SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1851.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 18. "Opposition without faction, and Measures irrespective of Men." Number

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

☞ 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.

☞ BY THE YEAR.—The rate of advertizing by the year is six pounds per column, and *half, quarter, or eighth* part of a column in the same ratio.

No Paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except the descretion of the publisher.

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

July.		H.	Sun s.	Moon s.	H.	w.
5 Saturday,	- -	4	23 7	45 morn	4	5
6 Sunday,	- -	4	24 7	44 0	7	5 18
7 Monday,	- -	4	25 7	44 0	36	6 38
8 Tuesday,	- -	4	25 7	43 1	7	7 50
9 Wednesday,	- -	4	26 7	43 1	40	8 51
10 Thursday,	- -	4	27 7	43 2	16	9 42
11 Friday,	- -	4	28 7	42 2	59	10 25

Full Moon, 13th day, 3h. 35m. morn.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £5000,000 sterling.

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

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

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

LOAN.—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.

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Burlington—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Cormack, junior, Esq.
Dorchester—Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton—J. Henry Chaw, Esq.
Hampton—Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell—Thomas B. Moore Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Elias Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle—Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto—William Brewster, Esq.
St. Andrews—George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens—W. F. Ross, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne—Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock—James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR.
Manager. St. John, N. B.

February, 1850.

BOOLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—*Post Office Building,*

State Street, BOSTON.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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 fitted up this commodious establishment in the above place, the nearest house from this City, 4 mile North of Kennebecasis Bridge, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers at all hours and seasons

Carriages, Gig, &c. &c. kept on shortest notice.

Connected with the house, a choice supply of WINES, Ale, &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, carefull hostlers always in attendance.

WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849

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

WM. O. SMITH

HAS received ex "*Lisbon*," from London, a supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent MEDICINES, Patent, TRUSSES, &c.;

2 cases, containing Rowland's MACASSAR Oil, for the hair: Odonto, for the teeth; and Kalydor, for the complexion: Rigg's Vegetable Essence, and Military Shaving Cake Old Brown Windsor Pomatums, &c. &c.
2 cases Lazenby's PICLES and SAUCES;
10 Kegs fine and superfine Durham MUSTARD;
4 Cases Macaroni and Vermicelli;
1 Case ISINGLASS;
1 Case Bells Vesta and Congreve MATCHES;
660 Kegs Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD;
80 " Bright Yellow PAINT;
40 " Venetian Red "
50 " Best Black do.
90 " Bright Green do.
½ Ton Dry White LEAD;
½ " do. Read LEAD, in powder;
11 Casks containg Rose Pink, Crome Yellow, Yellow and Red Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, Umber, Tex de Sienna, Vandyke Brown, India Red, &c.;
2 Cases containing
30 Packs GOLD LEAF,
2 Dozen Patent Glaziers' DIAMONDS,
28 Chinese VERMILLION;
1 Case London Copel VARNISH;
1 " Wearing Body do.
1 Ton Paris White;
5 " WHITING;
2 " PUTTY, in Bladders;
30 Casks Double Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
1 Case London GLUE.

May 9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

October 25, GEORGE CRAIG.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

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

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

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St John, October 16th, 1849.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

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

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

NEW BOOKS.

Received per "Creole,"

HARPER'S Magazine for January;
Peterson's National do. do;
Godey's Ladies' Book, do. do.;
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers Journal for Jan., a New Periodical, 25c. per no.
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N., by James Hanny;
Cruise of the Crescent, by Sir A. Fisher;
Alfred Locke, Tailor & Poet, &c., &c.

January 17. B. O'BRIEN.

Spring and Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and as *low prices* as any house in the trade, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street*, near opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 9. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

Agricultural Garden and Flower **SEEDS.**

THE subscriber has received a fresh assortment of Agricultural, Garden and Flower SEEDS of superior quality. For sale at low prices.

April 25. JOHN G. SHARP.

Removal.

THE subscriber would acquaint his friends and the Public generally that he has REMOVED his PAPER HANGINGS and SHOE STORE to the Premises in Prince William Street, recently in the occupation of Mr. I. Summers. [May 9.] JOHN LEACH.

Cour. N. Br. Freeman, Telegraph.

BRANDRAMS No. 1, WHITE LEAD—Just received, per "*Caria*," from London, 107 cwt. Brandrams No. 1. WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, and 1 cwt. Kegs: 25 cwt, assorted colours.

May 16, 1851. SAM. TILLEY.

Miscellany.

Recollections of a Police Officer.

MARY KINGSFORD.

TOWARDS the close of 1836, I was hurriedly despatched to Liverpool for the purpose of securing the person of one Charles James Marshall, a collecting clerk, who, it was suddenly discovered, had absconded with a considerable sum of money belonging to his employers. I was too late—Charles James Marshall having sailed in one of the American liners the day before my arrival in the northern commercial capital. This fact well ascertained, I immediately set out on my return to London. Winter had come upon us unusually early; the weather was bitterly cold, and a piercing wind caused the snow, which had been falling heavily for several hours, to gyrate in fierce, blinding eddies and heaped it up here and there into large and dangerous drifts. The obstruction offered by the rapidly congealing snow, greatly delayed our progress between Liverpool and Birmingham; and at a few miles only distant from the latter city, the leading engine ran off the line. Fortunately, the rate at which we were travelling was a very slow one, and no accident of moment occurred. Having no luggage to care for, I walked on to Birmingham, where I found the parliamentary train just on the point of starting, and with some hesitation, on account of the severity of the weather, I took my seat in one of the then very much exposed and uncomfortable carriages. We travelled steadily and safely, though slowly along, and reached Rugby Station in the afternoon, where we were to remain, the guard told us, till a fast down-train had passed. All of us hurried as quickly as we could to the large room at this station, where blazing fires and other appliances soon thawed the half-frozen bodies, and loosened the tongues of the numerous and motely passengers. After recovering the use of my benumbed limbs, and faculties, I had leasure to look around and survey the miscellaneous assemblage about me.

Two persons had travelled in the same compartment with me from Birmingham, whose exterior, as disclosed by the dim light of the railway carriage, created some surprise that such finely-attired, fashionable gentlemen should stoop to journey by the plebian penny-a-mile train. I could now observe them in a clearer light, and surprise at their apparant condescension vanished at once. To an eye less experienced than mine in the artifices and expedients familiar to a certain class "swells," they might perhaps have passed muster for what they assumed to be, especially amidst the crowd of a "parliamentary," but their copper finery could not for a moment impose upon me. The watch-chains were, I saw, mossic; the watches, so frequently displayed, gilt; eye-glasses the same; the coats, fur-collard and cuffed, were ill-fitting and second-hand; ditto of the varnished boots and rencated velvet waiscoats; while the luxuriant moustaches and whiskers, and flowing wigs, were unmistakably mere pieces *d'occasion*—assumed and doversified at pleasure. They were both apparently about fifty years of age; one of them perhaps one or two years less than that. I watched them narrowly, the more so from their making themselves ostentatiously attentive to a young woman—girl rather she seemed—of a remarkable graceful figure, but whose face I had not yet obtained a glimpse of. They made boisterous way for her to the fire, and were profuse and noisy in their offers of refreshment—all of which, I observed, were peremptorily declined. She was dressed in deep unexpensive mourning; and from her timid gestures and averted head whenever either of the fellows addressed her, was, it was evident, terrified as well as annoyed by their rude and insolent notice. I quietly drew near to the side of the fire-place, at which she stood, and with some difficulty obtained a sight of her features. I was struck with surprise—not so much at her singular beauty, as from an instantaneous conviction that she was known to me, or at least that I had seen her frequently before, but where or when I could not at all call to mind. Again I looked, and my first impression was confirmed. At the moment the elder of the two men I have partially described placed his hand, with a rude familiarity, upon the girl's shoulder, proferring at the same time a glass of hot brandy and water for her acceptance. She turned sharply and indignantly away from the fellow; and looking round as if for protection, caught my eagerly-fixed gaze.

"Mr. Waters!" she said impulsively. "Oh I am so glad!"

"Yes," I answered, "that is certainly my name; but I scarcely remember——Stand back, fellow!" I angerly continued, as her tormentor, emboldened by the spirits he had drank, pressed with a jeering grin upon his face, towards her, and rendering the brandy and water. "Stand back!" He replied by a curse and a threat. The next moment his flowing wig was whirling across the room, and he standing with his bullet-head bare but for a few locks of iron-grey, in an attitude of speechless rage and confusion, increased by the peals of laughter which greeted his ludicrous, unwigged aspect. He quickly put himself in a fighting attitude, and, backed by his companion, challanged me to battle. This was quite out of the question; and I was somewhat at a loss how to proceed, when the bell announcing the instant departure of the train rang out, my furious antagonist gathered up and adjusted his wig, and we all rushed forth to take our places—the young woman holding fast by my arm, and in a low nervous voice, begging me not to leave her. I watched the two fellows take their seats, and then led her to the nearest carriage, which we had to ourselves so far as the next station.

"Are Mrs. Waters and Emily quite well?" said the young woman, coloring and lowering her eyes beneath my earnest gaze, which she seemed for a moment to misinterpret.

"Quite—entirely so," I almost stammered "You know me, then?"

"Surely I do," she replied, reassured by my answer. "But you, it seems," she presently added with a trembling smile, "have quite forgotten little Mary Kingsford."

"Mary Kingsford!" I exclaimed almost with a shout. "Why, so it is! But what a transformation in four years have effected!"

"Do you think so? Not pretty Mary Kingsford now, then?" she added with a light, pleasant laugh.

"You know what I mean, you vain creature!" I rejoined; for I was overjoyed at meeting with the gentle, well-remembered playmate of my oldest girl. We are old familiar friends—almost father and daughter—in an instant.

Little Mary Kingsford, I should state, was, when I left Yorkshire, one of the prettiest, most engaging children I had ever seen; and a petted favorite not only with us, but of every other family in the neighborhood. She was the only child of Philip and Mary Kingsford—a humble, worthy, and much-respected couple. The father was gardener to Sir Pyott Dalzell, and her mother eked out her wages to a respectable maintenance by keeping a cheap children's school. The change which a few years had wrought in the beautiful child was quite sufficient to account for my imperfect recognition of her; but the instant her name was mentioned, I at once recognised the rare comeliness which had charmed us all in her childhood. The soft brown eyes were the same, though now revealing profounder depths, and emitting a more pensive expression; the hair, though deepened in color, was still golden; her complexion, lit up as it now was by a sweet blush, was brilliant as ever; whilst her child-person had become matured and developed into womanly symmentry and grace. The brilliancy of color vanished from her cheek as I glanced meaningly at her mourning dress.

"Yes," she murmured in a sad quivering voice—"yes, farther is gone! It will be six months next Thursday, that he died! Mother is well," she continued more cheerfully, after a pause: "in health, but poorly off; and I—and I," she added with a faint effort at a smile, "am going to London to seek my fortune!"

"To seek your fortune!"

"Yes; you know my cousin, Sophy Clark? In one of her letters she said she often saw you."

I nodded without speaking. I knew little of Sophia Clarke, except that she was the somewhat gay, coquettish shopwomen of a highly respectable confectioner in the strand, whom I shall call by the name of Morris.

"I am to be Sophy's assistant," continued Mary Kingsford; "not of course at first at such good wages as she gets. So lucky for me, is it not, since I *must* go to service? And so kind, too, of Sophy, to interest herself for me!"

Well, it may be so. But surely I have heard—my wife at least has—that you and Richard Westlake were engaged! Excuse me, I was not aware the subject was a painful or unpleasant one."

"Richard's father," she replied with some spirit, "has higher views for his son. It is all off between us now," she added; "and perhaps it is for the best that it should be so."

I could have rightly interpreted these words without the aid of the partially-expressed sigh which followed them. The perilous position of so attractive, so inexperienced, so guileless a young creature, amidst the temptations and vanities of London, so painfully impressed and pre-occupied me, that I scarcely uttered another word till the rapidly-diminishing rate of the train announced that we neared a station, after which it was probable we should have no further opportunity for private conversation.

"Those men—those fellows at Rugby—where did you meet with them?" I inquired.

"Thirty or forty miles from Birmingham, where they entered the car in which I was seated. At Birmingham I managed to avoid them."

Little more passed between us till we reached London. Sophia Clark received her cousin at the Euston station, and was profuse of felicitations and compliments upon her arrival and personal appearance. After receiving a promise from Mary Kingsford to call and take tea with my wife and her old playmate, on the following Sunday, I handed the two young women into a cab in waiting, and they drove off. I had not moved away from the spot when a voice, a few paces behind me, which I thought I recognized, called out; "Quick, coachee, or you'll lose sight of them!" As I turned quickly round, another cab drove smartly off, which I followed at a run. I found, on reaching Lower Seymour Street, that I was not mistaken as to the owner of the voice, nor of his purpose. The fellow I had unwigged at Rugby thrust his body half ways out of the cab window, and pointing to the vehicle which contained the two girls, called out to the driver "to mind and make no mistake."

The man nodded intelligence, and lashed his horse into a faster pace. Nothing that I might do could prevent the fellows from ascertaining Mary Kingsford's place of abode; and as that was all that, for the present at least, need be apprehended, I desisted from pursuit, and bent my steps homewards.

Mary Kingsford kept her appointment on the Sunday, and in reply to our questioning, said she liked her situation very well. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were exceedingly kind to her; so was Sophia. "Her cousin," she added in reply to a look which I could not repress, "was perhaps a little gay and free of manner, but the best-hearted creature in the world." The two fellows who had followed them had, I found, already twice visited the shop; but their attentions appeared now to be exclusively directed towards Sophia Clarke, whose vanity they not a little gratified. The names they gave were Hartly and Simpson. So entirely guileless and unsophisticated was the gentle country maiden, that I saw she scarcely comprehended the hints and warnings which I threw out. At parting, however, she made me a serious promise that she would instantly apply to me should any difficulty or perplexity overtake her.

I often called in at the confectioner's, and was gratified to find that Mary's modest propriety of demeanour, in a somewhat difficult position, had gained for her the good will of her employers, who invariably spoke of her with kindness and respect.—Nevertheless, the care of a London life with its incessant employment and late hours, soon, I perceived, began to tell upon her health and spirits; and it was consequently with pleasure I heard from my wife that she had seen a passage in a letter from Mary's mother, to the effect that the elder Westlake was betraying symptoms of yielding to the angry and passionate expostulations of his only son, relative to the engagement with Mary Kingsford. The blush with which she presented the letter was, I was told, eloquent.

