St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

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

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

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

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

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

George Hutchinson,
SURGEON DENTIST——PETERS' STREET.
(opposite the residence of Dr. Paterson)

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State street, BOSTON.
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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

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

1852.
Spring Style of HATS.
C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE just received, per *Cuba* from Boston, their *Spring Style* of HAT BLOCKS, and are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities.

Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS AND CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and
North side King-Street.
March 12.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29, 1851.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE

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

DINNERS, &c. &c., go 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.

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

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

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

Watches, Pocket-Books and others, mounted with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported, in all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash paid the highest price given for Old Silver.
June 4.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, At the Old Stand 12th!

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public at large, that he has resumed the management of the above well known and popular establishment, and he trusts that the attention, which for the last and most of the intermediate years of his management, he has been enabled to bestow upon the comfort of his guests, will ensure him a share of public patronage.

☞ A STEAM COACH leaves regularly under the Hibernian, which will be in at the Railway Station on the arrival of the Cars from the City; and will return to all trains coming to the Railway Station.

All Orders left at the St. John Hotel, or at the subscribers residence, will be punctually attended to.
May 7, 1852.

ST. JOHN LIVERY STABLES,
South side Queen Hotel, Sussex.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has opened his new and extensive premises in the Corner of Sydney-street, fronting on King's Square, and having purchased a number of elegant carriages and superior vehicles he flatters himself that he will be enabled to furnish parties with the best and neatest turn-out which the City affords.

JAMES STOCKFORD.
St. John, July 9, 1852.

FISHING.—The Subscribers have made arrangements for their Summer's Business in Paris last season, to receive a large supply of the New Parisian Fashionable Hooks, as early as they appear. Our Spring Stock of these Goods, to be opened by the *Doon* upon arrival, from one of the first houses in the trade, will convince our patrons that the newest fashions, with combined elegance, durability and cheapness, are at all times offered to our customers.

LOCKHART & CO.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £81,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John E. 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.

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deveber, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, Junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Ballett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.
[*Established in 1836.*]
Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

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

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

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

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

Losses not exceeding £200 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

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

AUSTIN'S LIVERY [illegible] STABLE.
Charlotte Street, next the Saint John Hotel

HENRY AUSTIN gives thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very cordial support afforded him in the business of

LIVERY STABLE

and he begs through this method to inform them, that he has recently imported several first class CARRIOLES, BUGGIES, CHAISES and CARRIAGES of the most fashionable descriptions, by which he is enabled to meet families or private individuals by their extreme satisfaction, and in such a style of elegance, that while he challenges competition, families will be spared the unnecessary expence of keeping up a private establishment.

Middle Horses, Wagons and Horses, single, double, business or fashionable style, turned out in a manner unknown in any other house, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ A STEAM COACH leaves regularly under the Hibernian, which will be in at the Railway Station on the arrival of the Cars from the City; and will return to all trains coming to the Railway Station.

All Orders left at the St. John Hotel, or at the subscribers residence, will be punctually attended to.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

For further particular apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN O'NEIL.
Springfield, (K. C.) June 18, 1852.

FARM at Musquash for sale:—

A VERY valuable and well situated FARM, at Musquash in the Parish of Lancaster, 16 miles from the City of Saint John, containing 400 acres in the whole—60 acres of which are Dyked Marsh, the remaining best quality Upland, about 100 acres being cleared and in excellent condition.—The Mail Road to St. Andrews and the United States runs through the property. It is situated in the Village of Musquash—bounded on one side by the River, and in a place well calculated both for farming purposes and a public establishment.

There is on the place, a large and convenient Dwelling House, in good repair; also, a small house, suitable for a tenant; a Blacksmith's Shop, and two large Barns, capable of containing 60 tons of hay besides cattle; and plenty of good water near the house.

The Farm and Establishment will be found on examination to be well worthy the attention of any persons inclined to purchase; and the probability is that the Western Railroad Depot will be at this spot.

The terms of payment will be made easy; and further particulars may be obtained on application to DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, St. John, or to the Proprietor on the premises.

WILLIAM FOGG.
May 21, 1852.

225 CASES OF India-Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted as follows:—

MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES;
Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.

Also—100 cases Leather and Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Mens Boots and Brogans; Men's STITFEES and PUMPS; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.

I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kind of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.

Also, constantly on hand—*PAINTS* and *OILS*; NAILS and SPIKES; Window Glass, from 6x8 up to 40x50; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and wood Seat Chairs, of every kind. Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
June 4. Prince Wm. street.

NEW HAT STORE,
Number Seventeen, King-street.

A splendid Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, and FURNISHING GOODS, just received by the *Sir Harry Smith, Alcione, Cambria, Devon, Hantsport, Cuba*, and *Mary Jane*, from the several markets known for taste and style—

GENTS' Satin HATS, from 5s. upwards;
Gents' Velvet Plush Hats, from 12s. 6d.;
Gents' Black Kossuth and Maygar Hats, from 5s.;
Gents' Drab Kossuth Hats, *very handsome*, from 5s.;
Youth's LEGHORNE HATS, from 2s. 6d.;
Gents' Leghorn and Panama Hats, from 3s. 9d.;
Men's FELT Hats, all colors, from 7d. 1-2.;
Gents' Travelling TRUNKS, from 7s. 6d.;
Gents' & Ladies' CARPET BAGS, from 2s.;
Mens' & Youths' Cloth and Fancy Caps, from 1s.;
Mens' & Youths' GLAZED CAPS, from 7d. 1-2.;
Goodyear's Patent INDIA RUBBER COATS;
Leather HAT CASES, PEAKS and STRAPS;
Boys' and Misses' Belts; Gold and Silver Lace;
Gents; Shirts, Fronts, Collars, STOCKS, Hdkfs.
Gloves, Braces, and other Furnishing Goods.
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, MADE TO ORDER.
☞ TERMS—*Five per cent, Discount for Cash.*

LOCKHART & CO.,
May 1, 1852.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

JOHN E. TURNBULL.
May 9.

For sale or Lease.

And immediate Possession given:—

A SAW MILL, with 300 acres of Land attached, in upper Sussex, formerly owned by John C. Vail, Esq., and now in possession of H. C. Sadler—Terms moderate. Enquire of

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
Feb. 27.

DRUGS, Medicines, &c.—The subscriber has received per *Sir Harry Smith*, from London, his Spring Supply of English DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES & PERFUMERY, which together with his Stock in store, he offers Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices.

S. L. TILLEY.
April 23. *No. 15 King street*

PEW FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—that eligible and commodious Pew, (cloth lined and cushioned,) No. 15, in the Organ Gallery of Trinity Church. Apply to

GEORGE BLATCH,
Barrister at Law

KIRWAN'S LETTERS
CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Introductory—Object of these Letters.—Reasons for addressing them to Chief Justice Taney.

MY DEAR SIR,—It would probably strike you and others with some degree of surprise that I address to you the following series of letters. And you have a right to ask, and I confess myself under obligations to give, the reason why I select you from all the distinguished and honorable men of these United States for this purpose. Permit me to state these reasons in brief-et manner.

It may come to your knowledge, that within a few years, I addressed a series of letters to the Right Rev. John Hughes, the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York. In those letters I stated my objections to the doctrines and teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, with the view of bringing them before the bishop and the country for a new consideration. I obtained my object in part. The bishop read my letters—twice attempted a reply—and feeling the objections to be less vuncrable than their author, fled the controversy, and sought to cover his retreat by a few letters, famed for their weakness, low personalities, and want of manliness. But, although everywhere denounced by papal priests and their press, my objections have received some considerations from the country, and with what results a future day must fully reveal. I return again to the discussion, with the desire to appeal from the bishop and the priest to the people; and who, Sir, from the ranks of those holding a nominal connection with the Romish Church in this land, could I have selected to whom to address these letters in preference to yourself: The motives which led me to select Bishop Hughes from the prelates of this Church have led me to select you from its people. And in saying this, I protect against the inference of wishing to reduce you to the level of the bishop.

Again; ours is a great and growing country. Within your remembrance—yes, within the years through which your name has been known in our public affairs, it has vastly increased in territory, population, and power. And in all the elements of greatness it is constantly augmenting. Already do we, as a people, stand out before the world as one of its great powers; and if, second, as only second to Britain, in maintaining free institutions, and recommending them to universal adoption. It is of unspeakable importance that the moral power of our country should grow with its growth. And you, Sir, as the chief and honored judicial officer of our republic, are in the very position to appreciate this truth, and to see it in all the magnitude of its application. And how much to do with the moral power of a nation, and with the right exercise of its physical, has the form of religion which obtains among the people! Believing in my heart, as I do, and as I shall attempt in subsequent letters fully to place before you, that the prevalence of Romanism in our land will have only the tendency to reduce our country and people to the low level of Italy and the Italians, I wish to forewarn, and thus to forearm the American people. And this I shall aim to do, not by appeals to passion or prejudice, but by a careful and honest statement of fact, and examination of principles, and reference to history, and to the state of things now actually existing. And in order to attract toward my statements the attention of our entire country, I address myself to you. The higher our glorious flag is hung, the more eyes will behold its stars and its stripes.

Again; I address these letters, Sir, to you, because I desire to spread from the priests to the people; and especially to the people yet under the influence of the teachings of Romanism. With the people is the remedy for all our civil wrongs.

This is a principle to which you have given your individual, political, and official sanction. Government is for the benefit of the people; and when the rulers pervert the government to their own purposes, and trample upon its written Constitution, and oppress the people, then the remedy is with the people—peaceably as they can, by revolution if necessary. A government perverted by cunning from its great ends is no longer binding upon its subjects; it is their duty to restore it to its original foundation—peaceably if they can, by rebellion if they must. No American—scarcely any monarchist—will question these positions as to civil affairs.—And are they not of equal applications to our religious? If an institution was ever set up in our world for the good of mankind, it is the Church of God. Good will to men—to bind all men in love to God, and in love to one another—is its great mission. And I hope to prove to your entire satisfaction, that as far as the Romish Church is concerned, its priesthood have perverted it, as to its constitution, doctrines and institution, so as to debase and grind the people—and for their own ends; that they assume the position in the Church which absolute monarchs do in the state; that the Church exists by them and for them. Now, Sir, when men by craft obtain the possession of high powers, whose exercise brings them great gain, they are slow to relinquish them; they are proof against all the weapons of reason and logic. And this is especially true of high ecclesiastics, who have ever manifested an amiable tendency to the belief of a divine warrant for as much oppression as may be needful to support their claims and their pomp. Where and when did they ever freely surrender unlawful power? Not among the Jews—nor among the heathen—nor under the shadow of the crescent—nor within the dominions of Romanism. Priestly power, always intrenching itself behind divine sanctions, has never yielded save before the power of the people; and not even then without thundering its anathemas against those who had overthrown it. Need I stop, Sir, to give illustrations of all this? They stand, thick as the trees of our unbroken forests, along the history of our race. The power of the Romish priesthood is terrible. It has sought to crush everything that opposes it. Where it is the controlling power, it has put out the light of the Bible and of general literature; it has put its shackels upon the press and upon human liberty. Nor will the Pope, or the priest reign the power they would so disastrously to the interests of man, and for their own benefit, but at the bidding of the people. I desire to enlist the people in one great and united effort for the overthrow of this power; and hence, with the hope of thus better reaching them, I address these letters to you. I hope the time has forever passed when the voice of the people was foreign to mingle with that of ecclesiastics in controversy upon religious systems and topics. Look at Scotland, and England, and Italy, and then ask have the people no interest as to the form of religion which shall obtain among them? If they have, I wish them to show it; if they show it not then let them bare their necks for the priestly yoke.

Again; you are yourself, if not really, at least nominally, in connection with the Romish Church. Descended, as I learn, from an honorable family of the Roman faith, you have received from them that faith as an hair loom, which, although treated by you with indifference, is not yet cast away as a gross imposture. Indeed, pronouncing on your fidelity to that system of heavy error, a Romish prelate has recently dedicated to you a work on Theology, which embodies in it, a vindication of the atrocious and infernal Inquisition! The priests and people of that faith seek to make out of your name and position all that they fairly can for its support. It not a reasonable, this is, at least, a common argumentation. Perhaps we all seek an argument for our sentiments from the honorable and worshipful names that have embraced them. Now, Sir, I have a desire that the facts and statements which I have to make should pass in review before your well-trained, logical, and judicial mind. Brought up to a profession which probably sharpens the intellect for just discrimination, and having risen to the very highest honors of that profession, you are as capable of separating the false from the true, the fiction from fact, the seeming from the real, as any other American citizen. Hoping and believing that you have not surrendered to a gossamer theory the right of private judgment, I venture to address my letters to you, with the expectation that if they receive the attention which their subject matter deserves, you will openly renounce the entire delusion, and withdraw from its support your honored name and official station. I hope for more than this: If, on review, you find the system false, and blighting in all its direct influences, may not the expectation be indulged, that a mind signalized as is yours by so many triumphs at the bar and on the bench, stimulated by philanthropy and a love of country, will rise above the trammels of early education, and the fear of denunciation by foreign prelates and priests, and devote its energies to the saving of our land and its institutions from all the influences and machinations of Romanism? If I have no line by which to measure the insolence of a priest that would dedicate a work, containing a vindication of the Inquisition, to the Chief Justice of the United States of America, neither have I any line to measure the good that you might effect by throwing yourself in a healthy opposition to a system whose only surname is "Mystery of Iniquity."

Such, Sir, in brief, are my reasons for addressing these letters to you. I have no desire to draw you into religious controversy of any kind, nor to withdraw your attention from the high duties which your country has devolved upon the. As I address you anonymously, no law of controversy or courtesy requires you to reply. Although unknown to me, save as you are known to the whole country, by character, for that character I have the very highest respect. And should your many and important public duties permit you to give sufficient time duly to weigh the statements which I shall present for your consideration and that of the public, it will give me unfeigned pleasure in any way to hear from you. I have no fear, that like our friend in New York, you will commence answering my letters before you read them; and should you reply, I have no fear that you will write a line unworthy of your name and station. The characteristics which entitle a man to wear the ermine as Chief Justice of this great republic, are very different from those which secure for a cunning priest a foolish fillett made from the wool of holy sheep.

With great respect, yours,
KIRWAN.

