and rendered worse than useless, but should be applied to its legitimate purpose, that of meeting the liabilities of the City Corporation. This is perfectly true and just, inasmuch as there is a Provincial Law prohibiting Lotteries,—and why the Corporate Body should be the first to set the example of insubordination, and opposition of the law, we are yet to learn. We will not stop to handy opinions on a question so glaringly objectionable, or we might bring into Court, the City's Charter, and condemning the system by the mouth of its own witness—which clearly says that "*the fisheries shall be for the benefit of all the Freemen*, and not for the benefit of a fortunate few. If gambling is to be the order of the day, and any part of the City property is to be subjected to the wheel of fortune or the dice box, let us be consistent and trust the whole revenues to blind chance; mangle the Corporation Debt or its annual interest. We are much pleased however to find the disposition to make the necessary Reform in the proper quarter, from whence such a move should emanate. His Worship the Mayor, as Chairman of the Co'porate Board, is the most proper person in the community to bring forward such a motion, and we sincerely hope and trust that he will carry out by practice what he has proposed as a theory. We are strong in hope also that the reduction of Salaries as set forth in our remarks above alluded to, will also meet the approbation of His Worship, beginning with his own—thereby following the patriotic example of the Mayor of Halifax. It will also be doubly gratifying to find that the first Chief Magistrate (being a Mechanic) is the first to effect the necessary reform, and to correct public abuses. The reductions of Salaries, as recently pointed out by us, together with the amount of sales of Fishing Berths, would make in round numbers about £3,000 annually, a sum that added to the present Corporate Revenues, would put an entire new feature upon the solvency or otherwise of that body.

FIRES.—Since our last publication, three fires have occurred in the City—a visitation that we Providentially have been comparatively free from for a length of time.—The first fire broke out at about 10 o'clock on Friday evening, in a barn belonging to Mr. Hutchinson, in Elliot Row, and attached to his dwelling house; The latter was saved by the strenuous exertions of the engine companies, but not without some considerable damage. The barn was entirely consumed.

On Monday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, another fire broke out in a barn attached to the premises next the above, belonging to Mr. William Fenety. This also was consumed, but the dwelling was rescued from destruction.

Another fire occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, more destructive in its effects than the preceding ones. It also commenced in the out buildings attached to the dwelling, which were entirely consumed. The house was situate on the corner of Wentworth and Orange streets, and belonged to Mr. J. W. McLeod; it was occupied by Mr. William Lash, Accountant of the Bank of British North America, and family, who, we regret find, lost nearly all their furniture and effects, from the suddenness with which the devouring element came upon them—the inmates barely escaping in their night clothes.

The cause of neither of these fires is satisfactorily explained, and there is much reason to believe that incendiaries are at work.—The very great scarcity of water in that part of the City, also added, on each occasion, to the destruction, and a majority of the engine companies were consequently compelled to become unwilling spectators of the scene.—It is to be hoped that before another year has elapsed, every part of the town will be supplied with water by the company's works.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Since writing the above, another fire occurred in the large building at the corner of Union and Sydney streets, known as the "Golden Ball." The alarm was made between 11 and 12 o'clock last night,—the weather was tremendously cold, and unfortunately, as in the former fires, water was not to be had for supplying the engines. A small quantity was, however, obtained, and being judiciously applied, put an end to the fire without its having done extensive damage. This was indeed fortunate, as had it obtained headway, an extensive conflagration would doubtless have been the consequence, owing to the coldness of the night, and the want of water.

We would suggest that those persons who are acquainted where Wells of Water may be found within a reasonable distance of any casualty by fire, should immediately make the fact known to the first engine Company which arrives, as a little water, judiciously applied at the breaking out of a fire, is worth more than many tons after it has taken hold, and would be the rescuing of much valuable property from destruction. Preventive is better than cure.

The cause of this fire, is, like the others, wrapped in mystery and it is to be hoped that a searching investigation will be at once made by the public authorities, to ascertain, if possible, the facts of each case, and quiet public apprehension.

CARLETON LECTURES.—George Blatch, Esq., Barrister at Law, lectured last evening on "The Present Age." After a comparative view of the state of society, literature, and science in former ages of the world's history, he gave an interesting resume of the inventions and discoveries of the present century, dwelling particularly upon the most important astronomical discoveries.—This portion of the lecture was illustrated by a neatly executed diagram, to which Mr. B. referred in such a way as to convey the meaning of his language in a plain and simple manner to his auditors, who expressed themselves highly pleased and edified by the able essay of the learned and eloquent lecturer.

Edward Jack, Esq., will lecture next Thursday evening on "Prejudice and Superstition."

ARMONOSTON.—We lately visited the carpenter's shop of Mr. Thomas Turnbull, of this City, for the purpose of looking at a carriage recently invented by that gentleman, which is to be propelled by manual power, and which he has designated by the name prefixed to this article. The body of the carriage resembles in some respects that of an ordinary riding waggon, and rests on three wheels, one of which is used as a guide wheel, and is in front of the carriage, where it stands, when not acted upon, at a right angle to the bearing wheels, which are situated in their ordinary position. The last named wheels are acted upon by a crank of a peculiar construction—the discovery of Mr. T.,—which is worked by two levers, one situated upon either side of the driver's seat. A suitable arrangement for steering, which operates upon the guide or steering wheel, is so adjusted as to be under the convenient control of the driver.

The principal arrangements of this novel machine are in the body of the waggon, where they are covered and kept out of view, or as Toney Lumpkin very properly remarks in "She stoops to Conquer," 'the cream of the discourse is in the inside of the letter.' Therefore it is impossible for us to pronounce any opinion from personal inspection of the machinery upon the value of Mr. T.'s discovery. We hope our fellow townsman has made a "happy hit," and will be well rewarded for his enterprize.

DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN.—Any preparation which will accomplish so desirable an object, will be well received by every householder. We have before us a long list of testimonials to the efficacy of *Sharp's Vermin and Insect Exterminator*, for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Crickets, Bugs, &c., and can vouch that it answers the purpose admirably, and to its being superior to any other preparation, as it causes the vermin to leave the building where it is applied. It is manufactured and sold by the Proprietor, JOHN G. SHARP, at his Drug Store, Market square, in boxes at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. each.

A Church has lately been opened for Divine Service in the New Ireland Settlement, Parish of Harvey, and County of Albert. It is stated to be the first Church erected in that County, and that the Inhabitants have been largely indebted to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for contributions towards it.

Another Church is also in the course of erection in the same Parish.—*Witness.*

The Rev. Mr. Stewart delivered an able and interesting Lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening, upon "Ancient and Modern Colonization." It evidenced much careful research, and afforded an instructive review of the principles and leading objects upon which colonization has been undertaking or attempted in ancient and modern times.—*Ib.*

The American Steamer *Arctic*, which put into Halifax last week, is the third in succession of the Collins line which has failed in performance of the passage;—the Pacific put into Provincetown; the Atlantic missing, and the Arctic into Halifax. She was only 12 days out, and is represented to have put in short in coal; some accounts attribute the failure to other and more likely causes, as she carries coal for 18 days.

The following summary of intelligence is made up from papers on board the Arctic, which left Liverpool on the the 11th inst.:—

The Steam ship "GREAT BRITAIN" has been sold by the directors of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, to Mr. Patterson, the eminent ship-builder, of Bristol, for the sum of £18,000, being about the seventh part of her original cost. Mr. Patterson is now building in the dock in which the *Great Britain* was built, a Steam-ship for the Royal West Indian Mail Packet Company; she will be six feet longer than the *Great Britain*. The *Times* states that the *Great Britain* has been purchased by Mr. Patterson for Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., of Bristol and Liverpool. It is intended that the engines now on board shall be removed and new ones adopted, and it is not improbable that this leviathan will convey passengers between Liverpool and New York during the World's Fair.