One evening, on passing Morris's shop I observed Hartley and Simpson there. They were swallowing cordials and other confectionary with much gusto; and from their new and costly habiliments, seemed to be in surprising good case. They were smiling at the cousins with rude confidence; and Sophia Clarke, I was grieved to see, rewaid their insolent impertinence by her most elaborate graces. I passed on, and presently meeting with a brother detective, who, it struck me, might know something of the two gentlemen, I turned back with them and pointed them out. A glance sufficed him.

"Hartley and Simpson you say?" he remarked after we had walked away to some distance; "those are only two of their numerous phases. I cannot, however, say that I am as yet on very familiar terms with them; but as I am especially directed to cultivate their acquaintance, there is no doubt we shall be more intimate with each other before long. Gamblers, blacklegs, swindlers, I already know them to be; and I would take odds they are not unfrequently something more especially when fortune and the bones run cross with them."

"They appear of high feather just now," I said.

"Yes; they are connected, I suspect with the gang who cleaned out young Garsindp, last week in Jermyn street. I'd lay a trifle," he added as I turned to leave him, "that one or both of them will wear the Queen's livery, gray turned up with yellow, before many weeks are passed. Good by."

About a fortnight after this conversation with my wife, I paid a visit to Astley's for the gratification of our youngsters, who had long been promised a sight of the equestarian marvels at that celebrated amphitheatre. It was the latter end of February, and when we came out, we found the weather changed, dark and sleety, with a sharp nipping wind. I had to call at Scotland Yard; my wife and children consequently proceeded home in a cab without me, and after assisting to quell a slight disturbance originating in a gin palace close by, I went on my way over Westminster Bridge. The inclement weather had cleared the streets and thoroughfares in a surprisingly short time, so that excepting myself, no foot passenger was visible on the bridge till I had about half crossed it, when a female figure closely muffled up about the head, and sobbing bitterly, passed rapidly on the opposite side. I turned and gazed after the retreating figure, it was a youthful symetrical one; and after a few moments hesitation, I determined to follow at a distance, and as unobservedly as I could. On the woman sped, without pause or hesitation, till she reached Astley's, where I observed her to step suddenly, and toss her arms in the air with a gesture of desperation. I quickened my steps, which she observing uttered a slight scream, and darted swiftly off again, moaning as she ran. The momentary glimpse I had obtained of her features, suggested a frightful apprehension, and I followed at my utmost speed. She turned at the first cross street, and I should soon have overtaken her, but that in darting round the corner where she disappeared, I ran butt against a stout elderly gentleman who was hurrying smartly along out of the weather. With the suddenness of the shock and the slipperiness of the pavement, down we both reeled, and by the time we regained our feet, and growled savagely at each other, the young woman, whoever she was, had disappeared, and more than half an hours eager search after her proved fruitless. At last I bethought me of hiding at one corner of Westminster Bridge. I had watched impatiently for about twenty minutes, when I observed the object of my pursuit stealing timidly and furtively towards the bridge on the opposite side of the way. As she came nearly abreast of where I stood, I darted forward; she saw, without recognizing me, and uttered an exclamation of terror, flew down towards the river, where a number of pieces of balk and other timber were fastened together, forming a kind of loose raft. I followed with haste, for I saw that it was indeed Mary Kingsford, and loudly called for her to stop. She did not seem to hear me, and in a few moments the unhappy girl had gained the end of the timber raft. One instant she paused with clasped hands upon the brink, and in another had thrown herself into the dark and moaning river. On reaching the spot where she had disappeared, I could not at first see her in consequence of the dark morning dress she had on. Presently I caught sight of her, still upborne by her spread clothes, but already carried by the swift current beyond my reach. The only chance was to crawl along a piece of round timber which projected further into the river, and by the end of which she must pass. This I effected with some difficulty, and laying myself out at full length, vainly endeavoured with outstretched straining arms to grasp her dress. There was nothing left for it but to plunge in after her. I will confess that I hesitated to do so. I was encumbered with a heavy dress which there was no time to put off, and moreover like most inland men I was but an indifferent swimmer. My indecision quickly vanished. The wretched girl, though gradually sinking, had not yet uttered a cry, or appeared to struggle, but when the chilling waters reached her lips, she seemed to suddenly revive to a consciousness of the terror of her fate; she fought wildly with the engulfing tide and shrieked for help. Before one could count ten, I grasped her by the arm and lifted her head above the surface of the river. As I did so, I felt as if suddenly encased and weighed down by leaden garments, so quickly had my thick clothing and high boots sucked in the water. Vainly, thus burdened and impeded, did I endeavor to regain the raft; the strong tide bore us outwards, and I glared round in inexpressible dismay for some means of extrication from the frightful peril in which I found myself involved. Happily, right in the direction the tide was driving us, a large barge lay moored by a chain cable. I seized and twined one arm firmly round it, and thus partially secure, hallooed with renewed power for assistance. It soon came; a passer had witnessed the flight of the girl, and was already hastening with others to our assistance. A wherry was unmoored, guided by my voice they soon reached us, but a brief interval elapsed before we were safely housed in an adjoining tavern.

A change of dress with which the landlord kindly supplied me, a blazing fire, and a couple of glasses of hot brandy and water, soon restored warmth and vigor to my chilled and partially benumbed limbs; but more than two hours elapsed before Mary, who had swallowed a good deal of water, was in a condition to be removed. I had just sent for a cab, when two police officers, well known to me, entered the room with official briskness. Mary screamed, staggered towards me, and clinging to my arm, besought me with frantic earnestness to save her.

"What is the meaning of this?" I exclaimed, addressing one of the police officers.

"Merely," said he "that the young woman clinging so tight to you has been committing an audacious robbery."

"No—no—no!" broke in the terrified girl.

"Oh! oh of course you'll say so," continued the officer. "All I know is that the diamond branch was found snugly tucked away in her own box. Put come, we have been after you for the last three hours; so you had better come along at once."

"Save me! save me!" she sobbed, tightening her grasp upon my arm and looking with beseeching agony in my face.

"Be comforted," I whispered; "and you shall go home with me. Calm yourself, Miss Kingsford," I added in a louder tone; "I no more believe you have stolen a diamond branch than that I have."

(*To be Concluded in our next.*)

CAUTION.—Immediately after a person is supposed to be dead, coins are generally placed on the eyelids, the mouth is closed, and the lower jaw is tied up. It is almost criminal to proceed to anything of the kind too soon, for if practised when the person is in lethargy, for instance, it would ensure ultimate death—the tying of the jaw especially. A case, of this nature is reported of the last "London Lancet." Had it not been for the interference of a physician, a child, two years old, would have died in consequence of such indecent haste.—*Cottage Gazette.*

THE FARMER.

PLASTER PARIS.

The exceeding various effects of plaster have perplexed farmers, and they have been at a loss to know when to apply it. The following article may aid them:

This substance, sometimes called gypsum, sometimes plaster of Paris, is, as all probably known, made up of sulphuric acid and lime, and of course its proper name is sulphate of lime. It is obtained in large quantities from quarries in Nova Scotia. There is also great abundance of it in some parts of New Brunswick. On the Tobique river, a branch of the St. John there is a large amount of it. Large quantities of it are taken from the quarries and brought into this State, where it is pulverised, and packed into casks ready for the use of the farm. The plaster mills, on the eastern line of the State, as Red Beach for instance, furnish a large amount of this material prepared in the best manner and of excellent quality.

The mode of its action, when applied to grass around, grain crops, &c. &c., is not yet fully understood. It is a fact however, that it is found to be an ingredient in most, if not all of the crops, the growth of which it promotes. Clover, for instance, contains quite an amount of it. And as an application of it to a grass field, or to a clover sod, almost invariably increases its growth, it is very natural to infer that it is taken up by the roots, and assimilated to the substance of the plant itself, and that you could not make or obtain a single sprig of clover without a small portion of plaster.

Whenever a soil contains a sufficient quantity naturally, it will not have any visible effect if you apply more; but where a soil is deficient in the quantity, a supply added by hand gives an additional power to it, and its effects are readily seen in the increase of the crops.

As an absorbant of gases, however, it is valuable to sprinkle about cess-pools, in the vaults of privies, in stables in summer, when it will take up the ammoniacal gases which arise so abundantly from the rapid decomposition of the manure and moisture.

Every farmer should have a cask of it, on *tap*, by him, in order to scatter about his premises every day or two and cover his manure heap. It will neutralize the odor, keep all the gases in the mass, and prevent their flying off and being lost.

A good time to apply it on grass lands is in the spring. Some apply it in the summer or fall, after a crop of hay has been taken off. Some prefer to wait in the spring until the grass has started a little, and they saw it on when there is a dew, or the grass is moistened by a slight rain, supposing that it has some beneficial effect by lodging on the leaf. A bushel to an acre is the usual amount applied.

It has an excellent effect on many pastures. It is self evident that a pasture, being continually cropped, must part with a large portion of the ingredients which it takes to form the grass, as by the grass the growth or substance of the animals that are nourished by the grass is formed. Chemical analysis demonstrates that an ordinary crop of clover takes from an acre of land—of sulphuric acid 18 pounds, and of lime 20 pounds.—These are the two ingredients which make up sulphate of lime or plaster, and it stands to reason that unless it be supplied occasionally, the soil must be exhausted. It would therefore be good policy to give your pastures a sprinkling of plaster once a year, provided they be pretty closely cropped by cattle. At one of the agricultural meetings at the State House in Massachusetts, this winter, Mr. Parker of Framingham, said that he purchased a pasture ten years ago.—By the application of plaster he keeps as much stock on it now as he did when first laid down.

We have said that plaster will not manifest any beneficial action if applied to soils that already contained enough of it. We may also add that there may be, and undoubtedly are instances when it will not exhibit any action, because the soil does not contain enough of some other materials essential to the crop which ought to have been added, and must be added before a good crop can be obtained; for plaster, forming but one element of a soil, cannot furnish a crop that requires a half dozen elements beside.

On the other hand, we sometimes hear complaints, that by the repeated application of plaster the soil has become exhausted, and from yielding heavy crops now yield none. What is the cause of this? The question is well answered by the following, which we copy from the Canadian Agriculturist, the same question having been put to its editor:—

"No manure containing only one or two ingredients can invariably meet all the wants of vegetation. Your soil was evidently deficient in sulphuric acid and lime—the constituents of plaster—that is, sulphate of lime which enters largely into the composition of clover, and such like plants. Hence your extraordinary but short lived success with such crops. But you have been removing from the soil in wheat, rye, barly, oats, &c., some half dozen important substances, and have returned in the plaster only two, and those not at the first moment to grain crops. No wonder then that the soil is exhausted, and that plaster does no good. A fertile soil must contain a sufficient amount of eight or ten different substances, each of which is more or less carried off in every crop, the absolute amount of which involves, of course, exhaustion of the land. For grain crops, your soil requires *phosphates*; for roots *alkalies*. Good farmyard dung is unquestionably the best fertilizer for general purposes, as it contains more or less, of all the constituents of plants. But as its supply is too commonly insufficient, recourse must be had to bones, guano, wood ashes, shoot, &c.; when practicable, we advise the ploughing in of clover or buckwheat, with as liberal, previous dressing of such kinds of manure as can be obtained as possible; seed down with a grass crop, and pasture for a few years. The land will then be again "in heart," and may be kept up by judicious cropping and manuring."—*Maine Farmer.*

PUMPKIN PUDDING.—Take a pint of pumpkin that has been stewed soft, and pressed through a cullender. Melt in half a pint of warm milk, a quarter of a pound of butter, and the same quantity of sugar, stirring them well together. If you can conveniently procure a pint of rich cream, it will be better than the milk and butter. Beat eight eggs very light, and add them gradually to the other ingredients, alternately with the pumpkin. Then stir in a wine glass of rose water and a glass of wine mixed together; a large teaspoon full of powdered mace and cinnamon mixed, and a grated nutmeg. Having stirred the whole very hard, put it into a buttered dish and bake it three quarters of an hour. Eat it cold.

FREE TRADE.

It is a trite but no less true remark, that man [illegible] that a short time is sufficient to enable him to [illegible] eyes and recover his reason. Having had his full swing for a season, and having run madly after his *ignus fatuus*, he after a while comes to a dead stop, and looks around, surprised at his folly,—and quietly but steadily commences retracing his steps. When English statesmen first propounded the free trade dogma, they did not intend that it should become the one-sided thing that we now behold—they foolishly thought that other nations with a polite bow, would come forward and reciprocate—but they have lived long enough to see the folly of such an anticipation. Foreign nations are fattening our free trade notions—they will take *all that we give, but will give us nothing in return*, and we are glad to see that in England and the C[illegible] the people are waking up to their true in[illegible] and are determined that their pockets shall no longer be picked and the bread taken out of their mouth and from their families, for the purpose of enriching foreigners. The Canadians are thinking seriously of shutting out Americans from the use of their canals and waters, because the Yankees will give nothing in return for a great boon; *and in England free traders themselves are agitating for a return to protection, because foreigners will not reciprocate.* Let our people think on these things and be wise. The following remarks on the subject are from the London *Morning Post*:—

"With a view to the just protection of British "navigation and commerce, it is expedient that "under the provisions of the Act 12 and Vic., "cap. 29, such additional duties should be levied "in the ports of the British Empire upon goods "imported or exported in Spanish ships as may "serve to countervail the differential duties on "goods and tonnage levied in the ports of Spain "and her dependencies on British ships."

It is curious that this, the first, proposal to put into activity the powers of retaliation reserved to the Queen in Council by the act which destroyed our navigation system *should be moved and seconded by free traders*; and that men who voted for the abolition of that protective code should be the first to endeavour to bring the coercive provisions of the new act, which they had looked upon as a sham, to bear upon the first nation they can easiest take aim at, who refuses to *follow our example*. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Mitchell invited Parliament to affirm the necessity of doing this, *on the ground*, that the shipping and commerce of great Britain require and have a right to that *just protection*.

It is much to be regretted that these gentlemen, and others who voted with the Government in 1848 and 1849, did not see as clearly the interests of the country then as they do now. Had they, to use a vulgar phrase, been then as wide awake as they are apparently at this moment, they might have saved the nation a great loss of capital; and that great and important branch of our industry, the shipping interest, from ruin. In 1848 and 1849 Parliament was warned most earnestly, most emphatically, over and over again, by the right hon. member for Stamford, Mr. Herries, who then so ably conducted the defence of our existing system, that it was absurd to imagine if we once abandoned unconditionally the eminently advantageous position which we then held, that other nations in whom our unparalleled success had excited a strong spirit of envy, rivalry, and countervailing opposition, and who at the same time firmly believed that we owed that success to our protective code, would voluntarily abandon any machinery of a similar character which they might possess.