The Beginning to be understood.—A Church of God.—The Jewish Church became Corrupt—had Reformers and Reformation.—Mainly corrupted by Priests.—The Christian Church became Corrupt—through what Causes.—The setting up of Mahommedianism.—and Romanism Romanism not the Church Paul formed in Rome.

MY DEAR SIR,—In all discussions which involve great principle and interests, it is always well to begin with the beginning. When the beginning is well understood, we may carry a stream of light with us to the end. And we may so simplify the most abstruse and erudite subjects as to place them within the great comprehension of the great masses of men. Permit me, then, in the present letter, to ask your attention to some statements as to the Church of God, and the rise of the Church of Rome. As I have never heard to the contrary, I will take it for granted that you are a believer in the Bible. May I not hope that, as the chief expounder of the laws of a great and Christian people, you make it the man of your counsel and the guide of your life?

Admitting the truth of the Bible, it is beyond all question that God has erected a Church in our world. Until the coming of Christ, that Church was confined to the Jews, and its rites were administered under the Mosaic economy. Although existing under types and ceremonies, the shadows of good things to come, it was truly the Church of God. Yet how sadly was it corrupted! How deeply, at times, did it sink into the most gross idolatry! How often were its true members reduced to a few who bowed not the knee to Baal; and while false priests were offering their incense upon a thousand altars, and the people were clamourous in the praises of false prophets, who daily fared sumptuously at the king's tables, how often were the true priests, and prophets, and people, compelled to seek refuge "in deserts and in mountains, and in the dens and caves of the earth." In its day and dispensation, the Jewish was the true Church of God in our world, and yet it fell into an idolatry as gross as any that existed among the surrounding heathen, and it priests and people became to every good work reprobate. And the great object of heaven in raising up the prophets who successively appear in the progress of its history, was to recall the minds of the people from idols to the consideration of first principles and of God's revealed will; and by reforming their sentiments to reform their lives. And Elijah, and Elisha, and Isiah, and Jeremiah, were only the Luthers and the Calvins, the Melanchtons, the Whitefields, and the Wesleys of the dispensation which has vanished away, each blowing a reformation trumpet in Israel, calling upon priests and people to return from their idolatry and wickedness into Israel's God. Every thing, Sir, with which man has to do, is liable to corruption and perversion, because, in his best state, man is an imperfect being. And I make this statement for the purpose of impressing this one truth, that while God was the God of the Jewish, as he is the God of the Christian Church, he permitted that Church to fall into a state of backsliding so awful as to render successive reformations absolutely necessary. And the Bible reveals the pregnant and warning truth, that the priests, high and low, and the pretending prophets, were the main corrupters of the faith and worship of the people. But where, you ask, was the true Church in these days of backsliding, idolatry, and corruption? In the dens and caves of the earth, with those who clung to the truth of God, and who bowed not the knee to Baal.

In the fullness of time the Saviour came into the world, and the Jewish was changed for the Christian dispensation. The Church was continued, but under a new, and better, and brighter economy. The rites and ceremonies of Judaism were laid aside for the things which they signified. The thoughts, the manner of life, the doctrines of the Saviour were perfectly simple was the dispensation which he introduced. The power of the religion lay in its truthfulness and simplicity, and in its adaptation to the moral wants of the world. He laid down his life for sinners, that through the efficacy of his atoning sacrifice, all of every nation, tongue, and people, who should believe on him, might be saved. The only qualification required for admission to his Church was belief in him—the benefit of the heart, which manifests itself in a holy life. And he set apart a class of men, the modest of a perpetual ministry, in his Church, to proclaim to the ends of the earth that God was reconciling the world unto himself through his Son. The object of the ministry was to preach salvation through a Saviour; the duty of all who heard them was to believe in the Saviour preached; and the privilege of all who believed was to connect themselves with the company of believers, called the Church, and there to unite their energy and influence with those of others in extending the news of the common salvation to the ends of the earth. Such was the Church of Christ as it came from the hands of its divine founder.

But it was committed of necessity to imperfect men; and although the promise was given that the gates of hell should not prevail against it, yet that promise did not protect it against assault from without, nor against corruption within. A true ministry and true believers never have, and never will, cease from the earth until the great ends are obtained for which the Church was established; yet we see in the Church of Christ the very things occurring which in previous ages had befallen the Jewish church. Converts from Judaism were multiplied to the new faith, who brought with them Jewish prejudices and notions, which they sought to ingraft on the Church, not without success. Converts from the heathen were multiplied, who brought with them their prejudices and notions, and which, with like success, they sought to ingraft on the Church. New systems of philosophy arose, which sought to incorporate themselves with the teachings of Christ, and thus to render those teachings subservient to their ends. As the many age passed away, the Church became secular in its ministry unconverted, and its entire spirit changed. It sought to gain the world by relaxing its morals, and sinking its great truths, and by conformity to existing customs and habits. In the worst sense of the passage, it became "all things to all men." The ambition of priests soon led them to modell the Church after the fashion of the state; and thus by gradual stages, the work of corruption and of external conformity progressed, until in a few centuries the Church of Rome was fully developed, which, although it contains more truth, bears a no more striking likeness to the Church established by Christ than does Mahomedanism. While the system of Rome and of Mecca agree in something, they differ much in their setting up. That of Mecca was framed by a bold imposter, was most artfully adapted to humanature, and was established at once by violence, while that of Rome was the gradual growth of centuries. One corruption prepared for another—one step toward supreme power and ghostly dominion prepared for another—what was begun in one age was perfected in the next; and thus, by slow but sure stages, "the mystery of iniquity" grew and became compacted, until the Church of Christ was divested of its simplicity and beauty, and its light was extinguished in all its high places. The system of Mecca might be compared to a large tree planted at once, and that of Rome to a tree which grew up from the seed, striking its roots deeper from year to year, and spreading wider and wider its branches. Or to use a Scripture parable, the enemy sowed tares among the good seed, and the corrupt clergy, finding it would be most to their advantage to cultivate them, fostered and cherished them, and nursed them to a vigorous growth, until they choked the good seed, and flourished alone in the garden of the Lord. Romanism is not Christianity; on the most liberal allowance, it is but little more than a caricature of it.

That you, Sir, and all men may see this, just run over the list of things which, when combined, form the Romish system, not a pretext for which can be found in the Christian Scriptures, nor in the life and labors of Christ and his Apostles. They are such as these: a pope, cardinals, the mass, auricular confession, penances, an infallible earthly head, robed priests, purgatory, praying to the saints, feasts and fasts, monks, friars, nuns, celibacy, holy water, mitres, crosiers, palliums made from the wool of holy sheep! These, cemented and jointed by other inventions of men, and some scriptural truth, make up the system of Romanism, which differs as much from the religion of Christ as does the harlequin dressed up to play the buffoon from a sensible and well-bred gentleman.

You, Sir, will esteem it no answer to all this to say that if this statement is true, the promise of Christ to his Church has failed. This is begging the question. God's Church existed when the priests and people of Judea were idolatrous, and when Obadiah thought that he was left alone. The Church of Christ is with those who believe and practice the truth. Nor especially is it any answer that the Romish is the oldest, and, therefore, the true Church. Age never converts the lie into the truth—the forged into the real. If so, the Jew or the Pagan have the argument against the Christian; and the "old wives' fables," of which Paul speaks to Timothy, may supplant the teachings of the Apostles. The Church, as established by Christ, we find in the New Testament—the Romish Church we find in the decrees of Councils, in the writings of the Fathers, and in the reveries of enthusiasts. That of Christ is the oldest; and to it all belong who receive the New Testament, and live as it teaches.

To you, Sir, or to any thinking man, it is no new truth that the best and most safeguarded institutions are liable to corruption and perversion. The more pure they are, the more are they opposed to our natural selfishness, and the greater will be the effort to pervert them. Have not governments been corrupted? Have not despotic supplanted free institutions? Have not unlawful acts grown into precedents, and precedents become laws? Have not the grants of weakness or of favor been made the foundations of claims of right? Have not privileges enjoyed because of the ignorance, indolence, or weakness of others, been claimed as divine rights? The setting up in the way that we have stated, of the Romish Church in our world, is no new thing under the sun. And I here aver that the present awfully despotic government of Rome differs no more widely from the old Roman Commonwealth, than does the present Church of Rome from that which was found there by Paul the Apostle, and which was greatly confirmed and enlarged by his labors. Of this, more in the sequel.

With great respect, yours,
KIRWAN.

THE LAWYER AND THE DEVIL, OR A SUIT IN CHANCERY.—The following most laughable anecdote points to a very grave fact, with an emphasis as forcible as it is amusing. It seems that once upon a time a person who was not satisfied with his lot in life, sought an interview with the devil, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he could not make an arrangement which would improve his circumstances. His Satanic Majesty was "everything that was obliging," and soon the following bargain was struck:—The devil agreed, for the term of ten years, to allow his client "the full swing" of this world. He was to do precisely as he pleased, go where he pleased, and have what he pleased, *upon condition*, that at the end of the term he was to surrender himself as the absolute property of the devil, to be dealt with as the devil might please. Well, time passed on; the person employed himself to "the top of his bent," "wearing purple and fine linen," &c., until the sands of the tenth year had well nigh run out. Then he became uneasy, and he went to his friend the devil to ascertain if he could not get a release of his bargain, or at least effect a compromise. Much to his dismay, he found his friend utterly inexorable. Shylock-like, he claimed the penalty of "the bond," and turned a deaf ear to his client's entreaties. In despair, the person sought a lawyer and stated his case—after which his legal friend, repaired to the devil and made sundry propositions to him, all of which were rejected.

At last the lawyer, in a passion, shook his fist in the devil's face and said to him, "clubfooted, horn-headed, long-tailed imp of darkness, I've got you here; if you don't accept the last proposition I made to you *I'll put you in chancery*, sir—yes sir, *I'll put you in chancery*, and then we'll see when you'll get out." The devil turned as white as a sheet—his tail became as limber as a rag—and in a trembling voice he said, "rather than go into any *Chancery*, sir, I'll give the man up—take him, my good sir, and do what you please with him."

☞ At a ladies' sewing circle—a few nights since, the members very naturally fell into conversation about Governor Boutwell, the Liquor Law, temperance, etc. Mrs. B. remarked; "For ten long years I have slept with an animated barrel of brandy; but now thanks to Gough, Grant, and Governor Boutwell, I sleep with a *mop!*"—*Boston Paper.*

TO CURE NOSE BLEEDING.—The Scientific American says.—Roll up a piece of paper and press it up under the upper lip. We have tried this plan in a great number of cases, and have only seen it fail on one occasion.

WE SHOULD not be too niggardly in our praise, for men will do more to support a character than to raise one.

A GREAT STEP is gained when a child has learned that there is no necessary connection between liking a thing and doing it.

[*From the London Record.*]

"The great Liberal party" has a dignified attractive sound. The image rises before us of a noble confederacy, free from selfishness and earthly passions, in which the love of freedom burns with a pure and steady flame. We picture to ourselves a company of philosophers, who look down with pity upon a world of slaves, and seek to raise them into the enjoyment of an expansive and dignified liberty, like their own. The great Liberal [illegible] the mountain nymph sweet Liberty, has her favoured and perpetual home. Who would not wish to be numbered in this lofty fellowship of enlightened philanthropy? Who, but blinded bigots and stupid slaves, would hinder the onward march of this noble vanguard, who are conducting the human race to the promised land of freedom and happiness?