The French Ministry had been compelled to resign, owing to a succession of defeats. A new ministry might be formed, but as it involves the dismissal of General Changarnier, which is insisted upon by the President, it is very doubtful if it would be sustained. French affairs seems to be approaching a crisis.

Letters from Rome announce that the United States residents in that city have resolved on resistance to the Pope's order to close their chapel.

The last trip of the *Asia* from New York to Liverpool, (10 days, 4 hours and 8 minutes) was the most splendid run on record. On the 26th, 28th, and 27th Dec. respectively, she ran 321, and 309 miles.

Cotton was tending downwards at Liverpool.—The sales of the week ending Jan. 6th, were reported to be 21,760 bales.

The market for Bread Stuffs was extremely dull—the purchases being only to supply immediate wants.

The Limerick and Clare Examiner of Saturday, contains four letters from correspondents in various parts of the country, giving the particulars of as many cases of death from destitution.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—The country is in a deplorably wretched state from the rains which for the last month have swamped the fields, and rendered the ground entirely unfit for tillage or farm work of any kind.

Lord John Russell had issued a circular to his friends in Parliament, requiring their attendance on business of importance at the meeting of Parliament on the 4th of February.

in every department of trade is healthy and reeling prevails, and merchants look forwa busy and profitable year.

It is announced that the Dublin and G Railway will be open to travellers on the June.

Sir George Francis Seymour, Vice Adm the Blue, is appointed to relieve the Earl of Ad[illegible] in the command of the Squadron West India and North American Station.

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The Grand Jury for the City and Coun St. John, Court of Oyer and Terminer, h twelvemonths since made a Presentment rel to the unsafe state of the Gaol, and having visited that Building at the present meetin the Court in performance of their duty, beg to state that they still find the ceiling of the through which a prisoner escaped last yea precisely the unsafe state as then; and c but express their surprise that a matter c much importance should not have been atte to by the proper authorities.

respectfully submitted,
HENRY P. STUDDE
For

Grand Jury Room, 27th January, 1851.

COLD WEATHER.—Thermometer on Tue at Fredericton 18 below zero; Wednesda above, with rain; Thursday 5 below.

In this City this morning, at 8 o'clock, thermometer stood at 20 degrees below zero.

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THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—Although are not prepared to jump at the conclusion tha Atlantic has met with a serious accident, ye learn with pleasure that every possible mea safety in case of accident was fully provide Mr. Collins. The Atlantic, it is said, has p sufficiently powerful to flood the ship in ca fire, and a metalic life car to land through surf.—Besides, she has six of "Fremer's m fire-proof life boats," of immense power and "Three of them will carry one hundred pe each, and the boats cannot be submerged. has seven boats in all.—*Boston Journal.*

The St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans, consumed by fire on the morning of the 15th i It will be a great loss, being the most beau structure in the South.

NEW STYLE OF WINTER YEAR.—"*The H road.*"—Now selling at Granite Hall, got up the latest London Winter styles from the best materials, superior trimmings, and sh work, being the neatest and most comfort Vest ever offered to the public for wear at season of the year, and must supersede others. THOMAS H. JONES

Domestic Manufacture.—GARRETT & SM have determined to charge only Tw Shillings for CANADA TOP COATS. S low price will have the effect of doing away the imported slops that our city has been inu ded with for the last 20 years. Dec. 27

Wolf Cloth Top Coats.

THESE COATS are particularly adapted this severe and changeable climate—not confin the perspiration and injuring the health, like unhealthy Fur Coats, which article they h entirely superseded, at less than half the cost. PANTECHNETHEC

Corner of King and Cross streets, St. Jo Jan. 1851.

DR. WISTAR'S
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For Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complai Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influ-enza, &c.

This celebrated and infallible remedy was d covered some ten years ago. Since that time its, by its own merits, been rapidly, surely, safely working its way through the opposition cracks and counterfeiters, until by its true va and intrinsic excellence, it has gained for itself most

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Foreman

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Jan. 1851.

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CAUTION.

The original and only genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, was introduced in the year 1838, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten year, it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

Sold by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John.

Married.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. J. D. Casewell, William Hatfield, to Miss McLellan, both of [illegible]

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. John Francis, [illegible] Elijah F. Pochay, Pastor of the Baptist [illegible] Harvey, to Miss Asenath A. Calkins, of [illegible], Albert County.

[illegible] 8th inst., by the Rev. James Wallace, [illegible] W. Calkins, to Miss Mary Ann, second [illegible] of Deacon James Calhoun, all of Hopewell.

[illegible] Harvey, Albert County, on the 16th instant, by the Missionary, the Rev. C. P. Bliss, A. M., [illegible] James Taylor, of Hampton, King's County, [illegible] Miss Lavinia Derry, third daughter of Mr. [illegible] Derry, of Harvey.

Died.

On the 21st inst., Mary Hannah, second daughter of Mr. John McKean, aged eight years and eight months.

On Wednesday last, Eliza A., wife of Mr. Samuel Halstead, in the 31st year of her age.—Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Leinster street, when friends and acquaintance are invited to attend.

Yesterday morning, 30th inst., of twelve days illness, William Henry, only child of Mr. John Emerson, of Portland.

On Wednesday evening last, after a painful and protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Margaret, wife of the late James Stewart, aged 44 years, leaving four children to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr. William MacKay, St. James Street, Mrs. Anne Terry, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, in the 70th year of her age. Her sufferings were great. Her end was peace.—Funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

On Thursday morning, of consumption, Mr. Jas. Loane, in the 37th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father.

At Chance Harbour, on the 29th instant, Mabel, widow of the late Capt. Daniel Belding, aged 87, one of the earliest settlers of this Country, and came to this Province with the Loyalists, leaving a numerous progeny of three generations, and a large circle of friends to lament their bereavement.

Drowned, at Savanna-la-mar, Jamaica, in October last, William Kennedy, (seaman on board the brig Carrie, of this port,) aged 35 years, a native of Cape Breton.

Marine Intl.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Brig Velocity, Cook, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 3—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Crescent, Nickerson, Yarmouth, 3—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Saturday—Brigt. Emily, Fritz, Alexander, 13—J. V. Troop, wheat.

Sarah, Johnston, New York, 9—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Tuesday—Steamer Creole, Deering, Portland—R. P. McGivern, passengers and merchandise.—She left again for Portland at 12 o'clock.

Wednesday—Barque Ann Kinney, Hayes, New York, 7—master, ballast.

Brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Jamaica, 29—Jos. Fairweather, do.

Schr. Charles, Whipple, Halifax, 12—G. & J. Salter, Molasses, sugar, &c.

CLEARED.

January 23d—Barque Wm. Carson, Vaughan, Savannah, ballast; Brig Nancy, Powers, Penarth, Roads, deals.

24th—Brig Energy, Bouchier, Limerick, deals and spars; schr. Venture, Whelpley, Providence, scantling.

25th—Ship Harmony, Jameson, Liverpool, timber, deals and sleepers; barque Eliza, Barker, Dublin, timber and deals; Brigt. F., Furnas, Porto Rico, boards and shingles.

28th—Brig Zenobia, Anthony, London, deals and boards.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A Pew, comfortably lined and cushioned, in the Centre Aisle, St. John Church.—Apply at the Chronicle Office. January 31.

TO LET.—Three Dwelling HOUSES in eligible situations and in good repair, with Stables &c. attached. Enquire at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE, Princess street. Possession given immediately if required.

January 31.—2i.

WARM WINTER VESTS,
AT GRANITE HALL.

LONG VESTS, heavy lined, in Satinetts, Tweeds, Doeskins, &c., from 4s. upwards. Call and examine.

January 31. THOMAS R. JONES.

RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.,
Wine Merchants, &c.

Offer for sale at their Establishment, Prince William Street—

A CHOICE assortment of OLD WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS of every description, in Wood and Bottle; also best London PORTER and BROWN STOUT, East India and other ALES, in Pint and Quart Bottles.