Such imaginings were more worthy of a dreaming visionary than a practical statesman, or an experienced politician. There never was any thing, in truth, said or done by any foreign State—always excepting Ecuador, and we believe Musquito—pending the long discussion of the navigation laws in Parliament, in any degree to justify the hope that other nations "would follow our example." Why, what were the replies of other countries to the circulars, which it will be in the recollection of our readers, our own government sent round to our friends and allies? The answers were very curious, and are worth reading, but not one gave a positive assent to our proposition.

We asked foreign Powers in concession what they would do if we took the initative? The vast majority of them answered—nothing now—we must see—we must consider. Some of the answers, especially that from Austria, were scarcely civil. The utmost extent to which the most promising went was, to refer to some future events which might never happen. The German states could say nothing till a central Germanic government was established. Hanover pending the settlement of the relations of the respective German States, could not enter into separate commercial engagements, Hamburg, Lubeck, Mecklenburgh, were all in the same tale. Prussia agreed with them, Russia only boasted of how much she had done already.

Lord Howard DeWalden, writing to Lord Palmerston, from Brussels, after a conversation with M. D'Rothschmidt, much doubted considering the strong tendency in that country to give extraordinary impulse to all branches of national industry, whether a proposition to admit of competition on perfectly identical terms between British and Belgian vessels, would be listened to for an instant. Our ancient ally, Portugal, observed—"if this is not the time for imposing restrictions, neither can it be for Portugal that of reducing the few that exist, as would be the means of entirely destroying her mercantile navy." France was courteous in the extreme, but carefully avoided committing herself; when her infant Republic came to maturity we might ask again.

Anybody, but a blinded and Fanatical Political Economist, might have seen that these replies were but civil pat offs. Not one of these Powers have moved more than Spain, who up to the present moment, has got no further, it appears, than looking in our direction. We fear Her Majesty was ill informed by her advisers, when in January, 1850, she graciously informed her subjects that there were serious reasons for believing that those Foreign States whose navigation Laws were of restrictive character, were prepared to follow our example, and to effect a great and general diminution of the obstacles to a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world.

We have seen from the terror of the replies to the famous circular of 1849, how little inclination there was then, on the part of those foreign States, to do more than take willingly as much as we could give. Is there any thing in the character of the phenomena of trade, and the progress of commerce since that time, calculated to change the disinclination which they then exhibited to do more than look in our direction? Is there any particular reason now, which did not exist then, for hoping that even the powers of persuasion of our Foreign Minister, great as they unquestionably are, will have force sufficient to move them to actual concession?

We confess it seems to us to take a more difficult task than it was two years ago. Foreign States then had before them only one example as a guide. They had seen only then that under the operation of those commercial regulations which we proposed to abandon, England had climbed to the summit of prosperity, and they had learned from that instance a very strong opinion, possibly even an exaggerated one, of the influence of our commercial laws, based on the principle of protection. When they wrote the replies to our circulars, to which we have alluded, Continental powers had only seen one phase of the question. They had only seen us gathering prosperity co-incidentally with the existence of the Navigation Laws.—They have since had the advantage of seeing the consequence of reversing the machinery, and they have observed, that as concerns our shipping interest, we are going down the hill which we had so successfully climbed.

They observe that British shipping entered inwards had declined nearly four per cent., while foreign tonnage has advanced more than 20 per cent., and they flatter themselves that the time is approaching when England will no longer be, as Mr. Hume graphically described her, "at the top of the tree, looking towards Europe." Does Mr. Labouchere think that foreign States having [illegible] listen to the voice of the Prime Government on this subject in 1851, than they were in 1848? Even in our comparatively trifling commercial transactions with Spain the disadvantage at which our foolish legislation has placed our own producers and merchants is keenly felt. Mr. Anderson's constituents, no doubt, had suffered and are suffering great loss and depression in their dried-fish trade; but these instances, however much to be regretted, are almost of trifling moment compared to the great and important portions of our trade in other parts of the world, which are placed at hazard by the joint operation of the commercial system of our own and other countries. We shall take an early opportunity of adverting to these, and we trust her majesty's government will endeavour to deal with the difficulties in which our shipping interest and carrying trade are placed, in some mode more efficient than that of forwarding through the Foreign Office treaties on political economy.

From Late English Papers.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

White Monday.—A cloudy morning, symptomatic of rain, ushered in the great holiday, Whit Monday; but it could not damp or depress, in the minds of the people, the pleasure-seeking spirit of the day. It was palpable that "the masses" had begun to come at last, but they did not come quite so early as had been expected. The executive had ordered the doorkeepers and checktakers to be at their posts at nine o'clock; so that if there should be a great pressure of people waiting round the doors, they might be opened at that hour. This prudent precaution, however, like so many others that have been taken, proved superfluous; for no one was there at nine, probably because it was not known that there was any chance of the doors being open at that hour. Soon after nine however, the people began to pour into the park from all quarters; and before the usual hour of opening, each porch of the building was encircled by a considerable crowd. Between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, 21,526 persons were admitted, and appearances promised a day of unusual bustle and excitement. From one of the galleries of the transept, Mr. Mayne, the commissioner of police, might have been observed watching with anxiety the seemingly inexhaustible tide of restless humanity pouring into the interior. The task of counting so enormous an influx became one of great difficulty, and already an assemblage unprecedented in number was anticipated. Rain began to fall; all the indications of a damp, disagreable day were realised. Along the approaches to the building bands of sturdy pedestrians might, nevertheless, be seen pressing forward, sometimes seeking shelter, and then starting afresh. Another hour passed away, and it became evident that the rush of visitors was checked. From eleven to twelve o'clock, the number admitted fell to 12,705; from twelve to one, they were 8064; from one to two o'clock, 4832; from two to three o'clock, 3313; and from three to four o'clock, 1666; and the total, according to the police returns up to the hour of closing, was 54,191. At the doors £2436 4s. was taken, and this amount was increased by the sum of two guineas for the sale of a lady's season ticket. Although the number of visitors on Monday presented no extraordinary increase, in some other respects the experiences of the occasion were remarkable. There were a great many people evidently from the agricultural districts and the provincial towns, who arrived in parties, and whose astonishment on first entering the building it was exceeedingly interesting to watch. Some were accompanied by their wives and children, and appeared to be labouring under a due sence of the sacrifice they had made in coming up from their quiet homes to see the wonders of the Crystal Palace. Mechanics and artizans on entering the building generally started at once for the machinery department. Each contribution appeared to have throughout the day a circle of experienced critics around it who scrutenized every detail and frequently subjected the exhibitors to a searching cross examination. Other portions of the interior which seemed to attract particular attention were the north west galleries, containing the electric telegraphs and the civil engineering models. Among the mass of spectators were a large proportion of women with young children, some of whom squalled so lustily as to be heard at a considerable distance, notwithstanding the extent to which the Crystal Palace absorbs sound. Shortly after twelve o'clock the country folk, who had brought baskets with them, well stored with provisions, proceeded to recruit their exhausted strength therefrom, and homely unpretending luncheons were dispatched with great gusto, and washed down afterwards by copious draughts of water from the nearest fountain. The labours of inspection were pursued as the hours crept onward, and when the number of visitors reached the highest point, nothing could be more orderly and decorous than their conduct. Between four and five there was the greatest number present, and the closest approach to a crowd. Between five and six the visitors were rapidly departing under a dark cloudy sky.

Another day of miserable, gloomy, wet weather has interfered with the expected flow of visitors to Hyde Park, and damped the pleasures of the Whitsuntide holidays. When it is remembered how seldom such opportunities for relaxation come in the year, the disappointment which the last two days of rain have caused will be more fully appreciated, and all the more so as Easter was equally unpropitious. The humbler classes are very dependent upon the skies influences for their enjoyments, as they cannot afford, except in a very limited form, the luxuries of locomotion possessed by those above them. It is, no doubt, from this cause that the concourse of visitors at the Exhibition on Tuesday was not even so great as on Monday. The amount taken at the doors was £2272 2s., and by the police returns 19,697 persons entered the building.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert renewed their inspection of the Crystal Palace and their reception of the exhibitors. They were attended in their survey by Mr. Dilke, Colonel Reid, Mr. Fox, and the other leading men connected with the Exhibition, and proceeded first to view the Russian collection, which was explained to them by M. Kaminski, the commissioner for that country. The royal party admired exceedingly the very attractive and beautiful objects with which this compartment is furnished, and the malachite ornaments, the display of plate and of jewellery; each in turn elicited from them the highest expressions of praise. They then directed their steps to the section of machinery in motion, and proceeded with the inspection of a vast number of remarkable objects which they had not seen during their last visit. Here they were again attended by Mr. Cubitt and Mr. Bennoun, who, with the exhibitors themselves, explained to them the leading features of the different machines. Commencing with the tools exhibited by Whitworth, of Manchester, they spent some time in examining that really wonderful collection. They then passed in review the meritorious contributions of Sharp, the wire-drawing process of Johnson, Wick's illustration of the power obtainable by the hydraulic press punch, the method of proving cast iron beams exhibited by Cottam and Hallam; Ryder's remarkable machine for forging spindles, Holtzapffel's ingenious specimen of turning in the lathe, Woodley's new coining press, by which during their stay some medals were struck, the fine models of marine engines by the same maker, and the rope making machine exhibited by Crawhall of Newcastle, dispensing with the usual long gallery hitherto required in that manufacture. The royal party also paid marked attention to Lawson's extensive display of flax machinery, and to the beautiful specimens of linen which [illegible] at the cost of many years of its efficiency. The [illegible] and the carpet loom, with its products, exhibited by Mr. B. Browne. Passing by the lace and silk machinery in the meantime her Majesty and the Prince proceeded to inspect the printing presses, and here, of course, their chief attention was directed to Applegarth's invention, which is exhibited by Mr. Ingram, of the Illustrated London News. They also greatly admired M'Cleur's lithographic press, and the contributions of Napier, Waterlow, and others. It was half past eleven o'clock before they took their departure from the building, and, as on previous occasions, they were most affable and condescending to the numerous body of exhibitors with whom they conversed. The weather was moderately fine, and, after the disappointments of the two previous days, it was anticipated that there would be an unusually large influx of people; but strange to say, the police returns and the receipts at the doors both show a considerable decrease as compared with Tuesday, the money taken being only £2160 10s., and the number of visitors 47,754.

Advance of the Austrians into the Papal States.—Telegraphic advices from Rome of the 2nd of June, received via Vienna, announce the advance of Austrian troops into the Papal province of Spoleto. The intelligence is official, being confirmed by the *Wiener Zeitung*, of the 7th instant, which mentions the movement as in course of preparation. The *Lithographirte Correspondenz*, also an official medium of publication, adds that the movement has taken place in conformity with a convention passed between the Austrian, French, and Papal governments. We cannot but receive this explanation with great suspicion. The movement, at any rate, is curiously close upon the publication of the celebrated papal memorandum which we lately published, and which the governments of Vienna and Rome were so quick in disclaiming. We do not hear of any diminution in the immense army which the King of Naples has assembled at Capua. Rome is exactly midway between Capua and Spoleto.—*Liv. Mercury.*

Austria.—The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a list of twenty nine individuals who were sentenced on the 7th, by the court martial of the city for various petty offences against the Emperor, such as speaking irreverently of his Majesty and of the army, and insulting to the police. All were to receive corporal punishment with a cane or rod: among the condemned is one woman.

The *Wanderer* of the 7th instant states that the Sardinian government, in concert with England, has renewed its demand that Naples, Rome, and Tuscany should contribute to the expences of the war incurred by Austria, as those states were as much implicated in the war with the empire as Sardinia. An English courier had arrived at Vienna with dispatches on the subject.—*Ib.*

Settlement of Officers in the Colonies.—A memorandum has just been issued from the Horse Guards which contains some deviations from the terms of settlement in the Colonies hitherto in vogue. For instance, the clause which gave to officers on half-pay residing in the colony where they proposed to settle all the privileges of military and naval settlers, without referring to this country for testimonials, has been altogether omitted. A clause has at the same time been added fixing the upset price of land at the Cape of Good Hope, at 2s. per acre in the old colony, and 1s. per acre in the district of Natal.—*United Service Gazette.*

There is at present living in the High-street, in the parish of St. Ann, Lewes, within the space of a quarter of a mile, in which the grammer school is situate, 33 persons between 60 and 70 years of age, 20 between 70 and 80, six between 80 and 90, and one between 90 and 100. In ten years there have been only 101 funerals of the parishioners, the population being 750.—*Sussex Express.*

A large whale was taken on Friday last, in Great Man's Bay, on the coast of Connemara, and his capture was effected in rather an unscientific manner. It appears the huge creature pursued some fish into a narrow creek which was not wide enough to give him turning room, and there he stuck, and whenever he opened his immense jaws his assailants poured in the cavity large stones until they filled him to the teeth with granite—an operation that took them a whole week to accomplish. In the end, however, they got a good supply of blubber for their labour.—*Irish Paper.*

Arrival of the "Birkenhead."—This fine steam Troop-ship, Master-Commander Robt. Salmond, arrived at Woolwich, on Saturday, May 31, in the remarkable short passage of 12½ days from Halifax, Nova Scotia. She has brought home four Companies of Royal Artillery from North America, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Symons, and numbering 255 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men with 120 women, and 126 children all well. There were no deaths on the passage, but two births took place on board.

The *Birkenhead* in the short space of 7 weeks and three days, has steamed 5000 miles, only working two of her four boilers, and expending on her passage home from Halifax 325 tons of coals, having come to Woolwich with 25 tons left of the 450 tons she took on board at that port. The urbanity of her gallant Commander, and the esteem in which he has been held by all who have voyaged with him, and the unexampled quick passages of the Companies of Artillery, and consequent great saving to the Government, deserve some especial notice from the Admiralty. The voyages out and home of the *Birkenhead* have not only been short, but also pleasant, as there was ample accommodation and every comfort for all ranks on board.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

General Leave to the Army.—Leave of absence, for the purpose of seeing the Exhibition, has been given by his Grace the Commander-in-Chief to all Regiments at home from the 1st of June to the 30th inst.,—one Field-Officer, half the Captains, and half the Subalterns to be allowed the indulgence each fortnight in the month; and it is the intention of some of the railway directors to allow Officers, upon producing a certificate of their rank, to travel at the Government rate of charge of 2d. a mile, as when on duty.