But when we look behind the scenes, and examine the real composition of this Liberal party, the illusion disappears. "All is not Gold that glitters." High sounding terms often conceal a strange medley of vices and follies. The scenic wonders of sunshine, thunder and lightning, resolve themselves into daubs of yellow paint, jets of gas light, and pieces of lighted rosin. On closer search, the great Liberal party proves to be a political conglomerate of materials the most discordant, and most of them possessing only the scentiest claims to profound philosophy or lofty wisdom. In religion it includes Jews and Socinians, Infidels and Heretics, and all those Roman Catholics, who are not honest enough to avow their own real principles, but prefer, in the words of their own organ, to talk Protestantism and nonsence, in order to secure a present purpose, and help the downfall of a heretic establishment. It includes the violent enemies of all Establishments, and those whose passion is to see all sects alike quietly under the thumb of a minister of Public Worship, and salaried out of the taxes to keep down their fanatic propensities. It includes nearly every phase of politics, from the professed disciples of Somers & Burke, to the physical force Chartist, and the heroes of the Irish cabbage-garden rebellion. Every form of mischief and unbelief as well as every new crotchet, gives a claim to the comprehensive title as members of the great Liberal party. One condition alone is indispensable, to be zealous for change, and actively hostile to the existing constitution. It is enough to love pulling down more than building up.—Whether it be a loose piece of mortar that only disfigures the building, or the key-stone of some lofty arch of triumph, or the corner stone from the foundation of the building is a matter of less importance. All alike are men of progress. Every sound Liberal must hail them as comrades in the good cause. Mormonites and Owenites, Chartists and Republicans, ultramontane Papists and latitudinarian Protestants, Churchmen who love all other Churches as much or more than their own, and Dissenters who hate a Protestant Establishment as much as the Temple of Juggernaut, all of them drop quietly into the ranks of this august procession. They bear one common badge, and are all "members of the great Liberal party."—It is this multifarious body who now threaten deadly hostility to Lord Derby's Government. Their organs in the press reflect their own countless diversities. Foremost in the van is the versatile and many-sided Times, to-day preaching forbearance towards Government, and to-morrow speaking daggers against it; the severe assailant of the Irish priests, but the constant advocate of Maynooth, just as a sportsman loves the preserves when game-birds are trained up for his own rifle; the eulogists of the Irish Church Missions in November, and the backer of Mr. Osborn and the Catholic committee in July. The cynical Daily News, the Tractarian Morning Chronicle, and the Anti-Church Advertiser, all conspire against the devoted Administration. Every pair of them may have a separate guard, but all agree that Lord Derby must, if possible, be overthrown. Whether in that event the Church shall be made Catholic, and handed over to the Pope, or pulled down entirely; whether Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, or Cardinal Wiseman shall be the soul of the new Administration; or whether chance majorities of a house of delegates are to govern us, without any need of a ministry; whether the Queen and the House of Lords are to continue, or be done away, on questions which these allies will settle among themselves when they divide the spoils. The first duty of the politician, in their code, is to destroy what is, and he may take his chance for what is to be. If he has troublesome scruples on the subject, he is doubtless a trimmer, a selfish and obstinate friend of every abuse, an enemy of the people, and not a true and honest Member of that wise, patiotic, and homogeneous confederacy, "the great Liberal party." True liberality is a high attainment. It implies a readiness to make personal sacrifices for the good of others, a comprehensive view of the wants of society, and a candid judgement on the motives and feelings of those, whose conduct and opinions we may disapprove. While it pre-supposes that we have settled principles of our own, moral, religious, and political, it requires us willingly to recognise consistency and moral uprightness wherever they are found. The spurious Liberalism which forms the only cement of the great Liberal party, is altogether of a different kind. It is marked by a self conceited contempt for our forefathers, and over-weening confidence in our own wisdom. Its usual voice is the bark of the dog, or the hiss of the serpent, against all existing authorities. Its favourite occupation is to ferret out an abuse, and turn it into a war-cry against all Government, and to inflame the passions, while it praises to the skies the wisdom and virtue of the people. Its chief aversion is, that God and his truth should be recognized at all in public affairs. With men of this school, a fast in time of pestilence is cant, humbug, and hypocrisy; an oath, which appeals to the true faith of a Christian, is a senseless restriction on the rights of citizenship, and prayers before the House of Commons, or the Coronation service, are only antiquated and worthless mummeries. The functions of Government, if we credit these teachers, are simple in the extreme. It may not meddle with questions of religion. That is stepping quite out of its province, for what have the word of God or the Gospel of Christ to do with the prosperity of the nation? It must not punish criminals with death. That is the barbarous relic of a barbarous age, when crime was thought wrong in itself, and not merely a thing highly expedient. It must not transport them to distant colonies. That is to poison the infancy of a rising state. It must not flog them, or put them in chains, or set them to severe labour at home. That would be inhuman and oppressive—a spectacle revolting to every liberal feeling. It must provide them with generous diet at the public cost and leave them to their own reflections, and then let them loose on society again. It must not attempt to regulate the course of trade. Self-interest is an all-sufficient guide. Trade, like water, will find its own level, and the less it is interfered with the better. It must not educate the people in religious truth, because religious opinions are so various. It must not teach them secular knowledge, because it is such a violent prejudice against education without religion. The true idea of the Liberal creed of Government seems to be, that there should be a house of delegates who may meet to talk over the state of the nation; but that the country can govern itself very happily if it be let alone. There needs no Queen, for Monarchy is expensive. The House of Lords should be done away, for they are a mere obstruction on the process of a Liberal policy. All oaths must be abolished, for they introduce a painful and needless reference to the invisible world into state affairs. The people need only to be let alone, and trade must flourish, because it will then be perfectly free from state control, and they will flourish equally for the same reason. The nations have been deceived too long. Government after all, is only an expensive and needless sinecure. Lynch Law will replace the cumbrous forms of forensic justice, as free trade has swept along the dusty cobwebs of commercial legislation. The voluntary principle will work the same happy change in the department of religion. The Liberal progress will then be complete. The work of simplification can be carried no further. The delegates in the annual Convention may meet and talk their fill, to supply material for the newspapers, but to press any laws will be quite superfluous. Amidst the mouldering ruin of the Throne and Constitution, they will be able to moan placidly, like the gods of Epicurus, on the sublime spectacle of a nation without laws, without religion, without reverence for the past or hope for the future, whose god is the firm or their workshop, and whose toil on from age to age with Banyan's muck-rake in their hand.

We do not believe that this is any Caricature of the principles really, though covertly held by a large section of that is often called the great Liberal party. Why, then, do men of high moral principle, of deep christian feeling and sincere and enlightened patriotism suffer themselves by adopting this clap-trap, phrase, to be numbered among the motly crew? The name, Liberal, in a sense widely different from that of the apostle, is now made a cloak to cover a multitude of sins. Men of principle and honour, because they are friendly to the removal of proved abuses, or feel a deep jealousy for the safeguards of public freedom, even more than for the maintenance of prerogative, conism, anarchy and political issues of every kind. They are Liberals, and so, in current phrase are the Socialists, who renounce all religion, and the Ribband conspirators, who shoot their landlords from behind the hedges in Ireland. But if it be necessary, in order to re-establish the Liberal opposition on a broad basis, to sink every distinction between the believer and the Atheist, the Christian and the Jew, the rebel and the loyal subject, the slave of the Pope, and the friend of the Protestant Constitution, it is time that every honest man should draw off from this motly confederacy. If they are willing to sacrifice their own real convictions, to patch up a hollow league with the Clions, Cleonasis, and the Dantons, who may solicit the alliance, they become the guilty pioneers of national convulsion, and will be among the first to suffer from the effects of their own crime.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, September 10, 1852.

RAILWAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

We are happy to see that the Government of the Sister Province has determined to take a step in the right direction; although the construction of 30 miles of Railway in each of the ensuing ten years, appears to us to be acting with excessive caution. At this rate over *eight years* must elapse before a railway line in Nova Scotia will connect with one in New-Brunswick. Eight years of the present progressive era, is equivalent to an age, in the good old stand-still times, which have happily passed by. However, we are consoled with the reflection that *our railway* will command all the traffic of the Gulf shore in the mean time.

The following we cut from our cotemporary "the Church Times" of Saturday last:—

AT A COUNCIL HELD AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE ON THE 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1852.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR &c. &c. &c.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR having called the attention of the Council to the importance of introducing into this Province a system of Railways, and assured the Council of his cordial co-operation in any practicable scheme for the construction of such works, the subject is discussed at large—and it being the opinion of His Excellency that any attempt to re-open negociations with the Imperial Government, until Parliament shall have assembled, would be premature and impolitic, His Excellency is advised:

1st. To appoint five Commissionts, to aid the Government by counsel and co-operation in the works to be undertaken, who shall serve gratuitously till the Legislature sanctions their appointment, but on such sanction being given, shall then form the Commission for the construction of such Railways as shall be provided for by Legislative enactment.

2d. To authorise, if need be, the complete Survey with working plans and estimate, of so much of the Inter-colonial line as must form a common trunk for Railways, extending to the Northern Frontier and to the Eastern and Western Counties.

3d. To authorise a similar Survey as partially provided for by the Legislature, from Windsor to Victoria Beach.

4th. To take steps to ascertain, at what point of intersection a branch line running to the Pictou Coal Mines would most advantageously connect with the Main Trunk.

5th. To make conditional arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Legislature, for constructing thirty miles of Railway in each of the ensuing ten years, that is to say:

In 1853,	30 miles,	1857,	30 miles. 1861, 30 miles.
1854,	" "	1858,	" " 1862, " "
1855,	" "	1859,	" " Total 300 miles.
1856,	" "	1860,	" "

6th. To make conditional arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Legislature, for providing the funds required for the construction of such works, on the best terms and at the lowest rate of interest, by any or all of the modes following, that is to say:

By opening the Saving's Bank, and affording to the frugal and industrious an opportunity to invest their savings in Railways on the faith of the Government.

By a further issue of Province Paper, provision being made to guard against depreciation by redemption at the Treasury in Gold and Silver.

By opening Cash Accounts with any Provincial or British Banks that may be advantageously employed to supply the funds required and sustain the credit of the Province, and by the sale of Provincial Bonds or Debentures at home or abroad.

His Excellency is also advised to make, at any time, which, in his judgment, may be the most suitable, an effort to re-open the negociation with Her Majesty's Government, with a view to the construction of an Inter-colonial Railway; and, failing such endeavour, from the absence of co-operation on the part of the other Provinces, to urge upon the Queen's Government the importance of aiding this Province, by loan or guarantee, to construct a Railway from the Harbour of Halifax to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The foregoing is a true copy from the original Minute.

Certified by,

WM. H. KEATING, D.C.C.

COMMON COUNCIL.

On Wednesday last, Councillor Nowlin submitted a draft of amendments proposed to be made in the City Charter, and gave notice that he should move a discussion of them at the next meeting of the board. (The amendments proposed are as follows:—)

Resolved, as the opinion of this Board, that it is expedient to make the following amendments of the City Charter, and the acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the City, viz.:—

1. That there shall be elected, for each Ward annually, on the 1st Tuesday in April, two Aldermen, who shall reside in the Ward for which they are chosen.

2. That every qualified elector on the respective sides of the Harbour, shall be entitled to vote for all the Members of the Common Council, for that side of the harbour on which he resides, or for so many of them as he shall think fit.

3. That one of the Aldermen shall be the Mayor, and shall be elected annually, on the first Tuesday in May, by the Freemen and Freecolders of the City of Saint John.

4. That in all elections for Mayor, and Aldermen and Constables, the votes to be taken by *Ballot*.

5. That the present system of Assessment for streets by personal labour, be abolished, and that there be substituted in lieu thereof, a money vote, not exceeding £ per annum, to be levied in like manner, as the other taxes.

6. That sufficient provision be made to levy a tax on Dogs.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

1. The City pays upwards of 78 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the County Taxes, and is therefore entitled to a more extended influence, at the sessions, composed of the Magistrates of the City and County; by each Ward being represented by *two* Aldermen, this just claim is in a measure complied with.

2. As Members of the Council represent the interest of other Wards beside their own, it is desirable that they should possess other, than the mere local confidence of the Ward represented by them. Again, should this system be adopted, the disgraceful scrambling for money for merely local and relish purposes, or in order that *Ward* votes may be secured, will in all probability be abolished.

3. As the Mayor presides over every city interest, he should have the confidence of the City at large; besides, St. John stands alone in its present mode of electing a Mayor, and no just reason exists why its citizens should not exercise a privilege enjoyed by every other City in Her Majesty's dominions, in preference to the *close borough* system prevailing at present.

4. Election by Ballot in cases like the present, seems to be required by the public, and is therefore likely to prove efficient. It has been tried elsewhere, and the system is said to work admira-

5. Many advantages will likely result from what is suggested in this amendment. Estimates for the *aggregate* amounts required for the streets can be made, and assessments regulated accordingly, whilst money can be more systematically appropriated, and at less expense for supervision, &c. Experienced Supervisors can be appointed, and the necessity of Members of the Common Council-board acting in the capacity of Scavengers, will be done away with.

6. There is no law in force by which this tax can be levied, and the Council has no power to enact a bye-law by which it can be obtained.—Every person who has suffered from the nuisance arising from the nightly barking and howling of the useless, dirty, mangy curs, which infest our streets, will hail any enactment by which it can be effectually abated with pleasure.

Upon the whole, therefore, we approve of the amendments proposed by Councillor Nowlin, and trust that the Common Council may see the propriety of petitioning for them. We have improvements in the system of education, in locomotion, and in every other matter in which the happiness and comfort and convenience of society may be promoted, daily presenting themselves, and we therefore see no just reason why wholesome amendments should not be made in the laws which govern the city of Saint John.

POPULATION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

We are indebted to John Simpson Esquire, Queen's Printer, for a large pamphlet, containing a return of the "*Population and other Statistics of the Province of New-Brunswick, for the year* 1851." This work will prove exceedingly useful for future reference. The arrangement is excellent, whilst the mechanical execution as displayed in the printed tabular statements is highly creditable to the Royal Gazette Office. In the official letter to His Excellency, from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, which precedes the contracts of the pamphlet, we find the following gratifying statement:—

"The population has advanced nearly two per cent. faster than the combined population of the four northern States of the Union; and much more rapidly than each of them separately considered, for the ratio of increase in Massachusetts alone has exceeded that of this Province.

This announcement—and which the returns will satisfactorily verify, when compared with those of a similiar character for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, as published on the last page—will prove gall and wormwood to the croakers and annexationists, who are continually whining about the 'ruin and decay' of New Brunswick.

THE INQUEST AT SIX MILE BRIDGE.

We take the following extracts from our valued exchange the *British Army Despatch*. They furnish new testimony to the vast amount already accumulated, in favor of discontinuing the odious grant to Maynooth, where it is quite evident that the priests are *not* instructed to respect the laws of the land, and *are* taught to undervalue the lives of those who do not subscribe to their erroneous doctrines. [*Ed. Chron.*

* * * Knowing what we do of the power of the Catholic priesthood over the minds of their ignorant follo ers, this unchristian exhibition has not surprised us; but we cannot help expressing alarm and anxiety as to the result, considering the Soldiers in question have to withstand the host of adverse witnesses, ready, at the beck of their besotted and intolerant *pastors*, to swear anything and everything dictated to them against the defenders of their country.

* * * It is admitted the Soldiers did fire without orders & the only question, therefore, for the jury to investigate is the amount of provocation afforded by the mob, and whether this was sufficient to call for defensive measures on the part of the Military. There can be no want of *credibale* evidence to prove these facts, and had the investigation been conducted in a proper spirit a few hours would have sufficed to settle the question without giving the matter an importance that the circumstances in no manner warrant.

*** Judging from the evidence of Colonel Douglas, the duty of the Soldier is plainly enough defined. Speaking of the men of the 31st, he said, "they were a safeguard, and bound at *any risk*, and *whatever cost*, to protect those given them in charge from violence. If they did not do so they would be liable to be tried by Court-martial for neglect of duty in such respect. They were bound not to allow the party under their charge to be interfered with or forcibly carried away against their will. Under the Military law a Soldier is not deprived of his rights as a civilian, and if driven to it of necessity, has a perfect right to defend himself." And again, "if it so happened that the section of a Military escort were broken by a mob, and that the Officer happened not to be at the particular point when the occurrences took place, it is the duty of the Soldier to fire in his own defence without any orders from his Officer, and he may load again and fire without orders." Common sense plainly show that this discretionary power must be left in the hands of the men in cases of emergency; to say otherwise would be opposed to the law of self-preservation.

* * * What with the pack of sordid and bloodthirsty priests inciting the witnesses to perjury, and the many other evil influences exerted to blast the character of these brave fellows, we cannot look upon the investigation without pity and disgust. For the savage and vindictive feeling displayed by these unholy fathers, in corrupting their ignorant followers to their wicked purposes. We regret the death of the six bennighted fanatics who fell at the late riot, because we look upon them as innocent men, in comparison with the brutal teachers who hounded them on to destruction. Had these outcasts fallen, it would have been a just retribution for their crimes, and at least purged this unfortunate country of a few of the deadly firebrands now infesting it.