St. John, N. B., 24th Dec., 1850.

Iron, Steel, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscribers have in Stock, and offer for Sale at their Stores in Nelson Street, the following GOODS, viz:

900 TONS Common and Refined English and Scotch IRON;
40 tons small round Refined IRON, assorted, 3/16 to ½ inch;
10 tons Plough PLATING, ass'd 2 to 6 inch;
20 tons SHEET IRON, No. 12 to 26;
50 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig Iron;
20 tons best Boiler Plates;
5 tons Blistered Steel, C C N D and L;
5 tons Cast Steel, Sanderson & Naylor's;
120 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd IC, IX, DC & DX;
260 bags Spikes, assorted 4 to 10 inch;
400 bolts Muntz' Patent Metal, ⅜ to 1⅛ inch,
1200 fathoms best Proved Short Link Chain, assorted, ½ to 1¼ inch;
28 best Proved Stud Chain Cables, ass'd, ⅝ to 1¼ inch;
39 Wood and Iron Stock Anchors, 3 to 36 cwt.
12 tons best Liverpool OAKUM;
150 bolts Navy Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 6;
15 tons CORDAGE, well assorted;
90 dozen long handle Irish Spades;
40 Smiths' Anvils; 30 Vices;
21 pairs Forge Bellows, 24 to 36 inch;
5 M. English FIRE BRICK;
144 pieces Irish Linens—very superior;
9 puns. Irish WHISKEY—a prime article.

In addition to the above Stock, will receive by first Spring arrivals—950 tons Common and Refined IRON, well assorted.

All of which will be Sold very low for Cash, or approved payments.

Jan. 10. WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

MONEY TO LEND.

£140 TO Lend on Freehold Property in the City.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.

27th December, 1850.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Have received per ships *Olive* and *John De Wolfe* the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

Comprising a large assortment of COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cashmeres, French Merinos, and other Dress Materials; Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze and other Fancy CLOAKINGS,

Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Ribbons,
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,
Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,
Red and White Flannels, Kerseys,
Bath and Whitney BLANKETS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,
Damask TABLE LINEN,
Broad CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Tweeds, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Cotton and Linen TICK,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Prince Wm. Street, 9th November, 1850.

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

Winter Fur Coats.

A GOOD assortment of Seal, Lama, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, indispensable to Gentlemen travelling in the Winter season. For sale by LOCKHART & CO.

Nov. 22. No. 1, Prince William street.

TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated Two Story House in Brunswick Terrace, Paddock street, adjoining the residence of the Subscribers, suitable for a genteel family. The House is well finished, and fitted with Gas pipes. Possession can be given immediately.

For further particulars please apply at the Counting Room of

WM. & GEO. CARVILL,
January 31. *Nelson Street.*

MASONIC CHARITY BALL.

THE Brethren of ALBION LODGE, No. 570 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, intend having a BALL under their Banners, on Thursday the 13th proximo, (being St. Valentine's Eve,) at the St. John Hotel. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

Members of the Sister Lodges in this City and vicinity, and transient Brethren, are respectfully requested to join.

☞ Brethren can obtain Tickets for their Guests *who are not Freemasons*, on application to the Committee, addressed to them at the St. John Hotel; and as the number of guest tickets must necessarily be limited, the Committee request that application may be made on or before Saturday the 8th February. J. READING,

Jan. 31. Secretary of Committee.

OFFICES to be Let.

TO be Let from 1st May next—Those well known, excellent and desirable Front OFFICES in the Brick building Prince William Street, now occupied by A. Balloch, and H. Garbutt, Esquires.

Jan. 31. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty per Cent is payable to the Members on the account paid by them respectively in the year 1849, on application at the Office of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

Jan. 21, 1851. H. I. WOODWARD, *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of the *Mutual Insurance Company*, will be held at the *Mechanics' Institute* on MONDAY the 3rd day of February next, at 7 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. Every Policy holder is a Member of the Company and entitled to vote on all subjects brought up for discussion.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,
St. John, N. B., Jan. 24, 1851. *President*

SELLING OFF.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to leave the City, will positively close up his BUSINESS before the 1st of May, and will commence immediately to sell off his whole.

STOCK—IN—TRADE.

Consisting of a Large Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS;

Comprising every Variety usually kept in a Drapers Establishment.

The above will be found well worthy the attention of the PUBLIC, as they will be disposed of at PRICES hitherto UNPARALLELED IN THE TRADE.

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

St. John Jan. 24. N. S. WETMORE.

Watches, Jewelry, &c

GOLD and Silver WATCHES, full jeweled, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen; gold Fob Chains, plated do; Gold, Silver, fine Gold and other Brooches and Breastpins, of newest style and design; Gold RINGS, as neat an assortment as are in the City, various setting; *Pencil Cases*, gold and silver; COMBS, fancy and silver, a neat assortment; Buckles, gold and silver, good styles, together with a varied assortment of other kinds of Jewelery too numerous to particularize. Other Watches and Jewelery taken in exchange; Watches and Jewelry repaired with neatness and dispatch. Every article equal to warrant. J. CROUCH,

Jan. 10. 4, South side King street.

☞ NOTICE.

DR. JAMES COXETTER, informs the inhabitants of Carleton, and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the late Mr. Galt's house, at the head of the Ferry Landing where he intends to give advice in the various branches of his profession particularly the *Eye* and *Ear*, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. He will be found at his residence foot of Charlotte street, during the intervening hours. Nov. 1.

Cheap Hat and Cap Store,
KING STREET.

A few doors below the Saint John Hotel.

ABRAHAM MAUPE has just received from England and the United States, a large supply of French Satin HAT PLUSHES, with Blocks of the Fall Styles; and is prepared to furnish the public with Fashionable HATS and CAPS of the best description, and at prices which will defy any in the Trade in this city to undersell him.

Also, a large assortment of FUR, Plush, Cloth Sealette and Glazed CAPS, suitable for the winter season. Parties intending to purchase either Hats or Caps, are requested to call at this Establishment, where they will be suited with a good article, and at a low price.

Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice, and will be repaired free of charge.

☞ *The highest prices paid for FURS.*

December 6.

THE Annual County Meeting will be holden at the Hall, in Portland, on MONDAY the 3d February next, for the election of officers, at which meeting the members are bound to attend without summons.

Returns from the various Lodges in the County are requested. Persons interested will take due notice thereof.

Jan. 17. By Order of the County Master.

TO LET.—*For 1 or more Years.*

THE Subscriber's HOUSE, at Indian Town, (*formerly occupied as a Hotel*,) it contains four large rooms, ten bed rooms, frost proof cellar, &c., &c., possession given the first of May next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Indian Town, January 24th, 1851.

SUGAR, BARLEY, SODA,

&c.—15 Hhds. Sugar; 13 casks Washing Soda; 1 ton Copperas; 20 bbls. Barley; 10 bbls. FRESH OATMEAL; 4 bbls. Bread Soda; 200 assorted Chairs; 400 yards Wool Carpet; 200 yards Floor Cloth, with many other articles too numerous to describe.

JOHN KINNEAR.

January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

PAPER HANGINGS, STATIONERY, &c.—On Hand—For Sale—January, 1851.—3000 pieces Paper Hangings; 100 reams Writing Paper; 150 reams Wrapping do.; 250 dozen bottles best Ink; 20 dozen Toilet & other Looking Glasses; 10 dozen assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates. For Sale by. JOHN KINNEAR.

January 24. *Prince Wm. street.*

OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, &c.—On Hand,—1851.—25 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 200 kegs London White and Colo'd Paints; 5 bbls. Sea Elephant Oil; 5 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine; 8 do Bright Varnish; 7 casks Lamp Black; 10 tons Newcastle Whiting; 3 tons fresh made Putty 10 casks Charcoal Blacking. JOHN KINNEAR.