The Bishop of Exeter's Synod.—A meeting of influential gentlemen and tradesmen of the diocese of Exeter, members of the Church of England, was held on Saturday at the Athenæum, to protest against the synod proposed to be held by the Bishop of Exeter, on the 25th instant—Sir [illegible] test was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to procure signatures, and take the necessary steps for its publication.

The *Guardian* states that the Isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides, has furnished, since the Peninsular war no fewer than 21 Lieutenant-Generals and Major-Generals, 43 Lieutenant-Colonels, 600 Majors, Captains, and Subalterns, 10,000 foot Soldiers, 120 Pipers, 4 Governors of British colonies, 1 Governor-General, 1 Adjutant-General, 1 Chief baron of England, and judge of the Court of Session.

The construction of the frame of the *San Fiorenzo*, 50 guns, building at Woolwich Dockyard has just been completed. This fine vessel has been framed upon a principle introduced into this yard by Mr. William Moody, the foreman of shipwrights, who superintended the framing of the *Cæsar*, 90, and the *Windsor Castle*, 120, both built at Pembroke Dockyard. The Lords of the Admiralty were so pleased with these vessels that they awarded a gratuity of £100 to be divided amongst the workmen, and conferred an annuity of £25 per annum on the inspector. The plan introduced by Mr. Moody effects a great saving in the time of the workmen, and a less number of days is consequently required, with an equal number of men, to finish a vessel. Some idea may be formed of the time required to construct the frame of the *San Fiorenzo* when it is stated to be equal to the work of one man for 4,900 days.

Reformation in Dublin.—On White-Sunday four persons renounced and abjured the errors of Popery under the spiritual direction of Rev. Thomas Scott, and received the Holy communion in St. Thomas's church. One of the converts is the Rev. Andrew Hopkins, late parish priest of Kilmore, Erris North, diocese of Killala. He presented letters testimonial to the Priests' Protection Society from that diocese, and a *bene discessit* from Dr. Feeny, Roman catholic bishop of Killala.—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 4, 1851.

EARL GRAY'S DISPATCH.

In this impression will be found a Dispatch from the Colonial Minister to his Excellency, Sir Edmund Head, brought by the last mail, from which it will be seen that there is an earnest desire on the part of the Home Government, that a communication by Rail shall connect those North American Colonies. There is also an indication that the British Government, who never do things without due consideration, will very materially assist the Colonies in the great and good work. In Canada too, the wind sets invourably in this direction, the Government at Toronto it is said are prepared to contribute liberally towards the line from Halifax to Quebec, and it appears to us, that instead of snarling at the Colonial Secretary, and taking every boon with an ill grace, it behoves us rather to set to work in earnest, and without delay, and obtain from Nova Scotia her ultimatum on this momentous question, and submit the general results to the foot of the Throne for sanction and succour. Agitation without system was the bane of unfortunate Ireland, and the result to her has been ruin. Let the good folks of this Province profit by their example, by doing more and saying less. That both lines will be obtained for the Colonies, does not with us admit of a doubt, the only untoward circumstance connected therewith, and which we sincerely regret is, the delay that must naturally attend is consumation.

THE DELEGATES.

The great question of a Rail Road from Halifax to Quebec, begins to assume a more feasible shape than heretofore. The thing is progressing spite of the uninfluential who would, if in their power, put a stop to that magnificent project. To a person possessing common judgment, it is difficult to account, (on honest principles) for the opposition and outcry that has been set up against the projecting of such a stupendous undertaking. We are led to believe the opposition does not arise from a belief that the line will not pay, nor from a conviction that it will eventually involve this Province in unredeemable debt, but rather from an apprehension that if the British Government have any controul whatever over the expenditure of the money, the golden harvest which they anticipate reaping out of private jobbing, will be blighted, and although the Province should be benefitted, beyond the possibility of calculation, it is with them but as dust in the balance, when put in juxta position with self.

We are much pleased to find by the return of our Provincial Delegates, that our Canadian brethren hail with enthusiasm the idea of an outlet to the Ocean through British territory, an outlet that the illiberality of our Republican neighbours, has rendered imperative, and absolutely necessary to the future prosperity of the North American Colonies, an outlet which when opened, will not only bind with adamantine chains the Provinces, one to the other, but the whole to the Parent State, as well as diverting the whole of the immense transit of Canada West through this channel; and this is one of the elements of the scheme that is galling and annoying to the mob glorifying portion of this community, who think they see in the destruction of this Government scheme, and the consumation of the European and North American Railroad by Yankee capitalists, a speedy merging of these glorious Colonies into the great neighbouring Republic; which may the Almighty in his infinite goodness avert.

There are many considerations which present themselves on this momentous question, and are deserving of calm consideration. First—Nationality, every man is not so constructed, not so change-loving, so divested of love of Father land, that he can change his country with the same indifference as he would change a garment. The great Magician of the North, hath enthusiastically said—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
"Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own my Native Land.
"[illegible]
"If such there be go mark him well,
"For him no minstrel's harp shall swell,
"Living shall forfeit fair renown,
"And dying NOBLY shall go down
"To the vile earth from whence he sprang,
"Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Apart from all patriotic feeling, the charge so much desired by those Democrats, has not even the charm of policy to recommend it. This country once a portion of the Republic, and the very calamity so much dreaded by the opponents of the Quebec line is upon us, that of our taxes being doubled, as the whole Revenue would be sent off to Washington for *National purposes*, and a direct tax to a similar amount would be imposed for the carrying on of the Local Government. Another, and to the humane and christian man, a very weighty consideration is, that the British Flag once removed from this continent, the poor Negro, like Noah's dove, would be left without a spot on which to rest his foot; the electric influence of the Cross of St. George, the moment the fugitive treads the soil over which it floats, breaks with irresistable force the badge of bondage, and the Slave becomes a man. There are many other potent reasons why those Colonies should not be annexed to the United States, which want of space precludes our recounting. One however we will mention, and then conclude. That of our territory being equal in point of extent, to that of America, and secondly, that we now exceed both in population and wealth that of the United States when they declared their Independence, add to which, this is a teeming land, pregnant not only with the elements of [illegible] with a very large portion of its [illegible] his unfledged wing (if needs be) in the cause of Nationality? that is without self-reliance? or that prefers a Republican Government to that of a Monarchy? Let no man detain him, the *Admiral* is a swift boat, the passage cheap, and the transition from *our slavery* to *their liberty*, short and suddenly made.

The black cloud so *graphically, poetically*, and *emphatically* described in the "Morning News," has to the shareholders of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad, turned out to be *prophetically* true, it does now float in the "empty space" of their pockets, and gathers over their brows. Hear the "Charlotte Gazette:"—

Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad.—The progress of this scheme has had a most disastrous effect upon the business of Saint Andrews. Empty stores, and as empty tills, with a desolated butcher market,—figuring only in the bony tenments of departed carcesses,—have marked its track; whilst in the rear ground smuggling clippers, and frauds upon the Public Revenue fall in to fill up the picture."

Just so would it be with this community, should our fellow citizens be insane enough to follow the dictation of the rabid portion of our city press. We believe in Railroads, and we are sure we shall have them, but not from private companies. The goats house is no place to gather wool, we must look for money where it is to be had, and that is to England and no other place.

Industrial Exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute.—We really are beginning to make a move in the right direction. The fame of that modern miracle, the Crystal Palace, which has been sounded from shore to shore throughout the civilized world, begins to find a response in the bosom of the Sages in *Blue Nose Land*. The Directors of the Mechanics' Institute of this city in humble imitation of their great type, the King Consort, have determined on getting up an Industrial Exhibition on Wednesday the 11th day of September next, to embrace subjects *Pictorial, Horticultural, Mechanical* and *Floral*, and, to be exhibited in the Hall of the Institute. To enhance the value of which, circulars have been sent round to the various citizens of this vicinity, requesting them to furnish specimens of their craft. We understand also, that some very ingenious specimens of ingenuity are being prepared for the occasion. Our friends at Head Quarters, if our information be correct, are combining with the ingenious of other quarters, for the purpose of aiding in the undertaking. Measures are being also adopted for the promotion of cheap pleasure trips from all quarters of the two Provinces to render the occasion as interesting as possible. His Excellency has, by invitation, consented not only to patronize and aid the undertaking in a pecuniary point of view, but also personally to attend the Exhibition accompanied by Lady Head. Thus is a splendid opportunity afforded our Mechanics' for proving to the world that both skill and ingenuity are inmates of this northern and inhospitable clime. We anticipate that much good will result from this praiseworthy and spirited undertaking, and are not without a hope that every Mechanic in this city will endeavour to furnish some specimen of his ingenuity, that will be gratifying alike to himself and the community.

More Domestic Manufacture.—Within the last week our attention has been called to two articles of manufacture, the production of this Province, and spoken of in our last. We have reference to Straw Hats and Linen, specimens of which may be seen at the Bonnet Store of the "Misses Pinder," in Germain Street. The straw of which the hat is made, is a natural production of this Province, and is known as "brown tip," (a wild grass,) the fabric is we think quite equal to the Leghorn hats in common use. The other article is a Linen Napkin, the growth and manufacture of the same industrious females, and of a quality that would do no discredit to the dinner table of our most wealthy merchant. These are things *that we can do*, and it only requires our leading men to lend it their countenance, to bring in general use the products of our own soil.

Boat Race.—We are pleased to find that our Indian Town "Boys" have come up to the scratch, and have accepted the Challenge of the "tough 'uns" of Carleton. The race comes off for the round sum of £200 on the 19th instant. This will be a trial of skill and manly prowess, such as has not before been witnessed in this harbour, and we doubt much if it has ever been matched on the whole broad side of America. Two boats manned as these will be, will afford a truly gratifying sight to the lovers of Aquatic sports, and will exhibit New Brunswick's best "blood and bone," "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." That one of the parties must be worsted in the contest, is certain, yet we have the satisfaction of knowing, that the beaten boat will be backed to almost an unlimited amount, against the Rowers of any port, transatlantic or European.

Since writing the above, we are informed that last night the boat-house of Mr. John Maleman in Carleton, was broken into, and his new race boat, which he built for the Carleton crew, and which was to be rowed by them in the coming match between Carleton and Indian Town, was cut open in several places, and virtually destroyed. This villanous proceeding will prove a serious blow to the success of the Carleton crew, as they will now be compelled to use a new boat, and there is barely sufficient time for her construction and to prove her rowing qualities, the race being fixed for Thursday the 17th instant. We hope however, that as the match is intended to be a fair trial of skill between two celebrated crews, the Indian Town rowers will act generously towards their opponents, and if they desire it, will extend the time for the contest, so that they can prepare themselves.

Marzzeli's Diorama.—This ingenious piece of Machanism and Painting, is now being exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute. It is spoken of in the highest terms by those who have visited it. The lovers of novelty, and the patrons of the fine arts, will do well to give the exhibition an early call, as its stay will be short.

Pleasure Trip.—This morning at 8 o'clock, the *Forest Queen* started for Eastport on a pleasure trip, thereby affording the passengers an opportunity of witnessing the celebration of American Independance.

A Bawdy House.—Yesterday evening, three houses built on the eastern side of the Long Wharf at Portland, fell from the props that had previously supported them down to the ground, and were so injured as to be rendered useless for any future purposes. It is supposed the accident was occasioned, by too great a body of salt being stored in one of the buildings, which falling, took the others with it. We have not learnt that any injury was sustained by persons in or near the buildings at the time.

Saint John Grammar School.—The half-yearly Examination of this Seminary took place yesterday—Present The Rev. the Rector, D.C.L. W. D. Grey, the Honorable Judge Parker, William Wright, Esq., John H. Gray Esq., Members of the Board, and the Rev. Alexander Stewart, [illegible] as Examiners and the Rev. Robert Murray, A. M., late from Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of this City, John V. Thurgar, Esq. and John H. Robinson, Esq., who attended as Visitors.—The Examination, which was chiefly confined to the Classical Department, occupied five hours, and embraced the translation and parsing analysis of passages in Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis, Cicero's Orations against Catiline, Virgil's Bucolics and Æneid, Cæsar's Gallic War, and Ennapius.—Many of the youth distinguished themselves to the great satisfaction of all present, and the Rector, accordingly, at the close, after announcing the holidays, named the following boys, as in his judgment, as well as that of the other gentlemen, worthy of the proud distinction of being considered best in their respective Classes—Masters John C. Murray and Robert W. Boyle, of the First or Highest Class; George M. Jack and William M. Jarvis, of the Second Class; John George Johnston, of the Third Class; William W. Hubbard and Frederick F. Robinson, of the Fourth Class; George A. Bayard, of the Fifth Class; and James F. Sheriton, of the Sixth Class.

The Prizes due to these young gentlemen will be presented to them at the re-opening of the School, on the 4th of August next.

At the commencement of the Term, the Principal, in order to encourage the industrious application of his Pupils, proposed to give Prizes himself to those who should excel in Good Conduct, and in the English, Mathematical and Philosophical Branches taught in the School.—The following distribution accordingly took place yesterday, after the Examination:—

For Daily Good Conduct during the Term—Robert W. Boyle, George F. Matthew, William M. Jarvis, George A. Bayard, and Joseph Allison.

For best Exercises in English Composition—Edward Allison, of the Senior, and James H. D. Hood and Frederick K. Hatch, of the Junior Division.

For excelling in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—George F. Matthew, William M. Jarvis, and Robert W. Boyle.

For excelling in the Mathematical Branches—John C. Murray and George F. Matthew.

For excelling in the Chronology of England—William S. Berton and Charles W. Brown.

For excelling in the History of England—George Allison and Frederick F. Robinson.

For excelling in the Use of the Globes—James P. Sheriton.

For excelling in Geography—George A. Bayard, Charles W. Clinton and John T. C. McKenn.

For excelling in Arithmetic—Edward Allison.

For improvement in Penmanship—William S. Berton.

A Prize promised to the French Class, has not yet been decided.

☞ The duties of the School will be resumed on Monday, the 4th of August next.

The Fredericton Times of June 24th, says:—The Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for this County opened to-day: His Honor Judge Street presiding.—There being not a single criminal case to be brought before the Grand Jury, the Sheriff presented His Honor with a pair of white gloves instead of a criminal Calendar. His Honor, in charging the Jury, stated that this was the first time such a thing had occurred in York County within his memory.