A CHEAP DISINFECTING AGENT.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald gives the following piece of intelligence, well worth remembering:

"Heat a shovel not quite to redness, and then place upon it a teaspoonful of freshly burned coffee, and let it burn in a room where the air is impure. At first you will not perceive the peculiar odor of the coffee at all; in a few minutes, however, you will find that the room is filled with the smell of the coffee, and that every impurity of the atmosphere has been totally destroyed not smothered. Let some of you scientific readers try it where the air is peculiarly foul, and note the results, and explain the modus operandi of the disinfecting process.

"Remeber, the shovel must be only so hot as to cause the coffee to burn with copious white smoke. To the sick, the odor of the coffee is peculiarly grateful.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—Some years ago, a servant girl, who had robbed her mistress a milliner in London, was transported to Sydney, for a term of years. Since the discovery of the Bathurst plains, the female convict has written to her former mistress, that the colony was a good place; that as she now kept her carriage she was happy to remit the amount which she had stolen with interest; that she earnestly recommended her to come out and set up shop; and that, in that case she would be happy to extend her patronage to a lady for whom she had so great an esteem.

☞ So far as we can learn the Potato Rot is very limited in its operations in New-Brunswick.

[*From the Times, of this morning.*]

Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

This Court opened on Tuesday last. But one case was entered on the Civil Docket, an abstract of the trial of which will be found below. The Court adjourned till to-day, when we believe there is an indictment or two to be disposed of.

[illegible] David Lee against the Division for about £18 10s., which he claimed for benefits from the Division, under the Constitution and bye-laws, at the rate of 15s. per week, due previous to bringing the action, he having been duly initiated as a member, and having in all things conformed to the rules of the society, and regularly contributed his dues from the time of the admission, and having become, as he alleged, disabled and incapable of supporting himself at his ordinary occupation, being a cooper.

At the commencement of the trial considerable difficulty was experienced in consequence of plaintiff's counsel objecting to Sons of Temperance forming the Jury to try the question, on the ground of their being interested in the result; and as it singularly happened that nearly all returned as Jurors by the Sheriff were Sons of Temperance, and there not being sufficient spectators, if we except "Sons," to form a "tale," and try the question in the ordinary way, the sheriff stated that he could not find a Jury in the Court House, and the Court then appointed the three Jurors first called as "triers." William Peters, the fourth Juror called was objected to on account of his being a member of the Order. He stated that he did not consider himself legally interested in the result of the suit, and had not expressed an opinion. A member of the Grand Division was then put on the stand, whose testimony went to show that the Grand Division had but little control over the funds of the subordinate Divisions, and that if one Division was unable to meet demands, the others could not be called on to make up the deficiency.—He stated that the Grand Division had a general supervision over the subordinate Divisions, and that the reason of those Divisions being called upon to contribute to its funds was to pay its expenses, and enable it to attend to the interests of the Order, and that if the funds of the Grand Division were not enough for that purpose, the Order must suffer generally. The counsel on both sides then addressed the triers, who retired to consider, and after a short absence returned, stating that they considered Mr Peters competent. He was then sworn, and the counsel for plaintiff submitted, using only his legal power of peremptorily challenging three, whom he considered the most active partizans, and the Jury was called, sworn, and empannelled as usual.

It appeared on the trial of the cause that the plaintiff was duly initiated, and regularly contributed the usual dues; that since becoming a member of the Division his hand became diseased, and while confined and under Doctor's treatment, he received some £15 or £18; that on the treatment ceasing his finger became stiff, and it was absolutely impossible for him to work at his trade, but on the other hand the visiting committee had reported to the Division that he was not entitled to benefits, on which the weekly allowance was discontinued.

Counsel, pro and con, addressed the Jury, who retired, and, after a tedious discussion in the Jury Room, as there was no probability of possibility of an agreement, the Jurors were dismissed.

A. R. Wetmore, Esq., for plaintiff; Robertson Bayard and W. R. M. Burtis, Esqrs., for defence.

The Colored Levee.

We learn that the Soiree given by the Colored citizens on Tuesday evening came off with great eclat, to the satisfaction and astonishment of all present. The large Hall was elegantly decorated with evergreens, flags, and portraits, and many of the dresses of the ladies of color were of the most brilliant description. A large number of the most respectable of our white citizens were present, and the utmost satisfaction beamed on every countenance. The company, consisting of about 200 whites, and as many colored people, were entertained with instrumental and vocal music and oratory before supper, and afterwards feasted to their heart's content. We admire the spirit exhibited by both parties, and trust Robert Burns' prophecy will soon be fulfilled.—

"It's coming yet for a' that,
When man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

The amount realized is to be appropriated to the Colored School Fund, and we hope that those who subscribed towards building the School House, will assist the Committee in getting everything under way as soon as possible.

E. & N. A. Railway Company.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company took place on the 7th inst., and on the close of the ballot for the election of officers, it was found that the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—

Directors—G. D. Archibald, Geo. Botsford, R. Jardine, John Robertson, Edward Allison, D. J. McLaughlin, and W. J. Ritchie.

Auditors—John W. Cudlip and George P. Sancton.

Scrutineers—William Jack and Wm. Parks.

Subsequently, Robert Jardine, Esq., was elected President.

At this meeting, it was resolved that the Company protest against the 4th and 5th sections of the Act incorporating the Company, and that the Legislature be petitioned for their repeal.

Meeting of the Synod.

We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that the Synod of the Established Presbyterian Church, met on the 2d inst., at Chatham, and adjourned on the 3d inst.

"On motion, the Synod resolved to unjoin the different ministers within their boundaries, that on the 4th Sabbath of October, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, they direct the attention of their congregations respectively, to the goodness of God, in crowning the year with His bounty, and so to improve the occasion as circumstances may require."

The Synod then appointed the next meeting to be held in Fredericton on the third Thursday in August, 1853.

NOTICE—The Rev. ROBT. FAYRIE (late of this City) will Preach (D.V.) on Sabbath next in the "Saint John's Presbyterian Church," at 11 and 3 o'clock.

St. John, Sept. 10, 1852.

☞ The Panorama was exhibited last night to a very crowded house. The scenery is really magnificent. We will notice it more particularly on Monday.

☞ The Eastern City will not resume her trips until further notice.

JOURNAL OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK SOCIETY.

This Pamphlet contains an official account of the proceedings of the Society since said publication of the 7th of January last, and also Prize Essays on "The Management and improvement of Orchards in New-Brunswick."—"On Manures and Orchards."—"On the best ways of doing Carting and other work in the feeding of Stock, with methods of storing, &c." together with answers to a variety of and sundry valuable committee reports, &c. &c.

The public are largely indebted to the really patriotic gentlemen who have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Society, from which the pamphlet before us has recently emanated, and we have not the slightest doubt, that their useful and truly disinterested exertions in aid of the improvement of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial interests of our country, will soon render themselves apparent.

MELANCHOLY.—The body of a man whose name is unknown, and who had apparently been a labourer, was found this morning near the Gypsum Wharf, Lower Cove, a short distance below high water mark. The deceased has evidently come to his death by foul means. On the left side of his neck a deep and fatal gash has been inflicted; whilst the face is badly mutilated. The diabolical deed has been perpetrated by a sharp instrument. The murdered man appears to have been about 60 years of age.

A coroner's inquest commenced its sitting this afternoon. The result of the investigation was not ascertained when our paper was put to press. It is sincerely to be hoped that the most vigorous measures will be adopted, regardless of expense, in order that the guilty parties may be arrested, and brought to punishment.

☞ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in town last evening, and took lodgings at the Waverley. There was a meeting of the Executive Council this morning at 10 o'clock. Sir Edmund returns to the Seat of Government to-morrow morning.

☞ Her Majesty's schooner *Bermuda* arrived in this Harbour on Tuesday last. She was placed on the Blocks at Pettingill's slip on Wednesday to undergo an examination, when it were ascertained that some trifling repairs were required, on the false keel.

☞ Mr. Thomas Coram, of Carleton, was appointed superintendant of works, now in course of constructing at Reed's Point, at 6s. per day.

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. William Leavitt, Branch Pilot, of Carleton, was accidentally drowned on Monday night last by falling down from the deck load of a schooner, off Sand Point. He leaves a wife and family.

Four Days later from England.

The steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, with 176 passengers, among whom was Madam Sontag and several distinguished vocalists. Liverpool dates are to the 25th ult. The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 22d.

The cotton market was steady. Flour remained without any material change.

During the week, to the 22d, ten ships, including the Great Britain steamer, of the aggregate of 9966 tons, sailed from the port of Liverpool for Australia, with 3000 emigrants.

On the night of the 23d, at 11 30, M. J. R. Hind discovered another planet, being the sixth he has discovered within the past five years.—The news is in the constellation Aquarius, and can be seen with a telescope of ordinary power.

Three arrivals from Australia, brought 36,278 ounces of gold, and reported another ship due with 15,484 ounces.

FRANCE.—The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has signed two treaties with the Belgian Plenipotentiary. The first was reciprocally guaranteeing all property in literary works and works of art; the second making certain modifications in the Customs Tariff.

PORTUGAL.—Oporto letters are to the 26th August, and state that shipments from that port were almost entirely suspended in consequence of the expected restriction and equalization of the export duty on wines. Several vessels loading for ports in the United States were detained from the same cause and could not get cargoes. Matters would be still further affected by the ministerial changes in the capital. Count Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned, and there were rumours of other modifications. Application had been made to the Cortes by the people of Madeira, praying them to grant permission for the free growth of tobacco in that Island, as the grape crop, had entirely failed.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

We (*St. Catherines Journal*) give below the proportions and other statistics of the Suspension Bridge, about to be built over the present one at the Falls. It is with great pleasure that we notice the activity which prevails, in reference to the new bridge, as also in the construction of the railroad. We have no doubt on our own mind, but that Canada is destined to take her proper position among surrounding nations, and the present railroad enterprise will hasten that consummation so devoutly to be wished. When we can travel from the Eastern to the Western Provinces by rail—when we can transmit our produce, through our own territory, to the English market—then, and not till then, will we be in a position to compete with our neighbors in a friendly race for travel and commerce. The Bridge will form a single span of 800 feet in lenght. It is to serve as a connecting link between the railroads of Canada and the State of New York, and to accommodate the common travel of the two countries. It is established by ample experience, that good iron wire, if properly united into cables or ropes, is the best material for the support of loads and concussions, in virtue of its great absolute cohesion, which amounts to from 90,000 to 130,000 lbs. per square inch, according to quality. The Bridge will form a straight hollow beam of 20 feet wide and 18 deep, composed of top, bottom and sides. The upper floor, which supports the railroad, is 24 feet wide between the railings, and suspend to two wire cables, mastred by stays. The lower floor is 10 feet wide and 15 high in the clear, connected with the upper one by vertical trusses forming its sides, and suspended on two other cables, which have 10 feet more deflection than the upper ones. The anchorage will be formed by sinking 6 shafts into the rock, 25 feet deep. The bottom of each shaft will be enlarged for the reception of cast iron anchor plates, of 6 feet square. These chambers will have a pyramidical section, which, when filled with solid masonry, cannot be drawn up without lifting the whole rock to a considerable extent. Saddles of cast iron will support the cables on the top of the towers. They will consist of two parts—the lower one stationary, and the upper one movable, rocking upon strong cast iron rollers. The saddles will have to support a pressure of 600 tons, whenever the bridge is loaded with a train of maximum weight. The towers are to be 60 feet high, 15 feet square at the base and 8 at the top. The compact, hard limestone, used in the masonry of the towers will bear a pressure of 500 tons upon every foot square:—

WEIGHT OF BRIDGE.

Weight of Timber,	- - -	210,120 lbs.
Wrought Iron & Suspenders,	- - -	195,120 lbs.
Castings,	- - -	44,352 lbs.
Rails,	- - -	66,240 lbs.
Cables between Towers,	- - -	533,600 lbs.
		1,678,722

WEIGHT OF RAIL-ROAD TRAINS.

One Locomotive,	- -	tons, 25
27 loaded freight Cars, each 25 feet long out of 15 tons gross weight,	- -	405
Making a total gross weight of 430 tons which will fall upon the cables when the whole bridge is covered by a train of cars from end to end; add to this 25 per cent increase of pressure as the result of a speed of 5 miles per hour, which is a very large allowance,	- -	91
Add weight of superstructure,	- -	782
Total aggregate maxium weight		1,273

The tension of cables, which result from a weight of 1,373 tons and an average deflection of 59 feet, is 2,340 tons. Since the assumed maximum tension can but rarely occur, it is considered ample to allow four times the strength to meet this tension—that is 8,960 tons as a tension to which the cables may be subjected, five times the strength to meet it is allowed, and an ultimate strength of 10,000 tons provided for. For this purpose, 15,000, wires of No. 10 will be required. At each end of the wires from the upper cables will be assisted by 18 wire rope stays, and their strength will be equev- number of wires in one cable 3,390, diameter of cable 9·14 inches. The rail-road bridge will be elevated 18 feet on the Canadian, and 28 on the American side, above the present surface of the bank, and above the present structure. It will be the longest railroad bridge between the points of support, in the world.

MAYNOOTH AND £30,000 A YEAR.

We copy the following communication from our valued exchange, *The Waterford Mail*, of the 14th, ulto.

SIR—Towards the close of the last Parliament there was along discussion on the educational training at Maynooth College. What reference those weary midnight speeches had to the hustings, if it is not for me to say, but of this I am sure, that, irrespective of their object in that direction, time was never more idly wasted, even in that house.

If gentlemen who constitute our senatorial wisdom would read a few books, instead of being delivered with painful labour of dull speeches, they would find, with little difficulty, a mass of truths, or instructing which are inculcated at Maynooth. If the authorities at Oxford admitted, as a text-book, Paines *Age of Reason*, and strictly prohibited Euclid's *Elements*, it would need no profound sagacity to discover that blasphemy is at the ascendant, and mathematics at a discount. I will apply this to Maynooth, and will make no quotations, except from authors who are authorities in that college, viz., Peter Dens, Liguori, Bailly, De la Hogue, and Cabassutius, all of whom are recognised at Maynooth as certainly as any of our text books at Cambridge or Oxford. A few extracts from their writings will exhibit the truth and purity of Maynooth instruction;

"The seal of confession is an obligation of divine right, most strict in every case, even were the safety of a whole nation to be at stake."—*Liguori*, v. 1 6, p. 270.