January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

WINDOW and FLINT GLASS, &c.—For Sale.—1851.—1300 boxes Sheet & Crown Window Glass—from 7x9 and 8x10 up to 14x20; 3000 feet Sheet Glass, from 20x24 up to 31x46, by the pane or box; 40 crates Plain and Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses; 15 cases German ditto; 400 doz. Ginger Beer Bottles.

JOHN KINNEAR,

January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

NAILS, SPIKES, SHEET IRON, STOVES, &c.—Now on Hand—For Sale,—8 tons fine Rose & Clasp Head Nails, 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1¾ to 2¾ inch Boat Nails; 1½ tons fine pressed Nails; 4 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Deck Spikes; 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet Iron; 70 boxes Charcoal Tin; 200 bags assorted numbers Shot; 150 Cook, Franklin and other Stoves; 30 Anchors; 1½ tons Small Chain.

JOHN KINNEAR.

January 24. *Prince Wm. street*

Office of the St. John Water Company,

11th December, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the *Eighth* Instalment of Twelve and one-half per Cent. (being Twelve Shillings and Six Pence on each Share) on the additional Stock of the St. John Water Company, is requested, to be paid in at the Company's Office, within one calendar Month after this date.

JAMES ROBERTSON, *Treasurer.*

Christmas and New Years
IMPORTATION.

JUST Received per "Cuba" and other arrivals at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.—A variety of New Style Fur CAPS—*in South Sea Seal, Nutria, Otto, &c.*

Fur CAPS—from 2s. 6d. upwards.

Wolf and Buffalo COATS.

Gentlemen's Fur Coats—from 24 upwards

Ladies Furs, Muffs, Boas, Victorines, & Cuffs—*in rich Furs.*—Also, a large variety of French Hats—selling of cheap to close the years business.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR FURS.* ☜

LOCKHART & CO.

December 20. No. 1. Prince Wm, street

Co-partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, beg to give notice, that the Business heretofore carried on by WILLIAM CARVILL, will in future be conducted under the firm of *William and George Carvill.*

WILLIAM CARVILL.
Jan. 10. GEORGE CARVILL.

NEW BOOKS.

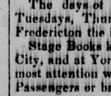
Just Received from New York:—

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY on the Bible, containing Mattew Henery, condensed with Critical and Explanatory notes by Scott, Doddridge, Adam Clarke, &c., &c., 6 vols. 1000 Engravings.

The Modern British Essayists (Complete);
Allison's History of Europe, 4 vols;
Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature (Illustrated);
Chambers Information to the People;
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea;
Layard's Ninevah and Remains;
The Poetical Works of Moore, Byron, Shelly, Campbell, Burns, Milton, Young, Pope, Tupper, Ossian, Hemans, Cook, &c., &c.
Annuals for 1851, in great variety.

Dec. 27. B. O'BRIEN.

Railroad Line.



THE Subscribers have commenced running a line of Stages to Fredericton by way of the River, and they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

The days of starting from St. John will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and from Fredericton the intermediate days.

Stage Books kept at the St. John Hotel, in this City, and at York Hotel, Fredericton. The utmost attention will be paid by the Subscribers to Passengers or baggage committed to their charge.

SOLOMON LAWSON.
THOMAS CORRIGAN.

Januuary 17.

IRON, Steel, Chains, Spikes, &c.

IN Stock and on sale low, by the subscriber:—1000 Tons Common and Refined IRON, all sizes; 1 ton Cast Steel, for Axes;
1½ ton Blister STEEL, c. c. n. d. & (L);
10 Chain CABLES, ⅞ to 1 inch;
5 tons short link CHAINS, ⅞ to 1 inch;
10 Anchors, from 3 cwt. to 15 cwt.;
25 tons Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch;
10 do. Patent Metal, ⅝ to 1 ½ inch;
5 do. Plough Plate, 2 to 5 inch;
1 do. Plough Share Moulds, single & double;
15 do, Sheet IRON, No. 19 to 24;
100 boxes Tin Plates, ic. dc. ix. dx.

Daily expected, per ship 'Sarah Milidge,'
50 ton Common BOLT IRON.
Per Ship 'Perseverance'—10 Tons BOILER PLATE, assorted sizes.

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
Dec. 27. Nelson-street

Freehold Property, for sale.

4 LOTS in Sheffield Street, City of St John: 2 FARMS in the county of Westmorland; 4 do. in King's County, and about 14,000 acres of LAND situated in different parts of the Counties of Westmorland, King's Queen's, Sunbury and Albert. The latter is partially improved, and will be sold in lots from one hundred to one thousand acres to suit purchasers, or part would be exchanged for City property. For terms and other particulars please apply to

C. W. STOCKTON,
Attorney for the Owners.

St John, Nov. 22, 1850.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 8th March, 1848.

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 7th April, 1849.

WHEREAS the number of applications to this House from School Teachers for Grants of Money have been from year to year increasing; and whereas it is desirable that such information should be furnished as would enable this House to arrive at just and equitable conclusion; therefore

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY
WAREROOMS,

(PRINCESS STREET—opposite the residence of B. L. Peters, Esq.)

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a large assortment of Mahogany and other FURNITURE, which he will warrant, viz SOFAS, COUCHES, Mahogany CHAIRS; do. Rocking and Nursery do; Mahogany. Butternut, and Pine Bureaus; Mahogany, Pembroke, Dining & Centre Tables, Mahogany and Butternut SHIP TABLES, Dressing Tables, WASH STANDS, Mahogany Sideboards, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

☞ MAHOGANY in logs and boards of every thickness; Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; also, Rutternut, Birch, Pine, and other descriptions of Lumber, constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

☞ Funerals attended, Hearse and Palls furnished.—All orders promptly attended to.

N. B.—The subscriber having spared no expense in fitting up a STEAM ENGINE for Sawing and Turning for Ship and Cabinet Work, flatters himself that he can put in the best material and sell cheaper than any other imported—or in this Province. JOHN DUNN.

St John, Nov. 2, 1850—6i.

VULCAN FOUNDRY.
MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

Also—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS*, which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞ All Stoves are warranted to perform, equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned

October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

St. John Religious Tract Society.

RECEIVED by the ship *Ashley*, just arrived from London, at the Depository, Prince Wm. street, the following BOOKS & TRACTS, for sale—

Six Sailors, LIBRARIES, in cases, 25 vols each;
Ten Sunday School LIBRARIES, 100 vols each;
Ten Thousand TRACTS.

Also—*For gratuitous distribution*:—
Two Thousand TRACTS;
Two Thousand back Numbers Periodicals.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 20. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

10th December.

150 CHALDRONS SCREENED
Wallsend COALS,

30 Chaldrons New-Castle COKE,
50 Casks *WHITING.*
10 Casks Charcoal *BLACKING,*
10 Casks Washing Soda,
2 tons best Putty—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. street.

Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.

THE Subscribers have received a further supply of Fashionable *HATS, CAPS and FURS*, by the "*John S. DeWolfe*," which are offered at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

LOCKHART & CO.

Nov. 8th. No. 1, Prince Wm. street.

NEW BOOKS.

Received per "Creole,"

HARPER'S Magazine for January;
Peterson's National do. do.;
Godey's Ladies' Book, do. do.;
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers Journal for Jan., a New Periodical, 15s per an.,
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., by James Hanny;
Cruise of the Crescent, by Sir A. Fisher;
Attoro Locke, Tailor & Poet, &c., &c.

January 17. B. O'BRIEN.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
GERMAIN STREET.

Just Received a New Supply of

LADIES' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS
Do. Black and Broze Kid ditto;
Do. Patent and Enamelled ditto;
Do. Superfine Black CLOTH BOOTS;
Do. Beaver Cloth Over Boots;
Girls' Superfine Cloth Boots;
Babes' Fancy Boots and Shoes.