The New Infantry Barracks.—The Contract for the Infantry Barracks, about to be erected at Fort Needham, has, we are informed, been taken by a party in New Brunswick. There have been several persons engaged in copying the plans at the Royal Engineer Office,—the whole of whom we presume tendered for the work,—and it must have been attended with considerable expense and trouble to each. Americans, Canadians, New Brunswickers, and Nova Scotians, were competitors for the job; and the final choice of one of these will we presume be made forthwith. The contemplated establishment is intended to be one of the most efficient establishments of the kind out of Europe, and possibly second to none in the world. Granite and Freestone are to be the materials used in the construction of the buildings, and no expense will be spared to complete the whole affair in the most efficient manner possible. The erection of these Barracks in the North-end will give a vast impetus to building, and materially enhance the value of property in the immediate vicinity of Fort Needham and Richmond.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

Burning of a Ship.—Loss of more than 200 Lives.—Calcutta journals give the following particulars respecting the burning of the ship Kurramany, laden with Coolies for the Mauritius:

"The Kurramany was at anchor at Cowcolly on the night of the 6th inst. At ten o'clock the alarm of fire was given by one of the Coolie women aft, and the pilot, Mr. Porter, who happened to be awake at the time, alarmed the captain. The ship was on fire simultaneously fore and aft, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the pilot, who had gone forward with the captain to endeavor to unshackle the chain, and get before the wind, she then riding flood tide, was obliged to abandon the attempt and take refuge on the bowsprit. Four hundred people were crowded on the poop. Some made a rush for the quarter boats hanging to the davits. A number of Coolies got into one of these, the tackle falls of which were carried away by their weight and many of these poor wretches were thrown out and drowned; by this the boat escaped destruction and floated upon the flood, and was picked up crowded with Coolies, the next day, by the Rattler. The captain and pilot, with the chief and second mates, got down on the jib-boom, which had fallen under the bows, and were there buffeted by the waves, with a heavy sea running, till the second mate could hold on no longer, and sank; and the other three were eventually picked up by the boat of the Union. Great fears are entertained that the Tradsman, a fine young man of the name of Clark, is lost, as he has been missing up to this. Only 183 men have been saved. It is said that before the alarm was given the crew had passed their bundles into one of the quarter boats; this casts great suspicion upon them. Every search was made by the steamers Union and Rattler, next morning at daylight, for any poor wretches who might be seen floating about between Cowcolly and Saugor, and several were picked up; but it is to be feared that the loss of life is immense. From all that has been reported on the subject, there appears to be every reason for supposing that the ship has been wilfully set on fire."

Destructive Fire.—*About Forty-five Horses Burned.*—About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in one of the hay lofts of Cornell & Turnure's stables, corner of seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street, and before the flames could be subdued four brick buildings, being all the stables belonging to Cornell & Turnure, proprietors of the Broadway line of Stages, were consumed, together with about forty five or fifty horses, twenty-five tons of hay, 1,500 bushels of fine feed, twenty sets of harness, four coaches, and a large number of carriage wheels. The whole block of stables are a heap of ruins. The loss is estimated at about $20,000. Fifty horses were on the second floors of the buildings when the fire occurred, and the flames spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to save them. Only four were brought down.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Veteran Lady.—A lady from Vermont, by the name of Fletcher, has within a few days been on a visit to some of her descendents near Boston. She is over 90 years of age, and is so much better able to sustain the fatigues of a long journey than some of her children or her children's children, that—separated as they now are by a distance of 150 miles or more—he, rather than they, assumes the burden of journeying, to fulfil the duties of family affection. Mrs. Fletcher, as we are informed, was married at the age of 18, lived with her husband 55 years, and reared a family of 12 children. She has always done her own house-work, including the care of her numerous family and the labour incident to a small farm; and within two years she has had the whole care of the milk of three cows, from which, in one season, she made 230 pounds of butter, and 800 pounds of cheese. It is obvious that her cares and toils have been a wholesome exercise for her, rather than a wearying and wasting drudgery; for now, almost a centenarian, she bears marks of the freshness of health, and not one in a hundred ladies of 25 years of age can excel her in erectness and sprightliness of form. In coming from Vermont, she travelled 127 miles in one day, without any special fatigue.—*Boston Traveller.*

Printers in New York.—The whole number of printers in the City of New York is 3,150, divided as follows:—Pressmen, 150; Compositors, 1,000; Pressmen, 200; Boys at case, 600; Boys at press, 100; Girls at case, 100.

NEW YORK, Sunday Evening.—One of three ranges of stables in Sea street, belonging to the Bowery and Grand street line stages, was destroyed by fire last evening and wholly consumed. Two hundred horses were turned into the street, who ran wildly through the crowd, trampling down all who came in their way. Many persons were more or less injured, and some it is reported fatally.

DEEP SEA SOUNDING.—Capt Beard, of the U. S. Navy, has communicated to Com. Watson, the Commander of the Home Squadron, the result of a survey made and soundings across the Atlantic, starting the mouth of the great Atlantic and the mouth of Pine River, Long of Virginia and the Island of Bermuda, showing it to be at least five miles and a half deep. A line of deep sea soundings across the Gulf Stream, from Tampico to the Straits of Florida, shows the main which holds the waters of the Gulf to be about a mile deep, and the Gulf stream in the Florida Pass about 3000 feet deep.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY DESPATCHES FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FREDERICTON, June 30, 1851.

SIR—As I anticipated in my letter of the 23d, the last Mail brought Despatch on the subject of the Railway Bills, of which I enclose a copy for the information of the Committee of Subscribers.

I also enclose an extract from the Communication made to Earl Grey by the Railway Commissioners, containing their observations on the Bills affecting the Railway in which you are interested.

I am Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
EDMUND HEAD.

D. J. McLACHLAN, Esq.,
Chairman R. R. Commit.

DOWNING STREET, 12th June, 1851.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No 16, of the 7th April, transmitting certified copies of 3 Acts passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in its last session, entitled respectively "An Act to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company" (2061); an Act to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway (2062); and an Act to facilitate the construction of a Railway from St. Andrews to Quebec." (2063.)

Having referred these Acts for the consideration of the Commissioners of Railways, I have received from these officers a Report of which I now transmit a copy for your information.

Although it would appear that the most important of these Acts (that numbered 2061) is in some respects defective, I do not consider it necessary to recommend its disallowance on account of the imperfections pointed out by the Commissioners. I trust without doing so, and thus delaying the commencement of the work, a sufficient opportunity for reconsidering the subject will be secured to the Legislature of New Brunswick, by my deferring to submit the Act numbered 2062 for Her Majesty's confirmation. By this Act it is proposed that pecuniary assistance from the Colonial Treasury, to a very considerable amount should be given to the Company to enable them to construct the proposed Railway. To this I have no objection—on the contrary, I believe that in the present state of New Brunswick, it is consistent with sound policy that assistance should be given by the public towards the construction of the great leading lines of Railways; and the particular line now suggested for encouragement is one which I think deserves it, for though it appears to me one of less importance than the projected line from Halifax to Quebec, I regard it as not being calculated to interfere with the latter (if properly regulated,) but on the contrary, to contribute to its success. But while I am prepared to advise that Her Majesty's sanction should be given to a measure for affording assistance to this line on the principle proposed by the Act now under consideration I consider it inexpedient that this should be done until the Legislature shall have had an opportunity of reconsidering the Act No. 2061, and that the proposed assistance to the Company should only be granted on condition of its assenting to such amendments of this Act as may then be found advisable. I trust that the Legislature will carefully consider all the remarks of the Commissioners, as I consider them to be of much importance, and I fear that the interests of the Province may hereafter be exposed to serious injury if the amendments in the Act which are suggested are not now made; but there are only two of these amendments on which as affecting the interests of the Empire at large, as distinguished from those of the Province alone, I consider it necessary to insist before Her Majesty can be advised to sanction the grant of pecuniary assistance to the Company. The two amendments which I consider to be indispensible are those pointed out by the Commissioners as being required to secure the use on fair terms for the traffic between Halifax and Quebec, of that part of the line of Railway now proposed to be constructed which will be common to the two lines, and secondly the conveyance of Her Majesty's Troops and stores for their use, along the line at reasonable rates of charge.

I am not as yet enabled to express a positive opinion whether the Act No. 2062 ought to be confirmed; this question is still under consideration, but I hope to have it in my power to inform you by an early opportunity what decision may be adopted with respect to it.

In conformity with what I have now stated, the Act No. 2061 will be submitted to her Majesty on the first opportunity, in order that it may be felt to its operation.

The Acts Nos. 2062 and 2063 will not be laid before the Queen for the present.

I am, &c.,
[Signed] GREY.

At a Meeting of the Congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, held on Thursday Evening, the 26th June, the Rev. Robert Irvine in the Chair—It was unanimously resolved to petition the Presbytery to moderate in a Call to the Rev. William Ferrie, A. M. of the Free Church of Scotland, to become their Pastor.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK OF WISTAR'S BALSAM.

From the Montreal Transcript, July 29, 1848.

We think it but due to Dr. Wistar that we should add our testimony to numerous others as to the extraordinary merits of his medicine in certain cases, particularly where the patient has complained of pain in the side, or in cases of an asthmatical character.

We are personally acquainted with many persons who have experienced immense relief from the use of this medicine, when labouring under the disease above mentioned; and as in the changeable climate of Canada these diseases are more than usually common, any medicine calculated to compass them must be of value.

We are aware that it has a large and still increasing sale, and has been very generally and beneficially used since its introduction into Canada three years ago—and the very fact of its having stood the test of three years' experience is proof of its value.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines unless the benefits conferred by them have come under our own observation, but in the instance of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, as a medicine possessing all the qualities of the public in diseases of the Chest and Lungs, and in many cases in this city, several persons have yielded to its influence.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Married.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, William B. Spiller, to Abigail Maria, youngest daughter of Mark Dole, Esq., all of this City.

On Tuesday, the 1st of July, by the Rev. A. McLeod Savary, the Rev. JAMES REID LAWSON, of Delvorie Cottage, Upham, to MARGARET, only daughter of John Hastings, Esq., of this City.

On Thursday evening, 27th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Thomas Gass, Merchant, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. George Wright, and sister of Messrs. W. & R. Wright, all of this City.

On the evening of the 28th ult., by W. W. Eaton, Minister of the Christian Society, Capt. David Wheeler, to Miss Harriet Jane, second daughter of Capt. Richard Pangborn.

In Westmorland, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. James Hanford, Missionary to Sackville, Mr. John B. Farris, to Grace McIntosh, both of Waterborough, Queens County.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. Reid Lawson, Mr John Donnely, to Miss Margaret Barnes, both of Upham, King's County.

At St. Stephen, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Sheffiegon Thompson, L. L. D., Rector of the Parish, F. M. Abbott, Esq., Merchant, to Elizabeth Caroline, eldest daughter of Col. Nehemiah Marks.

At Greenock, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. James Hutcheson, Capt. Jacob L. Till, of St. John, N. B, to Christina, eldest daughter, of William Collins, Esq., of Greenock.

At Philadelphia, on the 24th June, by the Rev. Thomas Malcom, James Hunter, M. D., of this City, to Sarah Virginia, only daughter of John C. Cassin, Esq., of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

At Digby, N. S., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Maynard, Mr. William W. Hammond, of this city, to Rebecca Chipman, second daughter of Mr. John Barnaby, of the former place.

Died.

On Sunday, the 29th June, Sarah Catherine, consort of Dr. DeWolfe, and daughter of the late William Hazen, Esq.

On the 1st inst., Dr. Samuel G. Hamilton, aged 53 years.

At Milltown, St. Stephen, on the 11th inst., Charlotte, wife of Mr. John Gilmore, of St. Patrick aged 31 years.

At Baltimore, on the 19th inst., of consumption, at the residence of her brother, Miss Mary Bowes, aged 18 years and 2 months, a native of New-Brunswick.

On the 22d ult., at Westminster, (Canada West,) after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Hanford Broad, aged 35 years, eldest son of Mr. Elisha Broad, Queen's County N. B.

The Brig *Perlen*, which arrived on Friday from Dublin, had the misfortune to lose the Master, H. S. Neilsen, on the passage. He died on the 19th instant of consumption. The late Mate, Mr. P. Nelson, assumed the command of the Brig. He reports the vessel put into Petite River, Nova Scotia, where the Captain was interred; and he expresses his sincere thanks to the parties at that place who rendered him every kindly aid, and followed the remains of Capt. Neilsen to the grave.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Ship British Queen, Conway, New York, 6—R. Rankin & Co, ballast.
Perlen, Nelson, Dublin, 35—Kirk & Worrall, ballast.
Brig Ion & John, Rebien, New York, 13—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Albermarle, Connery, Quebec, 21—John Robertson, flour.
Brigt. B. A. Tufts, Norton, Montreal, 21.—R. Rankin & Co., flour, beef and pork.
Schr. Stanwood, New York, 10—Chas. McLauchlan, flour.
Saturday—Barque Everthorpe, Gleaden, Liverpool, via Camden, (Me.)—Kirk & Worral, coals.
Brigt. Emily, Fritz, Alexandria, 14—J. & R. Reed, wheat.
Sunday—Ship Emma Fields, Snow, New York, 4—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Telemon, Snow, New York, 3—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Gipsey, Arnold, Liverpool, 37—Geo. Thomas, goods and passengers—The master, Captain Thompson, was unfortunately lost overboard in a gale on the night of the 11th ultimo.
Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 17—S. Hersey, wheat.
Schr. Herald, Andrews, Boston, 3—master, ballast.
Hope, Pangbourn, Newburyport,—master, do.
Mercator, Leeland, Mount Desert, 4—G. Eaton, ballast.
Monday—Ship John & Lucy, Curling, New York, 4—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Barque Princess, Perry, New York,—C. McLauchlan do.
Schr. Relief, Johnston, Alexandria, 42—Eastabrooks & Ring, wheat.
Tuesday—Barque Thetis, Richmond, New York, 6—Kirk & Worral ballast.
Schr. Franklin, Messels, Boston, 3—Master ballast.
Wednesday—Brig Eureka, Sloane, New York, 8—S. Wiggins & Son.

CLEARED.