"It is lawful for the confessor to make use of the knowledge acquired in confession when nothing intervenes to render confession odious."—*Dens*, vol. 5, p. 238.

Gentlemen Jesuits, will you reconcile those two statements with truth:

"When a confessor is asked repeeting a truth which he knows in confession, he is justified in denying it, because he knows it not as man, but as God."—*Dens*, vol. 6, p. 210.

"When a priest is asked by a magistrate as to matters he learned from confession, he ought to swear that he is ignorent, of them which he may do without any danger of falsehood."—*De la Hogue*, vol. 1, p. 292.

"It is lawful, in a just cause, to use equivocation, and to confirm it with an oath."—*Liguori*.

"A witness, when improperly interrogated, may swear that he does not know a crime which in reality he does know."—*Liguori*.

"He who hath sworn that he would keep a secret does not sin against the oath by revealing that secret, when he cannot conceal it without loss to himself."—*Liguori*.

I could, Sir, multiply these quotations *ad infinitum*, did your space admit; but these will give a general idea how truth is sanctified at the shrine of priestcraft, and the welfare and advancement of the Papacy is made to ride over all obligation of rectitude and morals.

I will not insult your readers, and pollute your paper with a detail of the obscene filthiness which, under the sacred name of theology, fills page after page of these religious teachers; but I do not believe that one Protestant gentleman in our Commons House of Parliament would, were he familiar with the writings of these men, give his "aye" to the continuance of such a grant as this. If it be as I have heard it argued, in the nature of an equivalent for something of which the Papists were deprived, let us pay them at once the full value; but to grant annually from the public purse of England Thirty Thousand Pounds for such an institution as this, and pretend that we are advancing the cause of Scriptural education, is "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PATER FAMILIAS.

August, 6, 1852.

THE IMMIGRATION OF THE YEAR.—A great many immigrants have arrived in Toronto during the last week;—some on their way to the Western States, others seeking a home in Canada. Notwithstanding the number going to Australia, we have now a rather larger number of arrivals than last year up to the same date. A large proportion, however, of those of this year are Germans passing though our water to the West. It gives us great pleasure to see that this class are beginning to understand the advantages of our healthy and cool, as well as cheap and speedy line of navigation, over that of the Erie Canal. The number of the arrivals at Quebec will have a tendency to reduce freights which still continue very high from that port, as compared with New York. Flour is now conveyed to Liverpool from the latter port at 10d.—*Toronto Globe.*

Married.

On the 17th., by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. John, Jane, to Miss Martha McFate, all of this city.

At Weymouth, N. S., on Saturday, by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Mr. John Boyd, of this City, to Annie R. eldest daughter of C. P. Jones, Esq., of the former place.

On the 31st ult., at Trinity Church, Digby, N. S., by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Edward Hardwick, Esq., to Hannah M. third daughter of Mr. Solomon Marshall, all of Digby.

Died.

On Tuesday last Amelia, only child of Capt. Philip Hue, aged 2 months.

At Springfield, on the 24th August, Anna Augusta, only daughter of Mr. James H. Fairweather, aged three years.

On Monday morning, after a short and severe illness, Mr. Maurice Cassidy, aged 32 years, leaving a disconsolated widow and three small children, to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband and father.

Yesterday morning, of consumption, Jane, daughter of Mr. Robert Graham, aged 17 years.

On Monday morning, 6th inst., John Graham, Union-street, a native of County Fermanagh Ireland, aged 45 years.

On Friday morning, William Leavitt, infant son of Mr. Henry Fortherby, of this City, aged eleven months.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Thomas Griffin, formerly of Ennis, County of Clare, aged 40 years.

On Tuesday evening, Eliza, your eldest daughter of Mr. Jeremiah O'Connell, aged one year and one month.

At Indian Town, on Tuesday evening aged 17 1-2 months, Livingstone, youngest son of Wm. and [illegible]

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED—

Saturday—Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, New Bedford, 5—G. Sisson, boards.

Sunday—Ship Messenger, Pinkham, New York, 6—John Robertson, ballast.

Adriana, Neal, Savannah, 7—J. W. Cudlip, P. P. timber.

Barque Helen Maria, Stabee, New York, 6—J. Robertson, ballast.

May, Ritchie, Leith, 45—G. McLauchlan, coals.

Schr. Exile, Hull, Providence, 7—E. Stephen, stoves.

Richard Cobden, Morrison, New York, 12—J. & R. Reed, flour and corn.

Myrtle, Jones, Sydney, 9—Geo. Thomas, coals.

Echo, Holder, New York, 8—J. V. Troop, gen. cargo.

Monday—Ship Urgent, Boag, Savannah,—Edward Allison, P. P. timber.

Schr. Mary, Mahoney, Boston, 3—Master, gen. cargo.

Pearl, McLean, Boston, 3—G. Eaton, do.

Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, 3—Master, ballast.

Fetlar, Johnston, Alexandria, 16—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Wednesday—Brig Romance, Atkinson, Portland, 2—S. Wiggins & Son ballast.

Ann, Miller, Kirkcudbright,

CLEARED.

Sept. 4th—Ship Empire State, Russell, Liverpool, deals; Tarquin, Doughty, London, do.

8th—Ship Rhine, Barnes, Dublin, deals; Brigt. Comet, Leavitt, New York, lumber and fish; Hiram, Fitzgerald, Boston, timber and laths; Schr. Oraloo, Folsom, Boston, boards, &c.; Challenge, Colson, Beverly, do.

Arrived at New York, 2d inst., ship Aurora, Cheny, from Newcastle; barque Endymion Clard, [illegible] que Acadian, Gardner, Newport. At New York, 2d, brig Standard, Crosby, Cardiff.

Cleared at Portland, 3d inst., brig Roseance, Atkinson, for this port. At Boston, 3d, brig Carl Johnn, do.

Spoken, Aug. 20th, lat 51, lon 11 30, ship Sir Harry Smith, from Liverpool for Quebec. 5th, lat 49, lon 29, barque Argyle, from Ardrossan for Boston.

Hibernian Lodge, No. 301, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, will meet on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, at their new Lodge Room, St. Stephens' Hall. Emergency. By order of the W.M. Sept 10.

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

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

Sept. 10. S. L. TILLEY, Agent.

PEW FOR SALE.—A Large PEW, in South Gallery, Trinity Church, No. 3. For sale very cheap. Apply at the Chronicle Office.

Sept. 3, 1852.

OSNABURGHS, CANVAS, &C.

2 BALES OSNABURGHS, 2 bales CANVAS, 1 bale CANDLE WICK, 1 case Reel THREAD, 1 case Irish LINENS; landing *ex Pilgrim*, from Liverpool.

L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Sept. 3. Prince William-street.

Cod Liver Oil.

20 GALLONS, pure and fresh, without any offensive taste or smell; just received from Newfoundland.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO.

No. 4 King-street, (adjoining Barlow's Corner.)

Sept. 3d.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

THIS compound which is universally admitted to possess many advantages over the simple Oil, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, is prepared and sold by

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO.,

No. 4 King-street, (adjoining Barlow's Corner.)

Sept. 3d, 1852.

GRANITE HALL,

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

CLEARING OUT FOR THE FALL TRADE.

"Clothing at a Discount!"

THE whole Summer Stock selling at 20 per cent. less than even the usual low prices of this far famed Cheap Clothing Establishment, to make room for an immense stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Now on the way, and shortly expected to arrive.

Purchasers will do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 3d. THOS. R. JONES.

COD LIVER OIL.—7 cans Pure Cod Liver OIL, from Newfoundland, warranted a perfect article. For sale by

FELLOWS & CO.

Sept. 3

FOR AUSTRALIA!

CLIPPER LINE!

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "*ASCUTNA*," 900 tons burthen, Captain PEPPER, will leave New York for Port Phillip and Sydney direct, on 25th September next. The number of Passengers by this Ship will be limited. Poop Cabin fitted up with State Rooms for first class passengers only, and the entire of the lower decks for second Cabin. Her accommodations are said to be superior to any Ship now on the berth for Australia. An experienced Surgeon accompanies the Ship. For passage only, apply to

JOSEPH HAMILTON.

Sept. 3. Saint John, N. B.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

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

Sept. 3 J. CROUCH.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.—Just received per *Admiral*—a further supply by

Sept. 3 FELLOWS & CO.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

Glasgow House, King Street.

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

PRINTED CASHMERES and DELAINES;
PRINTED CORDS;
FANCY DRESS STUFFS;
PRINTED MELINS;
LIGHT SHAWLS;
STRAW BONNETS;
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.

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

Sept. 3. BALLENTINE & BOWMAN.

TO LET, *until the 1st May next*, and immediate possession given—A spacious STORE, with lofts, a Shop, and several Tenements, in the three story building at the corner of Water and Duke-streets, opposite the Fish Market

Apply to THOS. YORKE,

Sept. 3d. Water-street.

Turner's Sarsaparilla.

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

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO., *Agents*,

No. 4 King-street, (adjoining Barlow's Corner.)

Sept. 3d, 1852.

Ladies' Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES,

EX "EXPRESS."

First Fall Supply of Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella

PUMP and Thick Sole BOOTS,

A 180 Patent Leather and Seafskin Glashed BOOTS, with a great variety of Ladies' and Girls' SLIPPERS, all manufactured expressly for us. The Thread used in sewing undergoes a secret process, which is the cause of their not ripping. One Pair will prove the above fact. Selling very cheap. Call and see.

PAULKE & BENNIGAR,

Corner of Rock Hill and Germain street.

Sept. 3d, 1852. 6i.

LADIES' LOOK OUT.—Daily expected A supply of Exceedingly choice CONFECTIONARY, comprising many new articles viz:

Glasgow Original PINE APPLE DROPS,
JARCONELLE PEAR DROPS,
Raspberry Drops; Honey Drops;
Rock Varities, and others too numerous to mention.

The Subscribers will be able to supply Country Traders with those rich productions at as cheap a ordinary Confections may be had.

August 27. FELLOWS & CO.

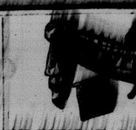
STOVES & PLOUGHS.

DESIROUS of reducing his very heavy Stock of STOVES and PLOUGHS, previously to removing to his New Establishment, the subscriber is now selling out his large assortment at lower rates than ever, and respectfully solicits an early call from persons wishing to purchase.

THOMAS C. EVERITT,

St. John, September 3, 1852.

WANTED.—An Apprentice Wanted, to learn the Printing Business, apply to this Office.



ON TUESDAY, the 14th day of September next at 11 A. M., will be sold—

THE Lot of Land and Dwelling HOUSE, [illegible]

For particulars apply upon the premises or to the Subscriber.

W. H. HATHEWAY, BARRISTER, &c., *Assignee*.

Sept. 3.

POSTPONEMENT!

THE AUCTION SALE of INDIA RUBBER and Leather Boots and Shoes, advertized for THURSDAY next, will take place To-Morrow, (SATURDAY) at 11 o'clock.

Sept. 10. JOHN KINNEAR.

Wanted

At the *North American Clothing Store*, King street, a Salesman; a young man having a knowledge of the Clothing Business would be preferred. sept 8 R. HUNTER.

MAMMOTH CAVE!

WILL BE OPENED

At Mechanics Institute Hall,

ON THURSDAY, Sept. 9th, 1852,

FOR ONE WEEK,

HOWORTH'S

NATIONAL MIRROR

Of Earth's Mysteries and Humanity;

The Fair Mount, Westmoreland,

The River and Channel of NIAGARA,

In Winter and by Moonlight;

MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT-HOUSE;

The MAMMOTH CAVE of Kentucky,

AND THE

CRYSTAL PALACE,

OR WORLD'S FAIR.

Popular appropriate Songs will be introduced at each Entertainment, by the charming Vocalist SIGNORA FRANCISCA.

☞ Exhibitions will be given *Every Evening* at 8 o'clock, and on *Wednesday* and *Saturday Afternoons* at 3 o'clock. Admission 1s 3d.

Sept 6.

Printers and Publishers.

THE undersigned is a manufacturer of Printing INK, of every color and quality, which he knows to be equal to any manufactured, and which he will sell at the lowest prices for *Cash*. As he is determined that his Ink shall recommend itself, he only solicits ONE TRIAL of it, relying upon its own merit.

Extra fine jet black Ink for card and Wood cut printing; extra black book and news Ink of superior quality; also colored Ink of every variety.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State street Boston, agents for the New England States.

SHELDON COLLINS,

50 Gold-street, New York.

Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement, including this paragraph, to the amount of $2 and sending $3 and paper containing it, we will send 35 lbs. of news Ink.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

TERMS REDUCED!

Prints, Drawings, Engravings, Paintings, &c. &c.

SHARP'S CIRCULATING PORTFOLIO OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, STUDIES, &c., *Repository of Art*, No. 2, Waterloo House, King street. Terms of Subscription 15s per year, 10s half year, 5s per quarter, in advance.

Subscribers to the above will be supplied with Pictures on loan, with the privilege of exchanging them as often as required. Extra charge made for Paintings, &c.

On hand—Every article required in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water colors.

Sept 2 J. G. SHARP, King Street.

TO LET,—*and possession given immediately*—That Pleasant Dwelling HOUSE, suitable for two families, situated near the lower Cove Market House, and formerly occupied by A. C. O. Trentowsky. Apply at the office of Edmund Ray, North Wharf, or to John W. Craig.

Aug 2 Courier.

FLOUR AND PORK.

Landing ex the Subscribers' Wharf, ex brigt. *Elanor*, direct from Montreal, and will be sold low from the Wharf:

1500 BRLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR;
Retin Grand;
75 barrels MESS PORK;
28 barrels PRIME PORK—in Store.

August 27.—2i R. RANKIN & CO.

SHOULDER BRACES.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by

August 27. FELLOWS & CO.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light*;
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Corsuaka*" for Walking;

Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety.

And always on hand—Every description of Boots & Shoes that may be required for City or Country wear.

Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship *Mary Caroline* and Steamer.

Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress Boots;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain Bootees;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled Bootees;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Bootees.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy Boots and Shoes, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.

☞ Orders from the Country attended to.

Sept. 3d, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

UNION FLOUR STORE,

Portland.

ON hand—250 bbls. of Canada FLOUR—at first rate article.
Mill FLOUR, in Bags, from the best Manufactories.
Daily expected a fresh supply of CANADA FLOUR.

RICHARD SCOLES.

Portland, Sept. 3d.

GRANITE HALL.—500 Men's and boys' State and Brown Holland Summer Coats in sack and other Styles, from 4s. upwards.

July 19. T. R. JONES.

Fruit, Fruit, Fruit!

By every steamer from Boston:

APPLES, Pears, Quinces, Also ONIONS, &c. &c. For sale at lowest prices by

L. MITCHELL,

North side of King's Square, adjoining Mr. Smith's Foundry.

PRIME COD LIVER OIL.

JUST Received from Newfoundland, via Halifax, 1 Cask COD LIVER OIL, Warranted pure and fresh, prepared expressly for Medicinal purposes.

August 6, S. L. TILLEY.

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

AT the Third Quinquennial meeting of the Company, held in Edinburgh, on the 1st June, 1852, a Surplus of £84,000 Sterling (being four-fifths of the net profits) was ascertained to be the result of the Business of the Company during the last five years, of £29,633 16s. 3d. Sterling, per annum, or an equivalent reversionary Bonus payable at Death, of £66,939 16s. 7d.

The reduction of Premiums averages 33.22 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The reversionary Bonus averages 66 per cent. on the Premiums received during the last five years, or 3 per cent. on the sums Assured.

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

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

		Average Reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus.
1st Division—	1842	16.625 per cent.	21 per cent
2d. "	1847	21.238 "	53½ "
3d. "	1852	33.22 "	60 "

On the 31st December last, the Existing Assurances were £1,099,813 10 2
The Capital Funds of the Company were - - 230,362 15 6
The Annual Income was - - 47,731 2 6
The Divisible Surplus was - - 53,006 0 0

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

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

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,

July 29 *Agents for New-Brunswick.*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

In King's County.

THE FARM, comprising Lots 34 and 35, containing 400 acres each, situated on Mill stream, Studholm, one mile above Hon. John Ryan's residence, 100 acres of which is very superior Intervale, 50 acres cleared.

There are on the Premises a good HOUSE, and a new Frame BARN, 30x40 feet.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, if required, and at a low figure.

Reference to W. E. Jack, Esq., or Mr. C. Betts. St. John, April 23, 1852.

Office of St. John Water Company,

4th August, 1852.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum to the first day of May last, upon the New Stock in the Saint John WATER COMPANY, has this day been declared.

Payable at the Company's Office, on or after the first day of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

TREASURER.

NEW BOOKS.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for August; Westminister Review of July; Seven Nights in Gotham, by J. D. Rose, Esq.; Mysteries of Paris; Mysteries of New Orleans, &c.

August 13. B. O'BRIEN.

AN Apprentice wanted.—Wanted an Apprentice to learn the Barber business. Apply to W. MAJOR.

August 20, 1852.

New and Handsome

PAPER HANGINGS.—Just Received per *Eastern City*, a

A NEW Supply of PAPER HANGINGS—comprising the CHEAPEST and most beautiful variety we have had this season. Those who want a good and handsome Paper at a very cheap price, will please call and examine the assortment.

July 30. S. K. FOSTER.

INDIGO and GLASS—Ex ship *Sir Harry Smith*:

5 CASES Indigo—5 superior article; 100 Boxes 8x10 GLASS, now landing and for sale very cheap.

May 7. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Wines, Brandies, Spirits,

CORDIALS, ALE, AND PORTER,

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGAR,

and Molasses,

PICKLES, AND SAUCES,

SPICES, FRUITS, & INDIGO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, AND TOBACCO PIPES,

BARLEY, RICE, OATMEAL,

BEANS, PEASE, BUTTER, and Cheese, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE

No. 7 & 8 Dock Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

May 28, 1852.

American Oyster Saloon, Water st.

Just received at the above establishment—A supply of fresh Shediac OYSTERS!

SUPPERS, LUNCHES, &c., prepared at the shortest notice.

Always on hand the best in the Market, which will be served up at all hours.

July 30. JAMES KINNY.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO.,

Apothecaries & Druggists,

NUMBER FOUR, KING STREET.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have fitted up the Building formerly occupied by Ballentine & Bowman, No. 4 King-street, where they intend carrying on the APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST BUSINESS, and solicit a share of public patronage.

By recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, New York and Boston, we have received a large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, *Paints, Oils, Glass*, Brushes, Spices, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Ships' Medicine Chests fitted up at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Saint John, N. B., May 14, 1851.

NOTICE.

MOL. SEELY has removed his Office to the City Wiggins' Brick Building, over the Telegraph Office, and opposite the new Post Office, where he will continue the business of

TIMBER BROKER AND COMMISION MERCHANT.

Having in May last resigned his Pond business to RICHARD SEELY and D. V. ROBERTS, and the receiving and surveying of Timber at Indian Town to GEO. W. ROBERTS, solicits for them that patronage so liberally bestowed on himself. 3¾ May 7.

THE PROVINCIAL

Fire and Marine Insurance Company

OFFICES are Removed to Mr. Wiggins' new Building, in Princess street, immediately above the Electric Telegraph Office.

CHAS. L. STREET.

St. John, 30th July, 1852.

TURPENTINE & OLIVE OIL.—10 Barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE,
2 Casks of OLIVE OIL,

August 6. S. L. TILLEY.

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

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Saint John, June 15th, 1852.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,

British and Foreign Importers,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS

Spring and Summer Goods!!

PER STEAMSHIPS

Niagara, Canada, America, Europa, Cambria,—

AND PER SHIPS

"Sir Harry Smith," "Alciope," "Cambria," and "Devon," from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, Comprising a Magnificent Assortment of the LEADING NOVELTIES for the Season, in

BROCADED and Plain SILKS and SATINS;
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in every novelty;
BRITISH and FOREIGN SHAWLS;
Paris Made MANTLES and VISITES;
Leghorn, Tuscan, and Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS;
LACES;
PARASOLS;
HOSIERY;
GLOVES;
STAYS;
LADIES' VESTS;
HABIT SHIRTS;
CHEMIZETTES & COLLARS;
BROAD CLOTHS;
TROWSERINGS;
VESTINGS, &c.;
FLANNELS;
BLANKETS, &c.;
FAMILY MOURNING, &c. &c.

☞ FRESH ARRIVALS *of choicest and latest Styles of Goods by every British Steamer once a fortnight from our Buyer, resident in England.*

*** ONLY ONE PRICE MADE, FROM WHICH THERE CAN BE NO DEVIATION.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

BRITISH HOUSE,

Saint John, June 15th, 1852.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,

British and Foreign Importers,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS

OF

Spring and Summer Goods!!

PER STEAMSHIPS

Niagara, Canada, America, Europa, Cambria,—

AND PER SHIPS

"Sir Harry Smith," "Alciope," "Cambria," and "Devon," from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, Comprising a Magnificent Assortment of the LEADING NOVELTIES for the the Season, in

BROCADED and Plain SILKS and SATINS;
FANCY DRESS GOODS, in every novelty;
BRITISH and FOREIGN SHAWLS;
Paris Made MANTLES and VISITES;
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LACES;
PARASOLS;
HOSIERY;
GLOVES;
STAYS;
LADIES' VESTS;
HABIT SHIRTS;
CHEMIZETTES & COLLARS;
BROAD CLOTHS;
TROWSERINGS;
VESTINGS, &c.;
FLANNELS;
BLANKETS, &c.;
FAMILY MOURNING, &c. &c.

☞ FRESH ARRIVALS *of choicest and latest Styles of Goods by every British Steamer once a fortnight from our Buyer, resident in England.*

*** ONLY ONE PRICE MADE, FROM WHICH THERE CAN BE NO DEVIATION.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Chairs, Turpentine, Pipes, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street has received the following Goods, viz:

60 DOZ. ass'd. Wood and Cane Seat Chairs;
15 brls. Spirits of Turpentine;
45 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
200 gross Taper Corks;
500 do. common Bottle CORKS;
42 tins best MUSTARD;
100 reams WRAPPING PAPER;
55 doz. Superior BRUSHES, Shoe Wash, Hair, Blacking, &c.; 3 tons WHITING;
55 lbs. steamed FEATHERS; a variety of Wooden Ware; 2 tons Board, Shingle, and Lath Cut NAILS; *Also*, Pees Wax, Black Lead for Stoves, Lamp Black, &c. July 30.

PROVINCIAL MARINE AND Fire Insurance Company of Toronto.

JOINT STOCK CAPITAL £100,000.

Offices over the Telegraph Office, Princess Street.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, continues to issue Policies on Marine and Inland Navigation Risks, and on Property in Town and Country against Fire risk.

The financial position of this Company is undoubted, and the rates of Premium moderate. The fullest information afforded on application to

CHAS. L. STREET,

St. John, August 27, 1852. 12i *Agent.*

Tobacco, Cheese, Molasses, &c. &c.

Now landing ex "*Maria*" from New York;

50 BOXES superior quality Pine Apple CHEESE;
45 Kegs No. 1 SAL ERATUS;
7 Puncheons of RUM; 50 M. CIGARS;
For sale low before Warehousing.

Also, in Store—

75 Boxes assorted Nos. of TOBACCO;
10 Boxes and Half Boxes TEA;
86 Puncheons Muscovado MOLASSES;
10 Hhds. SUGAR, & 10 Cases Hollands GIN,

EDWARD ALLISON,

July 23. Nelson-Street.

SPRING GOODS,

Steamship "Niagara."

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY,

Have received per Steamships "Niagara," one case of Sewed MUSLINS, comprising—

LADIES' Wristcoats; Ladies' Collars;
do. French Cambric Handkerchiefs;
do. Chemisettes and Habits;
do. Long and Short Under Sleeves;
Book and Jacinet EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, and FLOWERINGS;
Ladies' Mourning Habits, Chemisetts, Sleeves, and Collars;

Per "Harriet," from Glasgow:—

Long and Square SHAWLS, in Paisley Filled, White and Printed Cachemere, Printed Barege, Check, White and Coloured Glenze, Indianas, &c. &c.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Balzarines, Opinns, Silk and Wool Printed and Plain Barege, all Wool Delaines, Silk Grenadines, Printed Muslins, Apacks and Orleans, plain and figured, and their usual good assortment Printed Cottons, Regattas, Ginghams, &c.

Bales COTTON WARPS.

Consigned—4 cases Gent's, Satin HATS, which will be sold whole sale at low prices.

Also, per "Cuba," from Boston—Cotton Tick, Denims, Wadding and Batting, Grey Cottons, &c.

☞ Remainder of Stock expected daily.

NO. 1. WHITE LEAD.—Per "Sir Harry Smith" from London 5 1-2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White Lead, in 12, 56, 28 & 14 lb. Kegs; 22 cwt. Colored Paints; 1 (Apr. 29.) S. L. TILLEY.

Blank Books and Paper.—A large assortment various sizes, for sale at Wholesale and Retail at a Bargain, just received.

J. CROUCH.

May 7. *Fancy Arcade*, corner King and Cross st

"ROCK SHAW."

Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse.

STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET, FIRST STORE,

"Sign of the Knife and Fork."

FULL Sets of 50 pieces balance-handle Ivory, Self-tip, Black Tip, and white bone *Knives* and *Forks*; scale, tang, black tip, white bone stag, and in 1, 2, 3, and 4 blades, in pearl, shell, ivory, stag, buffalo handles; fleam, sportsman, and lock Knives; RAZORS—in ivory, black buffalo and clear horn handles, of *Elliot* and other makers; English and American Razor Strops; Scissors, of every description, of various makers; Bread, Butcher, Shoe, and Farriers' Knives; Albata and German Silver Ware, in tea, table, dessert, egg, salt, sugar and mustard Spoons; Toddy and Soup Ladles; Plated Ware, in candlesticks, snuffers and trays; Cruett Stands; Cake Baskets; Nut Crackers, Spoons and Forks; Silver Tea Spoons; Gold Rises, in jewellers', fine, standard, and sterling Gold; Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots; Cream Jugs; Sugar Bowls; Candlesticks; Shaving Boxes; tea, table, and mustard Spoons; Cruett Stands and Ink Stands; Tea Trays; Bread Baskets; Waiters, in gothic and plain pattern; Papier Machie Tea Trays; Portfolio and Work Tables; Block-tin Tea and Coffee Pots; Candlesticks, tall, upright, and chamber; Brass Candlestick Snuffers and Trays, polished steel Fire Irons and bronzed Fenders, *Guns, Pistols, Cups*, Nippels, Scythes, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches; Spectacles, Cork Screws, Iron Spoons; cloth, hair, shoe, tooth, and nail Brushes; fine tooth rack, lash, back and side *Combs*; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Cash Boxes; Hardwood Slates; Railway Companions; Work Boxes.

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

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

W. B. NICHOLSON.

A further supply daily expected from England

July 29.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed the Retail DRY GOODS and FANCY WARES of the *Variety Store*, from the South Side to the *North Side of King street*, (in Vernon's Brick Building) to the Store lately occupied by Dr. Livingston, which will be conducted under the name and style of the ST. JOHN HOUSE, where a general assortment of Retail GOODS will be supplied, and solicits a continuance of the Public favours.

JOSEPH LORDLY,

Proprietor.

Selling off at the Variety Store, a large quantity of Mahogany Household Furniture, Clocks, Room Paper, Tea, Boots, Shoes, Stoves and sundry other articles. J. LORDLY.

July 2.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE KING STREET—ST. JOHN.

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

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

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

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A

LIVERY STABLE.

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

May 21. JAMES E. McDONALD.

Soap and Candles.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE

Union-street, St. John.

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

Inferior to none Manufactured.

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

JOHN BROWN.

St. John, June 18.