Nov. 8. S. K. FOSTER.

Favor's Package Express.

FAVOR'S Package Express for the United States, will be made up to go by the Steamer Creole, on TUESDAY morning next. Goods, &c. purchased, Notes and Bills collected, and money carried on reasonable terms. All matters connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.

I. H. WATERHOUSE,
Dec. 27. Agent.

Warm Over Coats.

MADE of superior Witney or Canada Cloths, very heavy, well trimmed, neat cut, and well made. Selling at a very low figure at GRANITE HALL, No. 1, *Deck Street.*

Nov. 8. THOS. R. JONES.

Hogs' Lard, &c.

BY the *Richmond*, just received and for sale—20 Kegs Hogs' Lard; 50 bundles Chairs; 10 cases of India Rubber Shoes.

December 20. JOHN KINNEAR.

Dr. Rushs' Refined Liquid Soap,
FOR WASHING.—7 CENTS PER GALLON.

THE Subscriber will import for any party 20 CASKS of this fluid, at the above price, duty paid. J. CROUCH,

Dec. 13. South Side King Street

☞ CAUTION.

THE great popularity the *COMPOUND BONESET CANDY* has obtained since its introduction to the Public about two years ago, has induced several persons (three of whom are known to the Proprietors) to issue a Candy made to look like and called by the same name as the true article, but in quality and compotition differing from it in both.

The Subscribers would caution the public against such fraud as no person makes, or can make, the genuine except them, and further, the composition which they give the Confectioner to form into Candy is so prepared as to defy any attempt of Chemical analysis.

In future, as heretofore, each package of the Original will be accompanied by a circular with the signature of the Proprietors, FELLOWS & CO. without which none can be genuine.

November 20.

M. FRANCIS & COUGHLIN,
No. 13, Prince Wm. Street.

BEG leave to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them during the short time they have been in business, and hope by strict attention to merit their future favors.

They have just received per *Lisbon* from London their Fall Supply, consisting of Ladies' Misses, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of all description, quality and style; also Gentlemen's Spring Gaiters of a superior quality.

Of hand of Domestic Manufacture, a large assortment of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Cloth Boots, lined with chamois and flannel, warm for the winter; also, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of Gutta Percha and Cork inner soles, various styles. An excellent assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's INDIA RUBBERS, which will be sold at their usual low prices for cash.

October 11, 1850.

ACCORDEONS—from 2s. 6d each to £4—4 South side King st. J. CROUCH.

A Fine Chance for Speculation in the CLOTHING line.

Selling Off
BELOW THE COST FIGURE AT
Granite Hall!

EVERY description of WINTER CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods and DRESS CLOTHING; a good time for a fit out *Cheap!* as the whole must move off before the first of April. ☞ *CASH ONLY.*

Jan. 10. THOS. R. JONES, *Dock street.*

Inland route to Boston
BY RAILROAD AND STEAMER.

UNTIL further notice, the steamer "CREOLE" will leave St. John on TUESDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. for PORTLAND, keeping the inland route, touching at Eastport and intermediate Ports. Passengers will be conveyed to Boston by the Railroad, and the Freight to and from Boston by the Steamers St. Lawrence and John Marshal, one of which leaves Portland and Boston every night. Returning, leaves Portland Thursday evenings, on the arrival of the Cars from Boston.

For further particulars apply on board the *Creole*; to John Ferris, Boston, and Abial Somerby, Portland.

F. W. HATHEWAY,
Dec. 20. OTIS SMALL.

Important to the Public.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Don't permit your Horses or cattle to die, when the means of cure are within the reach of all!

The undersigned has spent several years in the study of Veterinary practice in "London and Edinboro'," he has also availed himself of the researches of Leibig, and other celebrated men, who have contributed so much towards a judicious treatment of animals; the principles of our practice consists of the rejection of general bleeding and the total rejection of all medicines that experience has shown is be of a dangerous tendancy. These remedies are in harmony with the vital principle, and when given according to the directions which accompany each article they are capable of exciting and increasing the natural functions, without diminishing or destroying their power, hence are safe in the hands of every one.

G. H. DADD, M. D.

List of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Physic balls, 3s. 9d per box.
Alterative ball, 3s. 9d. do.
" powders for bad condition, 3s 9d pakage
Heave powder for diseases of the lungs 3s 9d.
Urine powder for " " kidneys, 3s 9d. do.
Tonic powder for bad condition glanders, 3s 9d do
Cordial drink for inflamation of bowels, 3s 9d per bottle.
Liquid blister, 3s 9d per bottle.
Ointment for promoting the growth of hair, 2s 6d per pot.
Healing balsam for wounds and saddle galls, 3s 9d per bottle.
Wash for inflamed eyes, 2s 6d per bottle.
Ointment for mange scratches, old sores, &c., 2s 6d per bottle.
Embrocation for sore throat, 3s 9d per bottle.
Hoof ointment for sand crack, brittle hoof, &c. 2s 6d per bottle.
Horse Liniment, the most celebrated article known in England for lameness of every description, 3s 9d and 5s per bottle.
Distemper powder for red water, 5s. per bottle.
Worm powders for the removal of worms from the intestinal canal, 3s 9d per package.

For sale by Stimpson & Reed, 26 Merchants Row, also at Dadd's Horse and Cattle Depot, Nos. 1 and 2 Haymarket Square, Boston.

Pamphlets describing the diseases for which these remedies are used can be had gratis.

Numerous Certificates are in possession of the Proprietors, of cures performed by the above Medicines.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.

June 8.

£250 Reward.

IS offered by Dr. TOBIAS if their is any article which will cure Colic, Dysentery, Chronic, Rheumatism, Cuts, burns, Corns, Headache, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs, Toothache, old Sores, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, Sore Throats, &c. quicker than his celebrated Venetian Liniment, which has never yet failed in 80,000 cases. It was used with success by his late Majesty Wm. the Fourth andy manof the nobility of England have certified to its wonderful Pain relieving properties—It is internal as well as eternal remedy, and warranted to contain no ingredient that can injure even an infant. The money will be refunded, should it fail to give relief when used according to the directions.

Principal Depot, No. 1, Murray street, N. York. Price 25 and 50 cts, per bottle.

Agents for St. John, New-Brunswick.

November 9. FELLOWS & CO.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Ex LISBON, from London:

THE Subscriber has received a full supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, PERFUMERY, Soaps, &c.

—ALSO—

900 Kegs No. 1 Brandrum's White Lead;
250 do. Red, Yellow, Black, Brown and Green PAINTS;
14 Casks double boiled Linseed OIL;
18 do. Raw do. do.
30 Bels. Whiting; 6 Bels. Paris White;
10 do. Yellow and Red Ochre;
1 Cask London GLUE;
5 do. Brunswick Green, Bright Green, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber, Raw and Burnt; Crone Yellow;
10 casks Powder of Red LEAD;
1 cask Paint and other Wash BRUSHES;
40 dozen Gold LEAF.

In Store—11 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.

WM. O. SMITH,
May 17. *No 1, North Side Market Square*

Wild Cherry Syrup.

A New article, combining the Medical properties of the bark, with the flavour of the fruit, rendering it one of the most healthy and pleasant beverages in use. A splendid assortment of other SYRUPS on hand, comprising 130 Gallons Raspberry VINEGAR; 60 do. do. SYRUP; 75 do. Strawberry; LEMON, Sarsapatilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, New Tonic, and Rose Syrups, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Prepared only

FELLOWS & CO., *Druggists,*
Aug. 16. Foster's Corner, St. John, N.B.

COUNTRY DEALERS—The largest variety of Song Books, Primers, &c. may be had wholesale or retail, 4 south side King street.

October 4 J. CROUCH.