June 28th—Brigt. Juverna, Henneberry, New Haven, (U. S.) timber and shingles.
29th—Barque Lessing, Newman, Hull, deals; John Woodall, Frazer, Liverpool, deals; schr Alabama, Wall, New Haven, boards, &c.
30th—Brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Cardiff, timber and deals; Donegal, Hodgson; Carlisle, timber and deals; brigt. Elizabeth Hastings, Fitzgerald, Bath, (U. S), juniper timber.
July 1st—Barque Industry, McMelley, Sligo, deals, &c.
2d—Barque Forager, Spendlove, Hull, timber and deals; Richard Young, May, Wisbeach, timber and deals; brig Prompt, Lodge, Newcastle, do; Foam, Watterberry, Wexford, deals; Schr. William Wallace, Hilton, N. York, sawed lumber; Mercator, Leeland, Boston, boards.

NOTICE

IF GEORGE BURRELL, of Weller, County of Northumberland, (England,) who came to this Province, about 8 years since, and was some time living at the Harvey Settlement, is still in this province, he is requested to write to his Brother Andrew who is now in the City of St. John, and anxious to see him. He may direct to the Chronicle Printing Office in St. John.

Information respecting him, from any one will be thankfully received. July 4. 1851.

GRAND HISTORICAL EXHIBITION,

Will be Exhibited at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, for a short time only,

MAELZEL'S ORIGINAL AND SPLENDID DIORAMA OF THE

Conflagration of Moscow,

together with the Experiments of EQUILIBRIUMS, by Mr. Delwin.

☞Open EVERY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Also, a Performance on *Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons*, commencing at 3 o'clk. Admission 1s. 3d.—Children half-price.

July 4.

Ladie's Prunnella BOOTS
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Manufactured expressly for New Brunswick, and received this day, by the "*Gipsey*," from Liverpool, will be sold cheap by

July 4.—6i. FAULK & HENNIGER.

WORK BOXES, Dressing Cases, and Writing Desks, opening this day at the Fancy Arcade, corner King and Cross street.

July 4. J. CROUCH.

IRON, Patent Metal, Spikes, OAKUM, &c.

The Subscribers are landing ex ships *Perseverance, Speed, Industry, Pomona, Queen Pomare*:

300 TONS Scotch Common and Refined IRON, well assorted;
20 tons small Round Iron, No. 3-16 to 1-2 in.;
40 tons best Staffordshire Boiler Plates;
250 bundles Sheet IRON, No. 16 to 24;
3 tons Plough PLATE, ass'd sizes;
6 " Hoop IRON, 5-8 to 3 inch;
300 " No. 1 Gartsherrie Pig IRON;
500 bags Spikes, ass'd, 4 to 10 inch;
2000 fathoms best proved short link CHAIN, ass'd, 1-4 to 1 1-4 inch;
316 plough share Mouldns;
200 boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, ICW IC IX IXX DC and DX;
10 tons Muntz Patent Metal Bolts, ass'd, 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch;
10 cases Sanderson's best Cast Steel for Axes;
2 tons German and Spring STEEL;
2 " Blister STEEL, CC ND and hoop 1;
200 bolts Gurock Canvass, ass'd, 1 to 7 inch;
10 tons best Cordage, well assorted;
10 " Liverpool OAKUM.

—IN STORE—

600 tons common and refined English and Scotch Iron;
40 " small round do., ass'd 3-16 to 1-2 in;
20 " plough Plate and Hoop Iron, ass'd sizes;
10 " Sheet IRON, ass'd, No. 12 to 26;
90 boxes Tin Plates, ass'd, IC IX DC & DX;
150 bags Spikes—4 to 10 inch;
200 bolts, Muntz's Patent Metal 5.8 to 1 3-8 in;
1000 fathoms best proved short Link Chain, ass'd 1-4 to 1-8 inch;
25 best proved Stud Chain Cables ass'd 5-8 to 1 3-4 inch;
88 Iron and Wood Stock Anchors, ass'd 2 to 34 cwt.
25 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 bolts Navy CANVASS ass'd No. 1 to 7;
10 tons assorted CORDAGE;
Smiths' ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.

Daily expected per ships Catharine and Gypsey.
20 tons CORDAGE;
5 best proved Stud Chain Cables, 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 inch;
5 wood stock Anchors, 26 to 34 cwt.
250 tons common Bolt IRON.

For sale at lowest market rates for Cash or approved payment.

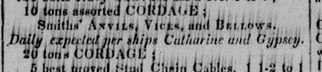
WM. & GEO. CARVILL,
July 4. Nelson street.

American HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers have received per Steamer from the States, a full assortment of American Goods adapted for this market, such as:—Buck Saws of superior quality; 5 feet Liguumvitæ Saws; Butchers' Bow Saws and Cast Steel *Cleavers*; excellent Boxwood RULES; C. S. Plastering *Trowels*; Level & Plumb. *Hammers*; Iron Braces, Molasses GATES, AUGERS and Auger Bits, Patent Saw Sets, Carpenters' Pencils, Coach Wrenches, 100 feet *Tape Lines*, Cast Steel SHOVELS, ditto Shingling *Hatchets*, metal head Gimlets, Chalk Lines, small *Grindstones*, Glass Paper, Zinc Faucets; Wood Screws, all sizes; Sweeping Brushes; hearth, whitewash, dusting, shoe and scrubbing BRUSHES; Mortice LOCKS, Latches, and Night Latches of various sorts; Mineral and Glass Door KNOBS and Bell Pulls to match; Argillo Knobs for inside doors, full plated, very cheap; Store Door Handles in Black, Brass and Silver Plate; Mineral & White Drawer Knobs; Venetian Blind Hinges and fastenings; patent Sash Fasteners, entirely new; loose joint Butt *Hinges*; Spiral Window Springs; Rounds and Square Bolts; Chain Spring do. for Stores; flush Chest Handles; wardrobe and hat Hooks; Cupboard Catches; Buttons on plates; Thumb Latches; black, bronzed & white Escutcheons; Door Springs of a new kind; Sash Pulleys Cord; Bed Castors; foot Scrapes; Clothes Line Hooks; Cut Tacks of all sizes; Brass Gimp & Carpet Tacks; patent Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c. The above with the large Stock on hand, will be sold cheap.

J. & A. MARSH,
Corner of Sands' Arcade, Prince William Street.
July 4.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.



STEAMERS
ADMIRAL,
CAPT. WOOD,
AND "CREOLE," CAPT. DERRING.

Two Trips a Week!

THE American Steamships "*Admiral*," and "*Creole*," will for the remainder of the Season run in connection, meeting at Eastport, commencing on TUESDAY the 8th inst., as follows:

Steamer "*Creole*," will leave St. John for *Eastport* every *Tuesday* and *Friday* morning at 8 o'clock, returning same afternoon.

Steamer "*Admiral*" will leave Eastport for *Portland* and *Boston* every *Tuesday* and *Friday* at 2 o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the "Creole."—Passengers for Boston on Tuesdays will go by rail road from Portland, on Fridays leave Eastport at 2 o'clock for Boston *direct*.

RETURNING, will leave *Boston* on *Mondays* at 12 o'clock for Eastport direct. *Thursdays* at 10 A. M. for *Portland* and *Eastport*, leaving Rail Road Wharf Portland, at 7 P. M., after the arrival of the 12½ train from Boston.

Passengers for St. Andrews and Calais take steamer *Neptune* at Eastport.

FARE:

CABIN PASSAGE	to	Boston,	$6 00.
"	"	Portland,	5 00.
"	"	Eastport,	1 50.
"	"	St. Andrews	1 75.
"	"	Calais,	2.
DECK	"	Boston,	$4 00.
"	"	Portland,	3 00.
"	"	Eastport	1 00.

Bills Lading for Freight, must have the names of both Boats inserted. For Passage apply to

July 4. GEORGE THOMAS, *Agent.*

Shirts, Gloves, &c.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a large assortment Gents' Fine White and Fancy Shirts, white and fancy Shirt Fronts and Collars, Silk and Cotton Pocket and Neckhandkerchiefs, Braces, Stocks, Gloves, Neck Ties, Socks, &c.

ALSO—One piece superior French Oil Silk, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash.

LOCKHART & CO.,
July 4. No. 1, Prince Wm. street.

Light Summer HATS.

Just opened at the cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store No. 1, Prince William street:

A FURTHER SUPPLY Gents. Fine Drab, Felt Hats—spring style and very light.

ALSO—Gents' and Youths' Leghorn, Pedal, Straw, Manilla, Grass, and Tuskan Hats.

July 4. LOCKHART & CO.

Scotch Carpeting.

By the Gipsey from Liverpool:—

500 YARDS Scotch Wool CARPETING, fine and superfine, for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.
July 4. 1851. *Prince Wm. street.*

TO Keep the Ladies Hair in Curl—For sale at the Fancy Arcade—*Bandeline*, another lot just received, which surpasses any other article ever before introduced in this market.

July 4. J. CROUCH.

NEW BOOKS.

Per Steamer "Admiral."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July;
Fowler's Phrenological Journal do.:
and Matrimonial, by W. H. Maxwell, Esq.
The Birthright, by Mrs. Gore;
Blanche of Navarre, a Play by G. P. R. James;
The smuggler a Tale;
Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, by G. W. M. Reynolds;
French without a Master;
Tom Cringle's Log and Cruise of the Midge;
A further supply of Masonry, &c.

July 4. B. O'BRIEN.

BOOTS & SHOES.—An assortment of Gents. Fine Boots, Congress, and Patent Leather Half Boots at Hall's Clothing store, Prince Wm. street. [July 4.] J. T. HALL.

FANCY ARCADE.—Just opened another lot of French JEWELLERY, and *Fancy Goods*, also Crosbea Boxes in great variety.

J. CROUCH,
June 4. Corner of King and Cross street.

English Cut NAILS.

Per ship "Gipsey," from Liverpool:—

100 BAGS (112 lbs. each) *Shingle* and *Board* Cut NAILS—For sale at two pence one farthing per pound.

July 4, 1851. JOHN KINNEAR.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street, keeps on hand, for sale Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A.—Annatto, Rolls—*Arrowroot*, best; Allspice, Do., ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig buttons; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor; Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Caraway Seed; Currants, Dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dips; Chairs, Cane Seat, Cane Back Rocking, Wood Seat Rocking, Wood Seat Common, Childrens; Cheese.

F.—Fluid Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4 4 6 4, and 8 4, American; Ditto, English, 4 4 6 4, and 8 4.

G.—Ginger, Whole and Ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, Do. 51x25 to 34x46; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking, Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, Black and Blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, Wrought, from 4dy to 20dy; Do Horse 6dy to 10dy; Do. Do. 4dy. to 5dy; Do Cut, 3dy. to 12dy; Do. Boat, 11 to 3 inch; Do. Pressed 6dy to 12dy.

O.—Oils, Boiled & Raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor, Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, Split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty; Pins, Cloths; Paper Hangings; Paper, Writing and Wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur, and Snuff; Slab, Spelter, or Zinc; Shot all numbers; Stationery; Stoves assorted; Show, Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber; Spikes, 5 to 10 inch.

T.—Turpentine, Spirits; Thread, Shoe; Tea, Black and Green; Tapioca; Tin, I X and I. I. X.

V.—Varnish Copal, and Bright; Vitriol, Blue.

W.—Whiting; Waggons, Children's; Wooden Ware. June 6

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller, and Engraver,

North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House*.

KEEPS constantly on hand SILVER PLATE, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY, of the best description.

Having secured the services of Mr. DAVID WEST, from the Establishment of Mr. ROBERT ROSKELL, Chronometer and Parent Lever Finisher, Liverpool, flatters himself from the experience he has had in the above Establishment, that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style equal to any house in *England*. June 6.

JAMES LUPTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

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

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

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

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

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

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

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN ROOP and JOHN KAY, Sailmakers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said firm will please hand in their accounts for settlement, and all those indebted to them as Co-partners will please arrange the same with Mr. John Roop, who will be prepared to adjust and settle all debts owing by or due the aforesaid firm.

JOHN ROOP.
St. John, June 7, 1851. JOHN KAY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to tender his sincere thanks, to the Merchants and others in Saint John, for their kind encouragement while in the firm of ROOP & KAY, Sailmakers, and would inform the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the same business, at the old stand on Johnston's Wharf, and hopes by strict and unwearied attention, to merit their usual patronage and support.

JOHN ROOP.
St. John, June 17, 1851. 3.

WANTED—FIFTY Journeymen Tailors will find steady employment and good wages, on immediate application to

June 6. J. GARRETT & CO.

NEW AND CHEAP
Crockery, China, and Glass Ware Store.

THE Subscriber having commenced business has received per "Jane," from Liverpool, and is now opening a large and varied assortment of CROCKERY, CHINA, and GLASS WARE consisting in part of—

Assorted Crates EARTHENWARE.
Breakfast Sets in EARTHWARE & CHINA.
Tea do ditto, ditto,
Dinner do ditto, ditto,
Toilet do ditto, ditto
Desert do ditto, &c., &c.

And all other Goods usually sold by the trade, which he is prepared to put up and sell at rates that defy competition.

May 30. W. E. PARRY HANFORD.

Hall's CLOTHING Store.

RECEIVED per Steamer *Admiral* from Boston—A large lot of Black & Fancy SOCKS, *Cravats, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Shirt Collars, &c.*; 100 Pieces American SATINETTS, which will be sold low by the Yard or *Piece*, or *made up cheap*. 10 Boxes Tailors CRAYONS, cheap.

June 13. J. T. HALL.

RESTORATEUR.

Water Street, head of Dishrow's Wharf, Saint John, N. B.

THE Travelling Public are respectfully informed that in this Establishment, the best and choicest of VIANDS and LIQUORS, are served up at the shortest possible notice, and at moderate prices, from 6 in the morning until 12 at night. OYSTERS and all other delicacies of the season constantly on hand,

WILLIAM DAVIS,
St. John, April 18, 1851. *Agent.*

THE NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL.

(*Charlotte Street, opposite the Country Market.*)

THE Subscriber having taken the above Establishment, (the property of Mr. D. Jones,) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Permenant as well as transient Boarders will find comfortable accommodation at reasonable charges. Country customers accommodated with good stabling and a proper attention to all their wants. The public are respectfully invited to give the House a trial. E. W. FLAGLOR.

St. John, June 27, 1851.

NEW GOODS.
SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Have received per Ship 'Onyx' from Glasgow part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of:

BAREGES, Balzarines, Lustre, Gauze Challis, Sylphines, and Grenadines, for Ladies' DRESSES; Flowered Barege ROBES,
Barege and Adeline SHAWLS,
Earlstown GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAYS and MUSLINS,

Sewed Goods, in Collars, Chemisettes, Habits, Elizabethans, Sleeves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Insertions, Trimmings, etc., etc.