NEW BOOKS.—Received per "Admiral"—Vol. 4th Chamber's Pocket Miscellany; Part 20th London Labour and London Poor; Monthly Waverly Magazine, for July; Blackwood's do., do.; the Mother at Home, by John S. C. Abbot; the Princess of Hesnfeld, by E. Sue; the Collegians, by G. Griffin, Esquire; Stanfield Hall, and Amy Lawrence, by J. F. Smith; Companion to Ollendorf's method of Learning French.

The poetical works of Moore, Byron, Tennyson, Scott, Campbell, Wordsworth, Hemans, Tupper Thomson, Pollok, Pope, Burns, Kirke White, Howitt, Cook, Landon, &c.;

Late New York and Boston Papers.

July 30. B. O'BRIEN.

GEO. HUTCHINSON, JR.,

HAS just received per ship "*Olive*" from Liverpool:—An assortment of English WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., superior articles, which will be sold low for prompt payment.

SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS for Sale, Cleaned, Repaired, and carefully Rated.

☞ All kinds of Time Pieces and NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS for Sale and Repaired, at the Old Stand of WM. HUTCHINSON, *Coffee House Corner*, St John, N. B., July 23 1852.

FOREIGN GOODS.

At the Cheap Hat, Cap and Fur Store, Number 17, King st., fresh arrivals per Steamers "America" "Sarah Ladder," and William Wallace.

A FEW Cases of the *Paris* Velvet HATS, so much admired by our customers at 20s.; Drab and Silk *Kossuth* and *Magyar H.* 17s—best quality—*very cheap*. Leghorn and Summer Hats *in new styles*, with an extensive variety of articles Manufactured in the premises—the attention of the Wholesale and Retail Trade, is invited to this fine stock. [June 18.] LOCKART & Co.

Spring Importations of Boots and SHOES.

DAVID PATTERSON has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received per the ship Alcaope, from Liverpool, and steamer Admiral, from Boston, a large supply of Ladies, Misses, Boys, & Children's, and Infants BOOTS and SHOES, in almost every style, too numerous to name in an advertisement, the greater part having been manufactured to his order.

As the purchasers of imported *Boots* and *Shoes* incur considerable expense in having the tips sewed in the above class of work, those purchasing at his establishment will find it to their advantage, as all work that he warrants not to repair without any charge.

ON HAND—A well assorted Stock of Gents' BOOTS and SHOES, various styles, of his own manufacture—which is so well known in this Province for the last twenty five years, as to require no comment at this time.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT,

Foster's Corner, King-street.

N. B.—Country Dealers supplied Wholesale at a small advance on cost and charges. May 7.

SCYTHES AND INDIGO.—70 doz. Griffin's Scythes, 40 to 46 inch; 3 cases Superior Indigo; landing ex *Commodore*, from Liverpool and for sale by

July 30. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

BLANKS of various kinds—Orange Certificates and Summonses for sale at this office

Myers' Extract of

ROCK ROSE.

FOR all cases of Scrofulous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Canker & Running Sore, Mouth, General Debility, &c. &c. No Medicine has ever received such high testimonials from persons who have been afflicted with the above named diseases, as the Rock Rose. *Myers Extract* is an elegant preparation, perfectly safe, and a wonderfully efficacious remedy. The extraordinary success known to some of the most eminent medical practitioners of the country, others are fast becoming acquainted with its healing virtues, and desire to have it more extensively known and used.

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

ITS MEDICAL HISTORY AND PROPERTIES

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

PROF. IVES, OF YALE COLLEGE,

Has habitually used it with great success in *Scrofula*, and *Chronic Disease*, and through him its virtues were made known unto, as Dr. Tyler says, "it is now in this section (New Haven) a common article in domestic practice, for the cure of *Scrofula* and cutaneous diseases." Dr. Whitlaw, a Scotch botanist of notoriety, while traveling in America, in 1814, learned its use in Canada. Returning to England, he employed it in medicating his baths, when became greatly celebrated for the cure of similar diseases.

DR PARISH, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Remarks that it has been successfully used in bad cases of *Scrofulous Diseases*.

DR. J. H. THOMPSON, OF THE SAME PLACE,

Prescribed it in bad cases of Scrofulous patients at Wells' Hospital. His success attracted the attention of senior physicians. He reports the following remarkable cases of White Swelling of the right hip, in February, 1841. The lad was seven years old, and had the disease for three years. The bone was dislocated upward and outward. There was a large opening on the hip leading to the bone, into which I could thrust my finger. I counted twelve ulcers. He had been under several physicians, who had given him up. I ordered a decoction of the *Rock Rose*. In two days his night sweats ceased; I then ordered a tea spoonful of the tincture of Rock Rose, three times a day. *Thirty-nine* days after he was *entirely well*.

For sale by *Druggists Generally*, where Circulars and Certificates of cases may be obtained.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed.

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

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

MR. J. G. SHARP.—

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

R. D. M'ARTHUR.

To Mr. J. G. Sharp—

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

J. G. CAMPBELL,

April 23, 1852, City of Saint John.

Mr. J. G. Sharp.

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

PATRICK POWER,

April, 23, 1852, City of Saint John.

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

M. SMITH,

Studholm, Kings County, March, 1852.

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

April 15.

JAMES LUPTON,

TAILOR AND DRAPER.

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

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

POETRY.

THE CHILD'S DREAM.

BY C. L. DOGGETT.

"Oh I have had a dream, mother
So beautiful and strange;
Would I could still sleep on, mother,
And that dream never change!"
"What had thou dreamed, my dearest one?"
Thy look is bright and wild;
Thy mother's ear is ready
To listen to her child.

I dreamed I lay asleep, mother,
Beneath an orange tree,
When a white bird came and sang, mother,
So sweetly unto me;
Though it woke me with its warbling,
Its notes were soft and low,
And it bade me rise and follow
Wherever it might go.

"It led me on and on, mother,
Through groves, and realms of light,
Until it came to one mother,
Which dazzled—'twas so bright.
As, trembling, I entered,
An Angel-form drew near,
And bade me welcome thither,
Nor pain nor sorrow fear.)

"I know not ought was there, mother,
I only felt 'twas bliss,
And joined that white bird's song, mother,
Oh, can't thou read me this:"
"Yes, dearest, to my mother
Such happiness is given—
The *Holy Spirit* was the bird,
That grove of light was *Heaven!*

WHY DON'T YOU CRY, YOU FOOL?—The trial at the Salisbury Assizes, lately, of an unlucky wright, who had been helping himself to his neighbor's goods, gave rise to a piece of ingenuity on the part of a well known lawyer, which, to us, who chanced to witness it was somewhat amusing. The prisoner had been defended by counsel, and everything that could be said on his behalf had been said, but the case against him was too palpable to admit a shadow of doubt, and a verdict of guilty was pronounced. The judge seemed to look upon the culprit, who was a tough looking fellow, destitute alike of friends and character, with some degree of pity, and previous to passing the sentence of the law upon him, commenced giving him a few words of advice. The benevolence of his lordship's tone was not thrown away upon the lawyer, who seemed to feel that as long as there was a chance of helping his client he was bound to do his utmost. Unobserved, therefore, he at once whipt behind the dock, and putting his hands to the sides of his mouth, whispered to the prisoner as loud as prudence would admit—"Why don't you cry, you fool? Be quick—you'll save a month at least!" The culprit, who before this was standing as unmoved as a statue, immediately took the hint, rubbed his eyes with his knuckles, and for a moment seemed overcome by a sense of the degraded situation in which he stood.—The dodge answered. "I trust," said his lordship, "that the sense of shame which you now feel will prevent you from appearing again in such a situation in a court of justice, and in that hope I am induced to pass upon you a much lighter sentence than I should otherwise do, which is, that you be imprisoned in the House of Correction in this county, for the space of one calender month." The fellow, we were afterwards informed, is a most hardened rascal

THE EVIL OF A BAD TEMPER.—A bad temper is a curse to the possessor and its influence is most deadly wherever it is found. It is allied to martyrdom. To be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper To hear one eternal roud of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought seared away by their evil spirits, is, in truth, a sore trial. It is like the sting of a scorpion—a perpetual nettle, destroying your peace, rendering life a burden. Its influence is most deadly; and the purest and sweetest atmosphere is contaminated into a deadly miasma wherever is contaminated into a deadly miasma wherever this evil genius prevails. It has been said truly, that while we ought not to let the bad temper of others influence us, it would be as unreasonable to spread a plaster of spanish flies on the skin and not expect it to draw, as to think of a family not suffering because of the bad temper of any one of its inmates. One sitting out of tune will destroy the music of an instrument otherwise perfect; and if the members of a church neighbourhood, and family, do not cultivate a kind, and affectionate temper, there will be discord and every evil work.

STRANGE INCONSISTENCY.—There are many men and women too, for that matter, would handle a watch worth twenty-five dollars, with the utmost care, for fear of deranging its mechanism, while they would not hesitate to lay rough hands upon the feelings of others, worth twenty-five years of happiness. Many a man there is who would turn to let the reptile live, who would not scruple to set his foot upon a human heart, and crush it—many a lady who would deem it a sin to ruffle a lace cap, is not slow to read the more exquisit net work of the human heart.

Upon coming into the office the other day, we asked the "devil" his rule for punctuation. Said he—"I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then put in a comma; when I gasp, I insert a semicolon; and when I want another chaw of tobacco, I make a paragraph." We cannot withhold these rules, so admirable for their simplicity, from the public.

ONE IS MUCH LESS SENSIBLE OF COLD ON A BRIGHT day than on a cloudy one; thus the sunshine of cheerfulness and hope will lighten every trouble.

NO ONE CAN TELL THE misery of an unloved and lonely child; in after-life, a degree of hardness comes with years, and the man is not susceptible of pain like a child.

LIFE IS A FIELD of blackberry bushes. Mean people squat down and pick the fruit, no matter how they black their fingers; while genius, proud and perpendicular, strides fiercely on, and gets nothing but scratches.

THE POPES OF BEAUTY—This is universally acknowledged, and may be termed nature's letter of introduction; nevertheless, he might make a sorry bargain who would buy a watch because of the goodness of the case.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has undertaken to write the life of Thomas Moore, and to edit the Journal which the poet kept. In this undertaking his lordship complies with the request of his deceased friend, as expressed in his will.

PAUSE! READ! CONSIDER!

FELLOWS'

Compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA.

A New and the most valuable Extract yet introduced, which is put up in Quart bottles, is pleasant to the taste, and warranted superior to any Sarsaparilla. It is prepared from the best Jamaica Sarsaparilla Root, combined with Yellow Dock and other valuable preparations, which from their purifying effects on the blood render it the best Spring and Summer Medicine in the world, purifying and cleansing, giving tone and strength to the whole system.

This Extract is the result of numerous experiments, and the Proprietors feel confident that they have arrived at that perfection in preparing it to which no other manufacturer has yet attained.—Every person has heard of Sarsaparilla. All have heard of its uses.—And many Physicians in this City are conscious of the fact that our Extract is far superior to those sold under the names of Townsend's, Sands, Prescott's, Brown's, or Hall's Sarsaparilla, inasmuch as it contains other prime remedies in addition those used by the above named parties, as it contains nothing but *Vegetable products*, and is prepared *without boiling*, which causes it to retain all the volatile and active properties in a concentrated state, MANY CASES

Might be given of the utmost consequence on the truth of what is stated above, but we believe it better to every one that any other Extract of Sarsaparilla ever introduced.

Scrofulous diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Rheumatic Affections, Syphilitic disorders, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Lung and Bronchial Affections, Pulmonary Affections, from the injudicious use of Mercury, Impure state of the Blood or habit of the system, are some of the many diseases which are cured by the use of this Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY FELLOWS & CO., Manufacturers.

Price $1. 50 per Bottle, 17s. 6d. 6 Bottles.

St. John, March 12, 1852.—6;

UNION LINE.

THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT by the Proprietors for the Line of STEAMERS, between St. John and Fredericton—are as follows, viz:—

A STEAMER

Will leave Indiantown, for Fredericton, and Fredericton, for Indiantown, every morning and evening (Sundays Excepted) at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Excepted Monday mornings, from Fredericton, on which day the Boat will leave at 8 A. M. instead which leaves St. John every Monday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ ALL FREIGHT BY THE ABOVE LINE MUST BE accompanied by a Freight Bill, and the Freight paid on delivery of the Goods, excepting Way Freight which must be paid on shipment, unless accompanied by the owner, otherwise it will be taken to Fredericton and stored at the Owners expence.

☞ CABIN FARE BY THIS LINE 5s. TO FREDERICTON.

Freight 6d per barrel only.

For further particulars see printed bills of Fare and Freight.

☞ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Line of Steamers at Indian Town, will be in constant attendance to afford every facility to the forwarding of Passengers and Freight.

I. MERRITT, Agent.

N. B.—The above steamers will connect with Steamers Reindeer and Union, which will continue to leave Fredericton every morning for the Upper Country until the water falls to prevent.

FREIGHT will be passed through by these Boats to Woodstock and the Tobique, without any extra charge for reshipment at Fredericton.

Indian Town, May 14.

New-Brunswick Branch OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

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

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

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

George Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Johnston Esq.
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Michael Housfield, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
Robert E. Harvey, Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Thos. D. Hornby, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.

John Cliss, Jack, Esq.

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq

Directors, &c., in London.

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES D. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.—6;

GLASGOW DYE HOUSE.

King Street, St. John, N. B.

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

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

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

WESTERMAN & PERRY.

St. John, February 27, 1852.—3;

Spring Style Hats.

JUST opened a few of the Spring Style Velvet HATS, at usual low rates.

March 26. LOCKHART & CO., No. Prince 1, Wm. Street.

CHANGE OF BAR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SHARP'S FAMILY MEDICINES

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

AND INTEREST TO ALL.

EXHIBITION

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.

SOUTH SIDE KING STREET.

R. HUNTER

HAS received his Spring Importations, per ships "*Saint John*" from Glasgow, "*Alcione*," and "*Devon*" from Liverpool, "*Sir Harry Smith*" and "*Pacific*" from London, and late arrivals from Boston and New York, and having found the as Warerooms, he has therefore been enabled by his additional room to enter more extensively into the business than formerly. He would therefore respectfully solicit the attention of his numerous friends and the public and general, to his very large and varied assortment of CLOTHING, &c., which he offers by Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices, and which cannot be competed with by others in the trade.