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have opened ex the "Avon" an assortment of the following Goods:

BLACK Hat and Coat Hooks and Buttons, Bullet Moulds, Dog Collars and Chains, Halter Chains, Bed Keys, Dressing Combs, Brass Lifting Handles, Lamp Hooks, Bell Mounting and House Bells, Table Catches, Curtain Rings, Trunk Nails, brass headed Nails, polished steel Fire Irons, Bed room Latches, wood Screws all sizes, ditto with square heads, Lock Screws Plated CRUETS, plain and revolving; Crocia Hooks Garden SPADES, Barn Shovels, &c. &c.

And by the *Maid of Erin*—A handsome assortment of Bird CAGES,—which, with the large Stock previously received, are offered at the usual low rates.

N. B.—Domestic Cut Nails, all sizes.

J. & A. MARSH,
Corner Sands' Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

New-Brunswick Manual.

A few copies of this valuable work, containing a great variety of useful forms of Agreements, Articles of Copartnership, Deeds, Leases, Indentures, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, &c., &c., with Marriage and other Precedents, are now for Sale by the Subscribers, at the reduced price o five shillings to close the concern.

Sept. 20. J. & A. McMILLAN.

BUFFALO AND SLEIGH ROBES.—100 very fine Buffalo and Sleigh ROBES, for sale cheap. LOCKHART & CO.

Nov. 22. No. 1, Prince Wm. street.

SHEET MUSIC—Just received a large and general assortment of popular Music.

October 25 J. CROUCH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His GRACE THE DUKE of PORTLAND to Mrs. ANN MILLAR, *late of St. Thomas's, whom His Grace was pleased to make a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete I will undertake to pay him 22 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1832.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS of WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1832.

This inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substances Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character,* and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands *cured by its agency,* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *pronouncing* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

All Diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, adds its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

Time should not be lost in taking this Remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious Complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the Skin,	Liver Complaints,
Bowel Complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery	Stone an Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever
Headache,	cause, &c., &c.

These truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King St., St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each.

N. B. Directions, for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

WATERPROOF INSOLES

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, &c.

Just received and for sale at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store—

WATERPROOF INSOLES, for Ladies and Gents. Boots and Shoes, (every person who values good health should use them.) Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Patent India Rubber Garters; Flat Silk and Cotton LACES for Ladies and Child's Boots and Shoes; Children's White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;

Do, Do. Do. Merino ditto;
Do. Do. and col'd cotton ditto;
Babes' Fancy and Berlin and other BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black silk Hose;
Do. Black Ingrain Worsted and Cotton Hose;
Do. superior Cotton Hose.

November 9. K. FOSTER.

PANTECHNETHECA.

SUPERFINE DRESS COATS, Frock and Sack Ditto,
SUMMER CLOTH OVER COATS,
in great variety; Rich Dress VESTS, Morning and Walking VESTS; Black Doe TROWSERS, best quality; Blue Plaid Ditto
All descriptions of
WALKING AND RIDING TROWSERS.
Driving and Box Coats. A great variety of BOYS CLOTHES.

In drawing attention now, at the commencement of the Spring Trade, to our Large Establishment.

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

we wish briefly to enumerate the advantages which we offer to our Customers and the Public. We have always studiously avoided claiming fo ourselves any power of Selling at thirty or forty per cent. under others in the trade, but simply rested our claims on our extensive experience—buying our Goods direct from the best Manufacturers at Cash prices.

In commencing the Clothing Business some iima ago, in St. John, in addition to our large Custom Trade, we introduced a scale of prices little known previously to the respectable class of the public; this we were enabled to do, by entirely rejecting the long credit system, and supplying first rate articles at a moderate scale of Profit for cash.

Our theory has invariably been, that improvements can always be introduced. This year we endeavour to do better than last.

PRICES THE LOWEST—QUALITY THE BEST—AND WORKMEN SUPERIOR.

And by thus continuing to progress during the few years we have been in business, we apprehend we have now brought our business to a point surpassed by none.

The superiority of our style of Cutting is well known. The newest Paris and London Styles are introduced as early as in New York or Boston. and every improvement is at once adopted. In alluding to the large Stock of Clothes in our Establishment, we may merely state that it comprises the best assortment of FRENCH and GERMAN TWILLED CLOTHS, and DOEskins, of every shade and colour to be found.

Having thus alluded to the general arrangement of our business, as far as regards the Order Department, we wish particularly to draw attention to the other very large and increasing branch of our business, viz:

THE EXTENSIVE READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

Of this branch, we may say that every article n our Establishment is made up as carefully as if ordered. No workman is too good to be employed by us. We make all description of Garments, up to the highest priced COATS, Numbers have proved and acknowledged the value of being at once fitted.

Some idea may be formed of the system pursued, when we state that in Coats we keep thirty six *sizes, so* that all shades and heights may feel a certainty of being fitted.

To enumerate the varied Stock would far exceed the limits of an advertisement, but our customers will find on visiting the

PANTECHNETHECA,
Corner of King and Cross Streets, that all their expectations will be fully realized.

A SUIT of MOURNING at five minutes notice.

May 31. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

CHAINS & ANCHORS

Now Landing ex Gratitude—

21 CHAIN CABLES, from 5-8 to 1 1-8 in. 30 Anchors, Iron and Wood Stock, from 1 to 16 cwt. For Sale by

May 31. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

Domestic Cut Nails.

OF all sizes, now on hand. *Also,* just received, a Package of RED CHALK, of first quality.—A further shipment to Arrive per the *'Avon.'* J. & A. MARSH,
July 12, 1850. *Corner Sands' Arcade.*

MUSIC, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO the Ladies—A few Musical ANNUALS with Gilt Edges, bound in Morocco, also lock and key, decidedly neat and serviceable, a *new article;* GUITARS, Banjoes, Tamboreens, Violins, Harmoniums, Accordeons, *FLUTES, Fifes, &c. SHEET MUSIC*—The newest popular Music of the day; for Sale by

J. CROUCH.

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.

625 BOXES best stout Window GLASS, all sizes required, from 7x9 to 14x20;
150 boxes superior Crown GLASS, from 9x12 to 12x16;
14 cases containing large sizes, from 22x26 to 34x46;
18 cases ground and cut TUMBLERS,
3 do. ground and cut WINE GLASSES.
Also, 5 cases *LOOKING GLASS PLATES,* all sizes from 8 by 10 to 16 by 26.

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 2, 1850. *Prince Wm.-street*

Fashionable FURNITURE and Upholstery Ware-Rooms.

Second Story, Brick Building, head of King-St.

DRAWING, DINING, and Bed-Room FURNITURE, of the newest patterns, in *Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut,* on hand and made to order. Also, Hair and Moss MATRASSES, with Feather Beds and Pallyasses. CURTAINS cut and made of the newest designs.

J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Sept. 20. *second story.*

P. S.—The highest price paid for Live Geese FEATHERS.

Horse and other Nails.

JUST Landing—40 casks 7d. 8d. 9d. and 10d HORSE NAILS—100 lb. in each;
10 casks OX NAILS, do.;
30 casks 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Rose-head Wrought NAILS;
10 casks 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Clasp head Wrought NAILS—For Sale by

August 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Indian Town Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known at as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN,

Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

Brandy and Genevn.

Now landing, ex "Empress," from London, on consignment—

5 HHDS. Henessy's Old Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. finest Pale Hollanda Geneva—

For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
August 9. *Prince Wm. Street.*

IRISH LINEN.

Just received per Ship "Themis," Leighton, Master, on Consignment—

5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article.—For sale low by

WILLIAM CARVILL,
July 2. Nelson Street

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CONTINUES to manufacture Wax-wick MOULD CANDLES, which for brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, cannot be excelled—made expressly for the parlour table.

Constantly on hand, DIPT CANDLES, of all sizes, made out of the pure hard Tallow, and undertakes to sell cheaper than can be imported from any part of the world. April 27.

Phœnix Foundry,

POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the Premises occupied by the late firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c., &c.