1 Case Black & Coloured Italian Sewing *Silk*.

Per "Titonia," from Liverpool—

Grey and White SHIRTING, and Sheetings;
Printed COTTONS;
ORLEANS, DELAINS, MUSLINS, &c.
Long and Square Cashmere & Barge SHAWLS
HOISERY and GLOVES.

Which will be offered at very low prices for Cash.

☞ Remainder of Stock per *Pomona*, from Liverpool.

Prince Wm. Street, 9th May, 1851.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

WE have now on hand and are constantly making up the SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS for 1851, and are determined to sell them at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to any reasonable person. Every care is taken that our goods shall not only be cheap but durable, as we are anxious that our friends should continue their patronage.

We expect to receive in a few days a large supply of French Plushes and other raw materials and trimmings; parties in want of a *really* good and fashionable Hat or Cap will do well to call and get one of *our own manufacture*.

We have just received per late arrivals—100 dozen English Hats and Caps which we will dispose of at the lowest possible rates.

Our terms are—*Cash on Delivery*.

Our Stores—East side of Market Square, and North side of King street.

May 23. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the Public to his large and varied Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, among which are a very choice assortment of Gents. Boots, Bootees and Snows, manufactured in his best style and according to the latest fashions.

Just Received per the *John S. DeWolf* from Liverpool, and the *Lisbon* from London—2000 Pairs of Ladies, Misses, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, all of which are offered for Sale at low rates for *Cash*. D. PATERSON,

Sign of the Golden Boot South side of King-street, one door below Foster's Corner.

St. John, May 16, 1851.

BAZAAR—ATTENTION.—Any Ladies about purchasing *Fancy Goods*, &c., for the above public institutions, will be supplied fully 20 per cent below usual prices, at the corner of King and Cross street, Fancy Arcade.

June 20. J. CROUCH.

CHEMICAL PAPER—For the destruction of Flies, Mosquitoes, and other kinds of Insects and Vermin peculiar to warm climates.

This Paper is chemically prepared to attract and to destroy such kinds of Vermin and Insects, by merely damping the sheets, and strewing a little white or brown Sugar on its surface,—the Insects will eagerly suck the moisture, and perish soon afterwards.

Sold by FELLOWS & CO., St. John, N. B., wholesale orders promptly attended to

May 23.

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

Next to Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

THE Subscriber has lately received per ships "Lisbon," "Paside," "John S. DeWolfe," "Renfrewshire," "Speed," "Glasgow," "Janet" from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, an extensive and Fashionable assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every quality style and price that may be required. For sale wholesale and retail.

S. K. FOSTER.

Additional supplies expected through the season per Queen Pomare and other vessels.

May 30.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the York County Lodge of Loyal Orangemen have resolved to have a Procession on the 12th day of July next, in Fredericton, at which all Brethren of the Order are respectfully invited.

The Procession will leave the Orange Hall at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Fredericton, June 9, 1851.

Books and Stationery.

Received per "Lisbon," from London:—

GUY'S, Goldsmith's, Stewart's, and Thomson's Arithmetics;
Gray's and Thomson's Arithmetics;
Mangalls's Historical Questions, by Wright;
Pinnock's Catechisms of England, Rome, Greece and Astronomy; Blair's Mother's Catechism;
Guy's, Murrays, and Mavor's Spelling Books;
Bonnycastle's Algebra; Valpy's Latin Delectus;
Narie's Epitome of Practical Navigation;
Watt's and Wesley's Hymns; Douay Bibles;
Church of England and Presbyterian Catechisms;
Catholic and Church of England Prayer Books;
Morrisons and Jacksons Book Keeping;
Family Pastime, or Home Made Happy;
Gilt Pocket Bibles with Psalms.

Wafers, Sealing Wax, Patent India Rubber in cakes, Slate Pencils, Reeve's celebrated Drawing Pencils, Brass Joint Dividers, parellel Rules, Pen Holders, best Mogul Playing Cards, Blotting Paper, Drawing Paper, Parson's Fletcher & Co's, Blue, Black, and Red Inks.

May 23. B. O'BRIEN.

NOTICE.
To Mill Men and Labourers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the Subscribers, a sufficient number of MILL MEN and LABOURERS for Twelve Steam Saw Mills in and near the City of Saint John, about 400 Men in all.

Liberal Wages will be given either by the day or by the thousand; steady employment for the season and payment in *Cash* weekly. Apply to either of the Subscribers,

JOHN ROBERTSON.
ALLISON & SPURR.
KIRK & WORRALL.
CHARLES BROWN.
ALEX. PETRIE.
SHORT & ESTEY.
JAMES BRIGGS.
JOHN CLARK, Jr.
STEPH. P. WETMORE.
BARNHILL & BAKER.

St. John N. B., 7th May, 1851.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM W. EMSLIE,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping that, by diligence in business, and punctuality in attending to the commands of those who employ him, he may still merit a continuance of the same—begs leave, most respectfully, to inform the inhabitants of St. John, that he has Removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment to

No. 17, WEST SIDE DOCK STREET,

where he will keep on hand an Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and shoes, of the best descriptions and LATEST FASHIONS, manufactured under his immediate inspection, which he warrants to give satisfaction.

W. W. E. flatters himself, that from his long experience in Business he can insure a second call, as he is both able and willing to please.

P. S.—A few Good WORKMEN Wanted, to whom constant Employment will be given.

Saint John, 9th May, 1851.

CHRONOMETERS RATED.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON, Jr.

BEGS leave to acquaint Shipmasters that having procured the necessary Apparatus for CORRECTING, is now prepared accurately to ascertain the *Error and rate of CHRONOMETERS*, at the OLD STAND of Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, where all kinds of TIME PIECES and NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS are carefully repaired.

Coffee House Corner, St. John, N. B., April 11

NOTICE.
To Parties Wishing to purchase their Spring Supply of
BRANDIES & VINEGAR.

JUST ARRIVED, the Brig "Warwick," direct from Charente, France, with a Cargo of Pale and Dark BRANDIES, in Wood and bottle.—Also, White Wine VINEGAR in hhds. and quarter casks.

The Subscriber will receive orders from parties who intend purchasing their Spring Stock; they will have an opportunity of so doing, at a low rate, while landing from the vessel, and receiving a superior article, direct from France.

THOMAS PARKS,
May 16. *Dock street.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Thos. GILLESPIE, late of the Parish of Portland, Surveyor of Lumber, deceased, are requested to render the same within one month from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL GILLESPIE,
Administer de bon nobis.

St. John, May 23, 1851.

London Toys and Perfumery.

THE Subscriber has received per ship "*Paside*," from London, a well selected variety of Toys, and a few cases of superior perfumery, which he will sell cheap for cash at his Shop in Prince Wm. street. Obs. (May 23.) A. PAGE.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

Corner of Sidney and Princess Streets.

INFANT DEPARTMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.

COURSE—Spelling, Reading, Nat'l History, etc. } per quarter, 7s. 6d. } This Department is managed by a Female.

ADULT DEPARTMENT FOR BOTH SEXES

Spelling, Reading, Grammar, Composition, Plain & Ornamental Writing, Arithmatic, common and mental; Book Keeping with lectures; do. without lectures; Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Calculus, French, Reading, Writing and Spelling, and the Classics. } This course comprises pupils at various charges from 7s 6d. to 25s. This Department comprises Pupils from 25s to 50s. per quarter, occupies two rooms, and employs three teachers.

SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.,
St. John, N. B., May 30.—3m. MANAGER.

French Paper Hangings!

Just received per *Emily Allison*, via New York:

A SPLENDID assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS. JOHN LEITCH.

May 16.—6i. *Prince Wm. Street.*

COUNTRY DEALERS buying small lots of *CLOTHING* for Cash, will be suited extremely low at JONES'S No. 1, Dock street.

☞Call and examine—don't wait—No forcing of sales if the

Poetry.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

By H. Bassett.

A child laid sling in its little cot,
And by the side the mother watched and prayed.
It was the midnight hour, when all is still,
When nature sleeps, and naught is heard without
Save distant rumbling noise, as that of wheels,
Or hollow sound of wind horse passing by.
Full many a night she'd watched beside her child,
Her only one; and weary grew her eyes
With watching; yet the mother murmur'd not.
The child slept soundly.—On its little eyes
She printed one fond kiss, a mother's kiss,
And said, "God bless thee, dear and make thee well!"
Then, falling back upon her chair, she slept.
She dreamed that angels hovered round its cot,
And that they spoke in accents mild and sweet;
She fancied she could hear all that they said,
And that she had the power to reply.
The one angelic being thus began:—
"Oh! let me bear that happy little soul
To our own regions of eternal bliss,
Now, while the mother sleeps, to save the pange
That she must feel, were she to see it die;
I'll bear it softly to its heavenly home,
And thee, my brethren, open Heaven's gates,
Fly fast, and herald all of thee, its coming."
Another gently spoke, and thus replied:
"What take it from its mother's bosom yet?"
And in her sleep she smiled, and blessed those words.
The angel said—"I could not have the heart
To cause the pain; for were she then to wake
And find her only comfort here below
For ever gone, 'twould break her tender heart,
The chords would snap as recollection came.
Say, brother! wouldst thou ever wish to be
The cause of woman grief, or mother's death?"
The angel blush'd, and bow'd to this reproof.
He said, "I did not harbour such a thought."
And in her sleep the mother smiled again.
"Nay," said a third, "and I will now suggest
That which all should do, and it is this:
Let's hasten up to Him who sent us here,
Th' Omniscient God! Th' Omipotent, our Lord!
And beg of Him, upon our bended knees,
To grant this child its health. He can restore
That peace and joy sats its mother's heart
Of which He has deprived her for awhile.
And she will bless Him with her latest breath.
The Heav'n will have one innocent the less,
We shall record one mother's blessing more."
The mother whispered in her quiet sleep—
"Oh! beauteous angel, thanks! A mother's thanks!
That thou wouldst bear my child to thy bright home.
My dearest child! From thee I cannot part.
And thou, fair being! Kind and ever good,
Who poured a balm upon my bleeding heart,
Who stayed thy brother's hand, Oh! thanks to thee!
I kneel to thee!" And in her sleep she prayed.
And to the third she said, "God's will be done!
I never shall forget thy kind advice,
Thy heav'nly thought, thy words of consolation.
Go! Bear a mother's prayer to Him who saw
His mother bathed in tears when He did die
For me, for thee, for all! And for my child!"
And in her sleep she wept; and thro' her tears
She saw those beauteous angels take their flight.
With one convulsive sob she started up,
She gazed upon her child, it slept it smiled;
Then, kneeling down, she prayed a fervent prayer
That found access to Him who framed her heart.
And the poor mother did not pray in vain—
Her child got well.

Royal Grief.—The grief of William of England for the decease of his consort, Mary, was a subject of universal remark. Stepney alluded to it in this distich.

"So greatly Mary dies and William grieves,
You'd think the hero gone, the woman lives!"

And Mr. Prior wrote from the Hague to Lord and Mary Lexington, thus:—"I am as yet so afflicted for the death of our dear mistress, that I cannot express it in bad verse, as all the world here does; all that I have done was to-day on Scheveling Sands, with the point of my sword:

"Number the sands extended here;
So many Mary's virtues were;
Number the drops that yonder roll;
So many grief grieves William's soul."

A Hint to the Sopohrtic.—Sleeping after dinner is a bad practice. On awaking from such indulgence there is generally some degree of febrile excitement, in consequence of the latter stages of digestion being hurried on; it is only useful in old people, and in some cases of disease. Sleep becomes wholesome only to the healthy when taken at those hours pointed out by nature; an excess of it produces lassitude and corpulency, and utterly debases and stupifies the mind. Corpulent people should sleep little and upon hard beds, while they should take abundance of exercise and live abstemiously, that their unhealthy bulk may be reduced. —*Dr. Combe.*

Westminster Bridge built of Epsom Salts.—Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry, in a lecture delivered at the Polytechnic Institution, before the Duke of Richmond and several of the Agricultural Society, in illustration of the elementary principles of chemistry, stated that magnesian limestone contains from twenty-four to forty-two per cent. of carbonate of magnesia, from which Epsom salts are procured by the application of sulphuric acid. If Westminster bridge, built of that rock, were covered with water and sulphuric acid, it would be converted into Epsom salts.

Wise Provision of Nature.—The seeds of the common broom growing little pods, which, when fully ripe, and ready for diffusion, are scattered by a beautiful contrivance of the connection of the edges of the pods, which suddenly burst open, and, forcing the internal surface outward, throw the seeds to a considerable distance from the parent plant. But for this arrangement they would be choked under the old plant for want of air and light.

White and Black.—A white man not long since sued a black man in one of the courts of a free State; and while the trial was before the judge, the litigants came to an amicable settlement, and so the counsel stated to the court.

"A verbal settlement will not answer," replied the judge.

"There is the agreement, 'in black and white,'" repeated the counsel, pointing to the instrument. "Pray, what does your honor want more than this?"—*Knickerbocker.*

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Fredericton.

THE Proprietor has recently fitted his Establishment in the most neat and comfortable manner, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

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

Fredericton, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Corner Store, adjoining Mr. J. Simonson's, Carleton street, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.

May 2. E. A. POWERS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber has just received per Osage, from Glasgow, his first invoice of Ladies' and Misses' Prunella and Satinet BOOTS; French Satinet Shoes; Mens' Shoes—a great variety; Children's Shoes—assorted. Also, per Victoria, from Boston—Gents' Morocco BOOTS—together with his former stock of Goods, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

April 22. N. ADAMS.

Steam-Boat Notice.

REDUCED RATE OF FREIGHT AND FARE.

HALIFAX and BOSTON, via Annapolis, St. John, and Portland.

THE Commodious and Sea-Going Steamer "MAID OF ERIN," Captain W. R. BELYEA, will leave the North Wharf every Tuesday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for Eastport and Portland, connecting with the splendid Steamer "St. Lawrence," and "John Marshall," to and from Boston.

Returning will leave Portland on Thursday Morning at 7 o'clock, for Eastport & St. John, leaving the latter place for Digby and Annapolis, at 8 o'clock on Saturday Morning, connecting with Stages to and from Halifax.

Returning, will leave ANNAPOLIS on Monday for St. John, at 6 o'clock.

☞ For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS PARKS, Dock Street.

May 9.

FARE REDUCED.