R. H. not considering it necessary to state the number or quantity of each particular Garment in his Establishment, or their various prices, would merely say that he has the *largest* stock of Clothing perhaps ever offered for sale in this market, and of any quality and price that the purchaser may require.

The STOCK consists of superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Russed Coats Cassinett, Shepherd's Plaids, Satinetts, Moleskins, Cantoons, Gambroons, &c.

VESTINGS—In black and rich fancy Satins and Velvets, white Quiltings, Marseilles, &c. &c.

COATS—Superfine and blue Cloth, in dress, frock Shooting, and other fashionable styles.

VESTS—An immense stock of all qualities and materials.

PANTS—A great assortment, in all the various materials worn at present.

In the *Furnishing Department* will be found in very great variety—Gent's. White Shirts; fancy Regatta ditto; white and fancy Regatta Shirt Fronts and Collars; lamb's wool, merino and cotton Shirts and Drawers; Flannel Shirts and Drawers; silk and satin neck and pocket Handkerchiefs; satin Scarfs and Stocks; Opera and Bend Ties; Folded Muslin Cravats; Braces; Umbrellas; carpet bags; Cloth, Hair, and Tooth Brushes; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Gloves; Hosiery, &c.

Cloth and Glazed Caps; FELT HATS.

R. HUNTER.

N. B.—The Clothing having been all cut on the premises and made up by the best workmen the City can supply, cannot fail in giving general satisfaction.

Gent's who would prefer selecting the Cloth can have their garments made to order in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

☞ No second price. All goods marked in plain figures. R. H. May 21, 1852.

GLASGOW HOUSE!

BALLENTINE & BOWMAN having Removed their place of Business to the Brick Building, lately erected in King Street by S. L. Tilley, Esq., beg to announce to the patrons of the

GLASGOW HOUSE,

and public generally, that they have received per Steamship *America*, via Halifax, a portion of their

SPRING STOCK,

consisting of the latest Styles of Tuscan, Rice, Dunstable, and FANCY STRAW BONNETS, Lute, Satin, French Gauze, and FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, GLACES & SHOT SILKS, in various Shades; Black and Coloured Gros de Naples; Fancy Neck Ties; Silk Bandannas; Collarets, Coloured Acordianes, Coloured Satins, Persians, Satinets, &c., which together with their extensive and well assorted Stock now on hand will be found to contain all that is to be found in a respectable Dry Goods Establishment.

The extensive patronage awarded to the proprietors of the Glasgow House in their *Old Stand* will, they trust, be increased by the kindness of their friends and the public generally in their present new Store.

March 19. BALLENTINE & BOWMAN.

THOMAS GOW,

Plumber and Gass Fitter,

NEXT ADJOINING MERITT'S BRICK BUILDING,

WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot, Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles.

LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD, constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.

July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ST. JOHN CLOTHING MARKET.

Sign of the Royal Arms, Water St.

Received ex ships *Alcione*, and *Devon*, from Liverpool, *Sir Harry Smith*, and *Pacific*, from London, and late arrivals from New-York and Boston—

AN Extensive Stock of British and American CLOTHS.

RUSSELL Cord, Cashmarets, Moleskin, and FLANNELS.

French Satin VESTINGS—A splendid assortment; 40 cases of Ready-made CLOTHING, which will be sold Wholesale, cheap, Or approved paper.

READY-made DEPARTMENT.

500 COATS, in Black, Blue, Olive, and Invisible Green, and other Fashionable shades:

Dress Suit of Black, for	£1	15	0
Suit of Tweed,	1	7	6
Suit of Plain or Plaid Cassimere,	1	12	6
Suit of Russell Cord,	1	6	3
Black and figured Satin Vest, from	0	7	6
Cassimere Beratheas, and Satinett, from	0	4	3
Cashmarett, Beratheas, Russell Cord, from	0	5	0
Cassimere Pants, plain and figured, from	0	12	0
Cloth Pants, in every color, from	0	10	0
Tweed Pants, in every color, from	0	8	0
Boys' Clothes of every description—Suit of Tweed,	0	15	0

SEAMEN'S CLOTHES and OUTFITS, of every description, selling off very Cheap;

Pilot, Beaver, Kid, Glazed, Leghorn, and Palmetto HATS; Russell HATS;

Gent's White SHIRTS, with Linen Breast Fancy, Regatta, and Heavy Striped Shirts;

Red, Blue, and White Flannel Shirts & Drawers;

Gloves, Gent's and Ladies';

Gent's and Satin Stock, Ties, Scarfs, and Stocks;

Silk, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Hosiery;

A large stock of HOSIERY, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Russell COATS, JACKETS & LEGGINS; Pilot Pea COATS, and every article connected with the business.

☞ Suits or Dress Clothes made in Two Hours—Cut to Measure.

☞ Selling off the Stock at Prime Cost.

R. NEILL, returns his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal support received since commencing the new Establishment, and begs to draw attention to the stock, and selling at a small profit, still to continue to receive their favours and patronage.

June 18, 1852. R. NEILL, Water-Street.

WINE, BRANDY, &c.—Now landing ex ships *Mary Smith* from London, *Mary Fletcher* from Gottenburg, and *Oromocto* from Clyde—Our Spring supply of Choice Old WINES, Recovering of Port, Pale Golden and BROWN SHERRY, Madeira, Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Hollands GENEVA, London Gordon Gin, Old PORTER, Scotch and East India PALE ALE, which with a well assorted Stock of choice Old WINE, can be offered for Sale by.

RANNEY, STUDDER & CO.

May, 7. WINE MERCHANTS.

TURPENTINE AND BURNING FLUID.—5 Cases Burning Fluid; 5 do. Spirits Turpentine, For sale by

22 July FELLOWS & CO.

TWO MECHANICS.—300 pairs Overall's for sale by

THOS. & JONES,

Gaslit Hall, Dock Street.

FOR EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and Boston.

THE STEAMER "CREOLE" will, until further notice leave the SOUTH MARKET WHARF every THURSDAY, at 1, P. M., for BOSTON, touching at Eastport, and PORTLAND, commencing on THURSDAY, the 29th inst.

CABIN FARE TO BOSTON,		$3.00.
" "	Portland,	2 50.
Deck "	Boston,	2 75.
" "	Portland,	1 75.
" "	Eastport,	1 00.

☞ Tickets to be had on board, or at the Office of R. P. McGIVERN, Agent, North Market Wharf.

July 23.

FARE REDUCED TO Eastport, Portland, and BOSTON.

The Steamer MAID OF ERIN,

M. DRISCOLL, Master,

Will leave the North Market Wharf, on TUESDAY mornings, at Seven o'clock, for EASTPORT and PORTLAND, connecting with Steamers and Railroad to BOSTON, carrying passengers at a further reduced rate.

Cabin Fare to Boston,		$3.00.
Deck "	"	2,75.
Cabin "	" Portland,	3,50.
Deck "	"	3,00.

☞ Tickets to and from given at low rates.

Returning, will leave Portland every THURSDAY Morning.

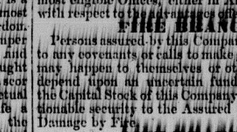
For Passage, or Freight apply to J. BROOKS, Central Wharf, Boston; L. DILLIOS, Atlantic Wharf, Portland; or THOMAS PARKS, Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

☞ The *Maid of Erin* will also leave for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS every Saturday Morning, at 9 o'clock, returning on Mondays.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

BETWEEN

Saint John, Eastport, Calais, Portland and Boston.



Steamer "Admiral," 750 Tons, CAPT. ALBERT WOOD.

Steamer "Eastern City," 650 Tons, CAPT. SAMUEL BLANCHARD.

WILL, on and after Wednesday, 21st. of July leave St. John at 8 A. M., and Boston at 11, A. M., every Monday Wednesday and Friday, touching at Portland both ways on the Monday and Wednesday trip.

Passengers for St. Andrews, Robinston, and Calais, will take the Steamer NEQUASSET, Capt. CARR, soon after the arrival of the above steamers at Eastport.

Passengers on Monday and Wednesday can take the cars at Portland for Boston.

Cabin Fare to Boston,			$4.00
" "	Portland,		1.50
" "	Eastport,		2.00
" "	Calais,		2.50
" "	St. Andrews,		3.00
Deck Fare to Boston,			2.50
" "	Portland,		1.00
" "	Eastport,		1.50

Day of Leaving St. John.

STEAMER.			
Eastern City	Wednesday	July 21	8 A. M.
Admiral	Friday	" 23	"
Eastern City	Monday	" 26	"
Admiral	Wednesday	" 28	"
Eastern City	Friday	" 30	"
Admiral	Monday	Aug. 2	"
Eastern City	Wednesday	" 4	"
Admiral	Friday	" 6	"
Eastern City	Monday	" 9	"
Admiral	Wednesday	" 11	"
Eastern City	Friday	" 13	"
Admiral	Monday	" 16	"
Eastern City	Wednesday	" 18	"
Admiral	Friday	" 20	"
Eastern City	Monday	" 23	"
Admiral	Wednesday	" 25	"
Eastern City	Friday	" 27	"
Admiral	Monday	" 30	"

Day of Leaving Boston.

Eastern City	Monday	July 19	"
Admiral	Wednesday	" 21	"
Eastern City	Friday	" 23	"
Admiral	Monday	" 26	"
Eastern City	Wednesday	" 28	"
Admiral	Friday	" 30	"
Eastern City	Monday	Aug. 2	"
Admiral	Wednesday	" 4	"
Eastern City	Friday	" 6	"
Admiral	Monday	" 9	"
Eastern City	Wednesday	" 11	"
Admiral	Friday	" 13	"
Eastern City	Monday	" 16	"
Admiral	Wednesday	" 18	"
Eastern City	Friday	" 20	"
Admiral	Monday	" 23	"
Eastern City	Wednesday	" 25	"
Admiral	Friday	" 27	"
Eastern City	Monday	" 30	"

For further information apply to

GEORGE THOMAS,

Agent Steamer Admiral.

I. H. WATERHOUSE,

Agent Steamer Eastern City.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his his Stock DRUGS, &c., to No. 15, in block of BRICK BUILDINGS, recently erected in King Street, and a few Stores above the *Old Stand*, where, with largely increased facilities for doing business, and an extensive assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PERFUMERY, &c.

expected by first arrivals from *Europe* and the *United States*, in addition to his present Stock, he is prepared to supply customers upon terms as favourable as any similar Establishment in the City.

He would avail himself of this opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their support.

His Stock now on hand is comprised in part, of the following articles:—

62,000 feet CROWN and SHEET WINDOW GLASS,

—OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES:—

7x9, 8x10, 9x13, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 11x14, 11x15, 11x16, 12x16, 12x18, 14x16, 14x20, 16x24, 21x25.

20 Casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;

8 Bbls. *SPIRITS TURPENTINE*;

Barrels Copal and Japan VARNISH;

200 Kegs Brandram's No. 1, WHITE LEAD, assorted sizes;

100 Kegs Yellow, Black, Red, Green & Blue PAINTS;

Casks of PUTTY;

LOG WOOD, Redwood and FUSTIC, Groats and Ish Stick.

S. L. TILLEY.

New Brunswick Agent for—

Old Townsend's SARSAPARILLA;

Bass' Cod Liver OIL CANDY;

Holloway's CELEBRATED MEDICINES;

Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY;

DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA;

Kendall's HORSE LINIMENT;

HUNGARIAN BALSAM.

St. John, N. B., 12th March, 1852.

Deal Wharf to Let,

And immediate possession given:

THAT convenient Deal WHARF in the Lower Cove, next to the Dry Dock, where vessels may safely lie and take in Cargo. For particulars apply to B. PEEL.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. N. Parker, Chemist, 7, Pressed Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation so far so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your admirable Pills. (Signed) R. N. RINGER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Launceston Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she commenced to use, and in an incredible short space of time they effected perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thos. A Sun, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE.

North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Hepburn, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their professional skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so. The first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WILLIAM JONES,

Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this dificult complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully effectious in the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erisipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotch on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Piles
Bowel Complaints	Fevers	Fevers of all kinds
Lumbago	Gravel	Rheumatism
Colics	Inflammation	Costiveness
Fits	Retention of Urine	Retention of the Bowels
Gout	Stone and Gravel	Consumption
Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Dewlap
Indigestion	Sore Throats	Tic Douloureux
Stone and Gravel	Secondary Symptoms	Venereal Affections
Tumours	Worms of all kinds	
Ulcers	Venereal Affections	
Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.		

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box.

S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Agent, King street, St. John, N. B. Sold by A. Coy & son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James K. White, Bathurst.

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

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

PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT

SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MESSRS. KENNAY AND SCHENER, having made large additions to the stock in the saleroom, have for Sale, Pianos, COTTAGE and CHURCH PIANOFORTES, warranted to stand the climate, superior to any instrument every imported.

Prices as follows:

Cottage Pianos, Second Quality,	£50
Cottage, Rosewood,	£55
Cottage, Mahogany,	£60
Cottage, Rosewood, Carved Legs,	£65
Cottage, Rosewood, Carved Legs, with Patent Sound Board,	£70
Cottage, Rosewood, Carved Legs, with Patent Sound Board, Metallic Plate,	£75
Cottage, Rosewood, Carved Legs, with Patent Sound Board, Metallic Plate, Patent Action,	£80

The whole of the above instruments are of Octave in the Keys.

Every description of Musical Pianofortes made to order at equally low prices.

All Instruments made by K. & S. will be warranted for three years; and as they have materially reduced their prices of Pianofortes, they hope by a strict attention to business, they will be enabled to secure public patronage.

E. Kennay can confidently recommend his Pianofortes to the Public, having been for many years engaged in one of the best establishments in London.

☞ Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

May 16, 1850.

ZINC PAINT.

THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is decided by many to be the most durable in use—beautiful in use—beautiful in occasioning rooms newly painted with it, it is universally used in Wilkinson, Clements and Bellbury of Cities, and Restaurant. Two hundred weight of this PAINT with nine *gallons of OIL* will cover as much surface as three with lead weight of White Paint made from lead and twelve *gallons of OIL*.

Further particulars will be given at another time.

A quantity of this Paint in Kegs of all sizes, expected from London, about the mid of this month.

JOHN KENNEAR.

April 2, 1852. Prince Wm. Street

Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

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

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

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

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

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief; and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each