On Hand—CABOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D, Improved D, F., and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*

St John, October 16th, 1849.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

February 2. 1849

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

CHURCH STREET.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above Premises, (formerly known as the Hibernian Hotel,) and is now prepared to wait upon them.

The House has undergone a thorough alteration and is fitted and furnished in the best manner, being second to none of the kind in this city.

Parties can be supplied at any time with Rooms.

The best liquors always on hand.

January 25. J. JUDGE.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andrews,

DAILY.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that his carriages will leave this place and Saint Andrews simultaneously, at half-past 3 o'clock every evening, (Sundays excepted) instead of in the morning, as formerly.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names, at the St. John Hotel, where Stage Books will be kept. GEORGE CHRISTY.

NEW MUSIC.

November 28 1850.

WALTZES—Sentimental Waltz—by Miss Lee; Aurora do. Sabitzky; Friendship do.

SONGS.

Awake my Love for me—Serenade; Good Luck Polka; Marion Schottisch; Good old days of Youre; Old Bird's Nest; Benger on the Rhine; Nelly was a Lady; Gwan to run all night; Loves twilight Star; Mountain Wave; Lament of the blind orphan Girl; Mother dear oh pray for me; Celebrated Masquerade scene; Lady Mine; Oh would I were a boy again; Jennett and Jennot, complete; do. do. in single copies; Scottish Ramble; Vale of Rest; Horticultural Wife; Joys that were Fash'd; Dolly Jones; She sleeps in the Valley; Way down Cairo; Dearest Mae; Never mind the white Folks; Laughing Joe; What are the wild waves saying; I hung my Harp on a Willow Tree; Jenny Lind Polka, &c

QUADRILLS.

L'Emperor Quadrille, Diabolique; La Polka do; Don Tuichott; Paris Ethiopian; Les Fouyous; Don Pasquale; Knickerbocker; Mozamka; California, &c.

DUETTS.

Come to the Forest; Hily; Frith, Frond & Co. selection of admired Duetts; Tell me where is beauty found; Medley overture of Diana; the Wild would Carroll; Cottage Duetts; Summer Night, Polka, &c.

Together with a large assortment of other Popular Music, too tedious to enumerate.

J. CROUCH,
November 8. 4 south side King street

FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery, and Jewelry.

THE largest assortment in this market for sale Wholesale and Retail by

J. CROUCH,
August 16. 4, South side King Street

GLASS'S HOTEL,

Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

Simmonds & Co.

Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,

Burge Yard, London,

CONTINUE to transact all descriptions of AGENCY business, and to supply goods at manufacturers' prices on receipt of a remittance for the amount.—The postage of all letters must be paid.

Cheap Restaurant.

THE Subscriber has opened a LUNCH HOUSE, in Princess street, near Germain Street, where he will serve those that favour him with their custom in such a way as will suit the "*hard times*" for ready cash. He will keep on hand Corn Beef and Ham at 1s. per plate; Veal Patties at 3d.; Beef Steaks, Veal Cutlets and Mutton Chops at 9d per plate; Lobster & Fruit Pies at 3d. per plate; All shall be served up in the subscribers best style, which, it is well known cannot be beat in this city.

July 5. JAMES SORLIE.

130 TONS Common and Refined IRON all sizes; for Sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

GRANITE HALL

No. 1, Dock Street.

Saint John, (New-Brunswick.)

Fully Ten Per Cent. Cheaper than any other establishment!

GREAT BARGAINS—in Fall and WINTER CLOTHING, for my numerous customers for 1850.

OLD MONOPOLY BROKE DOWN! A NEW ERA IN TRADE!

Fall Campaign for 1850:

£1600 worth of

FALL AND WINLER CLOTHING!

SELLING AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FORMER TIMES.

300 OVER COATS;

Brown Beaver Cloth, at 25s. 30s. 35s. and 40s.
Black, Drab, and Blue, at all prices;
Black, Drab, and Blue Pilot, at 20s. 22s 6d. 30s.

150 REEFING JACKETS,

Constantly on hand:—these are the best value in the City at the prices—from 10s 6d to 30s.

BLACK DRESS and FROCK COATS, 30s and upwards;

Black Dress Sack Coats, at all prices from 15s. warranted superior to any in the city!

HUNTING COATS,

in all Shades, Colors and Variety, from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.

500 VESTS;

White and Fancy Marseilles, black and fancy Satins, Velvets, Cloth, Cashmere, Cassimere and Doke Skin, Black, Blue, Drab, and mixed Satinett;

A large variety, suitable for WINTER PANTS, consisting of Moleskin, Homespun, Tweeds, &c. from 5s.

Superior Triple Coated OIL CLOTHES; Glazed, cloth, and Fur Caps; Sou'westers, Waterproof Hats, &c., Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Valises—*in great variety;*

Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.; Braces. Handkerchiefs, &c

Something for the B'Hoys,

150 OVER COATS—in all colours; Reefing Jackets, Dress Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Vests, &c. &c.

☞ A first rate assortment of Cloths, Over Coatings, Vestings, &c. kept constantly on hand, and will be made up to measure under the superintendance of a first rate artist, in a style that cannot be excelled in the city, at my very lowest prices.

THOS. R. JONES.

St. John, October 25, 1850.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber having resumed his Licence as an AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT in this City, returns his sincere thanks to those who have patronised him for the last ten years, and again offers his services professionally for the sale of *Lands, Houses, Personal Estates, DRY GOODS, Underwriters' and Furniture Sales,* on the premises of the owners, which will receive *special attention.*

Also—Will have one or two Sales weekly, at he LARIETY STORE, of such Goods as may be consigned from time to time.

☞ The Retail business by private sale continued as usual, over the counter, in a variety of Cheap Useful Goods.—*Call and see!*

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street.

HAS FOR SALE NOW ON HAND.

THE Premium Cook STOVES;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hathaway Cook do.;
The Economist Cook do.;
Several Patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet Iron and cast Iron Air Tight do.;
Box and cylender stoves; also, Canada do.

October 4th, 1850.

WILLIAM CRAIG, M. D.,

GRADUATE of the University of Glasgow intends practising the various branches o his profession in this City.

Residence in the house belonging to, and lately occupied by, DAVID J. MERRITT, Esq., corner of Germain and Union Streets.

Advice to the poor gratis, between the hours of 9 and 10, A. M.

St. John, N. B., June 28, 1850.

ANCHORS AND CHAINS,

ON CONSIGNMENT—Now landing ex ships *Thetis* and *Mary Caroline,* from Liverpool—

24 Iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted,
7 cwt. to 36 cwt
12 best proved studded Chain Cables, ass'd 15, 16 inch to 1¼ inch.

For sale low GEO. & WM. CARVILL,
October 5. Nelson street

Common & Refined IRON.

Ex Orleans, from Liverpool:

200 TONS Common and Refined IRON; for sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
August 23. *Nelson street*

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.

From Liverpool—for Sale.

40 KEGS 7d. 8d. 10d. and 14d. Press NAILS;
2 Bales Fine and Superfine Carpets;
57 Slabs SPELTER.

—ALSO—

By the Venture, from Boston:

25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS;

And from New York—

1600 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 13, Prince Wm-street

On Consignment.

Just Landed, ex brig "CLARE," from Dublin—

10 PUNS. IRISH WHISKEY, (a very superior article;)
1 cask ass'd. HARDWARE, Whip Thongs, &c.
3 tons *Hollow Ware,* in Pots, Ovens, Pans, &c.
10 Bales HEMP; 9 coils CORDAGE;
19 bolts CANVAS.—assorted numbers,

All of which are offered for sale at low prices by GEO. WM. CARVILL.

November 12.

Just received on Consignment:—

50 PUNCHEONS *MOLASSES,*
100 barrel. MESS PORK;
66 barrels NAVY BREAD; 104 Pilot do;
88 chests Congo TEA;
170 barrels Canada Superfine FLOUR.—For sale low while landing. J. CROUCH,
4, South side King street.