STEAM BOAT AND RAIL ROAD LINE TO PORTLAND AND BOSTON, *VIA EASTPORT.*

THE superior Steamer "CREOLE," Captain Charles Deering, master, has been lately thoroughly overhauled and put in first rate condition, with many additions, including 14 new *Staterooms* with Furniture, Carpets, and Bedding entirely new; has commenced her Weekly Trips from ST. JOHN to PORTLAND, connecting with Rail Road to BOSTON; Leaving St. John every *Wednesday Morning*, at 8 o'clock, and returning, will leave *Portland* at half past Five on Friday Evening, or on arrival of 1-4 past 12 o'clock Train from Boston. Passengers by this route will arrive in Boston in time to proceed the same Evening to NEW YORK, if desired.

Cabin Fare to Eastport, $1 00.
" " Portland, $3 00.
" " Boston, $4 00.

The accommodations of Steamer "Creole" are not surpassed by any Boat on the Route, Admiral not excepted.

Passengers will be *ticketed* through from Dorchester and Windsor by Boats arriving on Tuesday night.

Freight to or from BOSTON as low as by any other Boat, on application to the Captain on Board, or to R. P. McGIVERN, *Agent*, North M. Wharf.

June 13.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP "ADMIRAL,"

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!!

THE fast, safe and commodious American Steam Ship "ADMIRAL," Albert Wood, Commander, will leave ST. JOHN, *Wednesday* mornings at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT & PORTLAND, connecting by Railway to BOSTON—Returning will leave Portland *Thursday Evenings*, at 5 o'clock, for Eastport and St. John.

Will leave Saint John SATURDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, for *Eastport* and *Boston* direct. Returning will leave Boston *Monday mornings* at 12 o'clock, for Eastport and St. John direct.

FARE AS FOLLOWS:

CABIN PASSAGE	to Boston,	$6 00.	
"	"	Portland,	5 00.
"	"	Eastport,	1 50.
DECK	"	Boston,	$4 50.
"	"	Portland,	4 00.

Boston Passengers for Eastport and St. John via Portland on Thursdays, can procure through Tickets at the Boston, Maine and Eastern Railway Depots, and will reach Portland in time for the Admiral, by taking the Cars that leave Boston at ½ past 12 o'clock.

Freight carried as usual to and from Boston, on Saturdays from St. John, Mondays from Boston.

Light Freight by Railway to and from Boston, carried from St. John on Wednesdays, from Portland on Thursdays.

GEORGE THOMAS, Agent, *South Market Wharf.*

June 13.

Steamboat Arrangement.—1851.

Three Times a week to DIGBY & ANNAPOLIS Twice a week to WINDSOR, Twice to DORCHESTER, and the BEND, and once a week to SACKVILLE.

A STEAMER will leave St. John every Tuesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock, and every *Saturday* at 8 o'clock, for Digby and Annapolis, leaving Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, and Monday mornings on her return.

A Steamer will also leave every Monday and Wednesday Evenings for *Windsor*, leaving Windsor every Tuesday and Thursday morning at high water.

Also for Dorchester and the Bend every Monday and Friday afternoon, and Sackville Wednesday, leaving those places the following days.

June 5. JAMES WHITNEY.

NEW BRUNSWICK SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND, STEAM FACTORY,—*Harding Street, St. John.*

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

So sure as the Sun rises and sets, I will be found at the Factory, ready to wait on my customers.

May 2. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

A LARGE assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS, suitable for the present season, Patent Patent, Metallic and Plain Satinet, Kamet, the Family Last Kamet BOOT and Lasting Boots, for those who wish comfort for the coming winter; Mens', Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kamet, Kamet of six different kinds, Lasting and Mens' Sporting and Shoes, in Cloth, Prunella, and Patent Leather; Ladies, Misses, Boys, & Youths' BOOTS, Satin, and Buskins, of American and Domestic manufacture, all of which will be sold at a Reduced Price before removing to another establishment.

February 6. N. ADAMS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The subscriber will remove his business on the 1st of May to the shop No. 13, Dock side, Dock street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. Dever & Brother, Sign of the Golden Lion.

April 25. JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist and Druggist*

DR. LA'MERT
ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings.

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

SELF-PRESERVATION.

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

By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE;

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physicial capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their inevitable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that actuate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

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

August 21, 1849.

PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT; SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MESSRS. KENNAY AND SCRIBNER, being now firmly established in the above business, offer for Sale, Piccolo, COTTAGE, and CABINET PIANOFORTES, warranted to stand the climate, superior to any instrument every imported. Prices as follows:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo	£30;
Rosewood, O. G. Piccolo	£35;
Do. Elegant do.	£40;
Cottage 42 10s, Semi-Cabinet	£45;
Full Cabinet £50; Elegant	£55;

With French front, truss legs and circular bottom £60. The whole of the above instruments are 6½ Octave to the G above.

Every description of Horizontal 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 first establishments in London.

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

May, 18, 1850.

HARDWARE

Received per "HARRIOTT."

ONE Cask, containing best London GLUE; One Cask, containing Iron Squares, Pewter Stocks, Corner Stakes, Mon Lock Keys, Butt HINGES, 11 to 5 inch; Sash Locks, Carpenters' LOCKS, 5 to 8 inch;

One Cask, containing Nursery LAMPS, Dish Covers, Plate Covers, Hammer'd *Candlesticks*;

One Cask, cont'g Carpenters' Pincers, Bed Cords in bell, Bell wire, brass Cupboard Turns, Sash Knobs, Escutcheons, Table Tumblers, Sash Pulleys, Sash Cords 22 to 28 lbs., Chamber and Filler Candlesticks, Glass Paper, Wire Lattice, Work & Wire Cards, 10 to 30 inch;

One Cask, cont'g COAL SCOOPS and Sections;

One Cask, cont'g Carpenters' RULES and Carpenter's Tools, Work Benches, Angles & Washers;

ZINC IRONS in variety, Iron Wire, *Castors*, Brass Fence, Door Bells, Brass Escutcheons, Tables, Flush Bolts, Rack, Pulleys, Curtain Chains, Sash Fastener, Hooks & Eyes, Tram'd Screws, round and flat; Chest, desk, and Trunk LOCKS;

One Cask, cont'g Web Screws, ¾ and 1 in. Iron and improved moulded Sash Fasten.

Previously received, a good assortment of Carpenters' TOOLS, and all sizes of Wair Seating, &c. &c.

Daily Expected—A full assortment of PLANES.

Corner of Sands' Arcade, Prince Wm. Street.

March 7. J. & A. MARSH.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

North American Clothing Store, South Side King Street.

R. HUNTER,

IN returning thanks to his friends and the public in general for the extensive patronage with which they have been pleased to favour him during the past year, would now at the commencement of this his *second year* in business, announce that having considerably enlarged his Establishment, and by that means being enabled to enter more extensively in the trade—he has just receiv'd his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, per ships *Lisbon* from London, *Glasgow* and *Onyx* from the Clyde, *John S. De Wolf* and *Titania* from Liverpool, consisting of a general variety of goods suitable for the season. He would also intimate that his Goods having been selected with great care in the principal markets in Great Britain, and purchased on the best terms; he is therefore enabled to offer them by *Wholesale and Retail*, at prices not to be competed with by others in the trade, not possessing similar advantages.

R. H. considers it unnecessary to enumerate the prices for which he can furnish the various articles of clothing, inasmuch as he can provide them at any price the purchaser may require.—The stock consists of

WOOLEN DEPARTMENT,

Superfine West of England Broad Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, and other shades; Cashmerettis, Russel Cord, and other light fabrics for summer coats; Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Shepherds Plaids, and Fancy Tweeds in great variety; Moleskins, Cantoons, Gambroons, Satinetts, &c., &c.

Vestings—a splendid assortment, in French and English Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, White Quiltings, Baratheas, &c., &c.

Clothing Department.

COATS of all fabrics, and of every style, such as Dress, Frock, Sack, Paletot, Glenlyon, Shooting and Fishing Coats, &c.

Duck, Rolland, Russell Cord, & Alapaca Coats.

VESTS in endless variety—In Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Baratheas, Tollenette, white Quiltings, plain and embroidered black cloth, tweeds, &c., &c.

PANTS—in great variety and of all materials and qualities.

Furnishing Department.

Gent's White Shirts, with linen breasts and bands, fancy Regatta do., plain and fancy Shirt Fronts, Collars; L'wood, Merino, and Cotton Shirts and Drawers; plain and fancy silk and satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Satin Scarfs and Stocks, Opera and Demi Ties, folded muslin Cravats, Braces, Gloves, Socks; cloth, hair, nail, and tooth Brushes; Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Felt Hats, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, etc., etc.

ROBERT HUNTER.

N. B.—R. H. begs leave to say that he continues to give the business his undivided attention, that he has in his service an experienced Cutter; and keeps constantly employed a great numbers of Tailors, the best workmen to be had in the Province; that every garment on being made up, is strictly examined, so that no deficiency in workmanship will be tolerated.

Gent's who would prefer selecting the cloth, can have their Garments made up in the most Fashionable Style, on the shortest notice.

The principal of *NO SECOND PRICE* carried out to the letter; all Goods marked in plain figures. May 16. R. H.

ECONOMY is the Life of the Day!!!

GRANITE HALL
No. 1, Dock Street,
Saint John, (New-Brunswick.)

This popular cheap clothing Establishment, after undergoing extensive repairs and enlargement is again before the public.

With an entire New and Fashionable Stock of CLOTHES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, FURNISHING GOODS,

—OBSERVE.—

A Fine Black Cloth Sack Coat, only		22s. 6d.
" " " or Satin Vest	"	7s. 6d.
" " Pair of Pantaloons	"	14s. 6d.

—TAKE NOTICE.—

Black Russel-cord Coats, superior for wear, a cool and genteel garment for elderly persons, only 14s.

—Mark these low Prices.—

Drill Shooting Coats, to give good wear, only 8s. Grey Sattinet Shooting Coats, 20s. and upwards. Vests, from 2s. 6d " Pants " 5s. "

—KEEP COOL.—

A large stock of Linen Coats, brown and slate, from 5s., upwards, suitable for sultry weather.

Immense Stock of VESTS.

Ottomans, Poplins, Satin, Silk, Barathea, Sattinet, &c., suitable for dress or ordinary use. White Marseilles Vests, for balls and parties, cut and made in the *Latest London Styles*, only 8s. 9d., 10s., &c. &c. &c.

COATS.—Dress, Frock, sack, Paletots, and every other description of coat worn, in every shade, material and price.

PANTALOONS.—In all varieties, shades & colours.

French made White shirts, White, Regatta, Check and other shirts, collars and fronts, self-adjusting and other stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk, Gingham and cotton Umbrellas.

A complete assortment of Gents' real Scotch Hosiery, consisting of Merino and Lambswool Vests, shirts and drawers, all sizes.

Boys' Clothing constantly on hand.

Seamens Outfits.

To all parts of the World, at the lowest prices.

To those who wish a neat fitting garment made to measure—the best cutting of the custom department of this establishment is not known, and it goes it always warranted. Gentlemen can choose their own material from a selection of cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, &c., and have them made in any style to themselves at any usual low price.—*CASH ONLY.*

May 22. THOS. R. JONES.

Iron, Yellow Metal, Cutlery, Steel, &c., &c.

NOW landing ex ship Hibernia, Master, from Liverpool:—100 tons best Milk Pattern Bar Iron, &c. &c.

10 do. Swedes Patent METAL, 5-8 to 1 1-4 in.;
10 do. OAKUM, superior;
2 1-2 tons Sanderson's Cast STEEL for Axes;
15 tons Black SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
2 do. Patent Spring Balances, Patent and single
5 do. Patent Plate, assorted;
1 do. Patent Vernier Planes, 1-8 to 1 1-4 inch;
20 ANCHORS, from 1 to 11 cwt., assorted;
11 tons proved Short link CHAINS, from 5-8 to 1 inch;
10 tons Short link proved Chains, 1-4 to 5-16 do. Boiler Plates, assorted sizes.

may 2. THOS. F. RAYMOND. *Nelson Street.*

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaint, and

CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT.

CONSUMPTION

Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy.

Judson's Chemical Extract of CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

and the remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

Yes! the most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless as to have been pronounced by physicians and friendsto be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, has been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medications which are peculiar adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all deceased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this after the prescriptions of the very best medical men, and the invention of kind and sorrowing friends and nurses have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a *cure for ulcerated lungs*. It contains no deleterious Drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as *Spitting of blood, Coughs, pain in the side, night-sweats, &c.*

About 1000 certificates of almost *miraculous* cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine but the publication of them looks too much like quackery. I will show them to any person, calling at our office. This medicine will speak for itself, and enough in its own favour, whenever it is tried.

Caution—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and you must find the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New-York, on the splendid wrapper around the bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9, John St., New York.

To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on Horses.

CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE.

For the cure of Ring Bone, Blood Spavin, Windgalls, and Splint—a certain remedy.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and food, have a very great effect on the sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Botts, &c., all of which will be prevented by care. When any symptoms of disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands, and therefore have the same effect upon the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them. Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take *no others.*

CARLTON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT FOR HORSES,

and for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require *external* application, and for *contracted cords* and *muscles*, strengthens *weak limbs*, and is also used for *sprains, bruises, saddle galls, swelled legs*, and sores of all kinds on horses.

CARLETON'S articles for Horses and Cattle are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints.—They have been used by Farmers, livery-men, stage proprietors and others, with the most marked and decided success.

Caution—None can be genuine unless you find the name of J. Carleton Comstock on he Wrapper of each article.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually eradicates Worms from both Adults and Children. It cannot harm the most delicate infant or strongest Adult, and never fails to completely root out and destroy all kinds of Worms. The cost, 25 cts. per bottle, puts it within reach of all, and all persons who are without it are wantonly exposing the lives of their children to those fell destroyers of youth, "Worms." Look for the name of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the Wrapper of each Bottle

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the soothing Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first Citizens testify to the efficacy they have used this unintrusive, comfortable medicine.

☞ *Caution*—Never buy Piles ointment unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article.

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. Lazette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness, Pain in the Head, Discharging Matter, Ringing and Buzzing Noises in the Ears, Hardness of Hearing, Nervous Affections, Sudden Attacks when have been exposed to cold, Scarlet Fever, and Measles, Mumps, Sore Throat, Ulcerated Throat, Tonsilitis, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Lips, Face, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Tooth Ache, Ear Ache, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, Joints, Muscles, Nerves, Sinews, Bones, Flesh, Blisters, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Frost Bites