Also—140 barrels Woodstock POTATOES, a prime article. J. C.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The subscriber has just received a quantity of Congress Lemonade, which is the most pleasant and cooling drink ever offered to the public.

ALSO—Sarsaparilla Compound and other SYRUPS—a very superior article.

August 23. J. CROUCH,

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases baldness it it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞ *Caution*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of headache, either nervous of bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge is the most extraordinary remedy ever used. Should there be no worms it will not hurt the most delicate child, but will do it good. ☞ *Caution*—All of the above named articles are sold *only genuine* by COMSTOCK & Co., 59 Poydras st New Orleans; COMSTOCK & BRO., 69 Second st., st Louis, under the Monroe House; and COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortlandt st., N. York proprietors of the original and only genuine Magical Pain Extractor, and Hays' Liniment for the Piles.

☞ *Have you a cough?—Do not neglect it*—Thousands have met a permature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from the most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

☞ *Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject of ear-tammpets, have, after using one or two bottles, throw aside these trumpets, beside made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen and even thirty years standing of deafness. Price $1 per flask.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John, N. B.

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have received per 'Olive,' and 'Mary Catoline,' an extensive assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham HARDWARE, consisting of per 'Olive'—

1 CASK, containing Socket, Firmer and Turning Chisels; Plough and Plane Irons Hunters Hatchets; Caulking and Greasing Irons; Screw and Pod Auguts; Curled Hair of superior quality; Hair Seating, 17 to 22 inch.

1 cask containing TABLE CUTLERY, Putty Oyster and Sheath Knives; Sliding Bevils, Turnscrews, Handled Bradawls, Nail Punches, Spokeshaves, Braces and Bits and separate Bits, Gimlets, brass back, hand and Pannel SAWS; Jack Knives, Scissors, Cork Razors, Razor Strops, best German silver Spoons & Forks, Britannia Metal Tea and Table Spoons.

1 cask containing Britannia Metal Candlesticks; 7 Rolls SHEET LEAD & LEAD PIPE.

Per "*Mary Caroline.*"

1 Cask, containing Counter Weigh Scales, 14 to 56 lbs.; chair, boot and girth Web, tinn'd iron Skewers, flat and round; Steelyards and painted Beams, Iron Squares, marked on both sides.

1 cask, containing painted Tin Ewers and Basins for Wash stands, with soap and brush Trays to match—a new article and superior to crockery ware; box wood Slide Rules; bottle, scrub, shoe, hair and Nail Brushes; whitewash, hearth, and Banister Brushes; pearl, salt & mustard spoons, Ivory small tooth Combs, Mane Combs, Cork Screws, horn shoe Lifts, steel Tweezers, plain and multiplying Fishing Reels, cotton chalk lines green and scarlet Window Cord, Cook's Seives, Vegetable Ladles and Cork Drawers.

1 cask, containing Carpenters Pencils, flat and round, mahogany and zebra wood Bureau Knobs—new style; Gun Tubes, nipple Wrenches, Percussion Caps, steel pointed Compasses, mattrass, packing and sail needles, plated corks and labels for Wines and Liquors, Porcelain and Glass Furniture for mortice Locks, gilt and painted, the most splendid article ever imported into this city. Percussion Pocket Pistols, Curtain Bands, various patterns, Curtain Pins, Liquor Flasks, Stair Rods and Eyes, brass roller Ends and Sockets, Castors, 1½ to 1½ inch.

1 cask containing Flat Irons, with improved Handles, Tailor's goose Irons 12 to 18 pounds, Horne's Patent Hinges, H. Hl. Chest and T.

1 cask, containing enamelled Saucepans, Stew Pans, and Preserving Kettles, Tinned Saucepans stew pans and tea kettles.

1 cask, containing Italian Iron Sash Rollers, Bed Castors, Screw Pullies, Door Scrapers, Frying Pans, Garden Rakes and flat iron stands.

1 cask containing Chest LOCKS, Mortice Locks, with and without Furniture, Carpenters' Locks, 4 to 8 inch, extra Staples for do., 3 key'd French Latches, 4 key'd Night Latches, Butt Hinges, 1½ to 5 inches, Trace Chains, hand rail Screws, Screw Bolts, bed Screws, brass but Hinges, Table and Bed Hinges.

1 cask containing cut and wrought Tacks 4 to 24 oz., Tester Hooks, Wire Lattice Work, Iron and brass Jack Chain, Wove Wire, 1b to 40 Mesh, canister Powder, Cupboard, Sideboard, and Closet Locks.

1 cask, containing tinn'd Iron, Tea, Table and Gravy Spoons, Glass Paper, Pad Locks, Dog Collars, Handcuffs, Turkey Slips, bench Planes, Tea Trays in sets, 15s. to 20s. a set, Gothic separate Waiters, and a complete assortment of superior Coffin Mounting, with white and black cord and tassels to match, Sofa Gimp and Tassels.

1 cask containing Cart and Waggon Boxes.

1 cask containing Gravy Strainers, Cash Boxes Flour Dredgers, Pepper Boxes, Egg Ladles, Nut meg Graters, Sugar and spice Boxes, Candle sticks, Paste Cutters, Sets of Toilet Service, Slop Pails, Cheese, Spoon and Knife Trays.

1 cask containing Patent Metal Tea Pots, Dish Covers, round plate covers, Oval Tea Pots, Egg Coddlers, Tea Kettles, Spittoons, Cullenders, Patent Powder Flasks, Brass Hooks, &c.

The above Goods, with the Stock on hand, are offered at very low rates for CASH or approved pay. J. & A. MARSH,

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings,

Just published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s 6d sterling,

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish an enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from these causes, close study or the influence of Tropical climates, Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With FORTY *Coloured Engravings,* illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs,* explaining their structure, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them "by solitary habits and excesses, and infection."

By Samuel LaMert, M. D.

No. 37, EDWARDS SQUARE, LONDON.

Doctor of Medicine, Matricular Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE;

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secret ons, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependent on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Not are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and present his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that acute discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co. price 2s 6d. sig.; Halifax, Messrs. Moon & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.

August 24, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having returned to St. John, from the situation which he held on the survey and location of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road, respectfully informs the public generally that he is prepared to execute orders for the SURVEYING and DIVIDING of LAND, PURSUING PLANS OF PROPERTY, &c., &c. Persons desirous of applying for Crown Lands, either for *Settlement or Licence,* will receive every information at his office, in Elliott Row, Eastward of the Old Burial Ground.

R. C. MINNETTE, Jn.,
Deputy C. L. Surveyor and Civil Engineer.
September 13.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children, of every size and Pattern, and warranted good; for sale by

Nov. 8.—3l. S. K. FOSTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Cheap Variety Store.

The Subscriber having removed to the spacious and well fitted Store, formerly occupied by Mr. F. McDermott—King Street:—

HAS opened and offers for Sale, a large and varied Stock of Furnishing and Household GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Rose Wood Wares, Musical Instruments, Accordions, Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Belts, &c., American Brass Clocks, Looking Glasses, Birmingham Wares, Britannia Tea Trays, all sizes, Fancy Vases, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Cheese Boxes, Boxes Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Starch, &c., Door Hangings, Stationery and Steel Pens, and a variety of useful Goods.

Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mahogany Bureaus, Sofas, Book Cases; Stoves of all sizes on Sale as usual. J. LORDLY.

N. B. Goods will be received on Commission for private sales at limited Prices.

June 7th, 1849. J. L.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. F. Shutleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.

May 4. M. N. POWERS.

Iron, Patent Metal, and Spikes.

EX *Oriental* from Liverpool—now landing—

80 tons Common and refined IRON, ass'd;
10 Do. Deck Spikes, 4 to in