SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1850.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 15. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 13.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for P. M.]

November		H. Sun.	s Moon	H. w.
7 Saturday,	-	7 31	4 12	7 53 1 3
8 Sunday	-	7 32	4 12	8 57 1 38
9 Monday,	-	7 33	4 12	9 54 2 17
10 Tuesday,	-	7 34	4 12	10 52 3 1
11 Wednesday,	-	7 35	4 12	11 54 3 54
12 Thursday,	-	7 36	4 12	— 5 57
13 Friday,	-	7 37	4 12	6 57 6 19

First Quarter, 11th, 4h. 12m. morn.

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

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

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Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

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John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury

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

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary

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

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

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

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

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on the PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assurted, or 53¾ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1843 will Receive Two Years Bonus at such Division if then in force.

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

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

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

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.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

A Page in Life's History
MAY be agreeably filled up by calling on the Subscriber at his new and comfortable Establishment, in Prince William Street, near the Commercial Bank.

PAGE'S system of Hair Cutting and Shaving meets with universal commendation; and his stock of Soap, Scents, and Cosmetics, equal to any in the City. A. PAGE.
Oct. 25. *Hair Dresser, and Perfumer.*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

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

Advantages offered by this Society.

Perfect security, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

Loans.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the assured.

Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

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

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

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

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Deshrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
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Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
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St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

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

IRISH LINEN.
Just received per Ship "Themis," Leighton, Master, on Consignment—
5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article.—For sale low by
WILLIAM CARVILL,
July 2. Nelson Street.

Brandy and Geneva.
Now landing, ex "Empress," from London, on consignment—
5 HHDS. Henessy's Old Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. finest Pale Hollands Geneva—
For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
August 9. *Prince Wm. Street.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B

Miscellany.

TOM TOPERLY;
OR, HOW HE CURED HIM.

Tom Toperly was the veriest sot in a'l the town. He had been a great many things besides a toper, but he had always been a toper,—that is, as long as he had been at all, or at least since he was ten years of age which period, at the date of our biography, was distant about fifteen of the earth's revolutions around its orbit.

Tom had derived his patronymic from an ancestry which, probably, at some ancient era, had won the significant appellation for exploits in the line that had made them famous.

Tom had been leniently "passed through" all the Temperance Orders and Societies that had sprung up in his neighbourhood, and he had come out as much of a sot as he had went in,—and more so, if allowance was not made for the lapse of time.

Tom had always been a bachelor, perhaps because he had never been sober long enough to seek out a wife, and perchance because he was so much of a locomotive demijohn that no woman could have been foolish enough to "link her fate to his."

Tom had arrived at an era in his "eventful life" when he was too shiftless to work even for gin, his *favorite* beverage, and there began to be talk that the poor-house would have to shelter him, when, one night, he miraculously disappeared.—He was so well known about town, that every body missed him, and there was general inquiry as to his mysterious fate, but no tidings came.

It was the fifth day after his disappearance that Tom "turned up" on the steps of a tavern about ten miles from the town of his nativity. He was penniless, and the landlord had turned him out of doors. He was as sober as ever he had been in his life.—A man in a rough farmer's coat saw him, and tapping him on the shoulder said—

"What are you doing here, my man?"

"Waitin' for some fellow to ask me to drink. May be you're the chap," was Tom's answer.

The rough-looking man smiled, and replied—"You look as if you had taken drink enough in your life."

"I'm orful dry. Haven't had a drop to-day 'pon honor," resumed Tom, with a woeful face, and he smacked his lips and drew his dirty coat-cuff across his mouth.

"If I will find you as much as you can drink will you go with me?" inquired the gentleman.

"Yes, and stay with you," answered Tom, "till the stock is out,"—springing with some show of agility to his feet.

"Get into my wagon, then," said the gentleman.

"With pleasure, sir," said Tom, as he clambered into the farmer's wagon before the tavern.

Tom was driven five miles into the country and was set down in a farm yard abounding with fowls and cattle.

"This is our home," said the new friend.

Tom thought it a queer place for him to get "as much as he could drink," but did not venture a remark. The gentleman led the way to a handsome stone house, gave Tom a seat in the porch, and ordered a boy to bring a pail of water. It was cool and limpid.

"Help yourself," said the gentleman; "It is good, and you will stay with me a long while before you drink the spring dry."

Tom thought his friend very facetious. He chuckled a little and ventured to say, "but the licker?"

"What liquor?" returned the gentleman, as if he was astonished. "There is none about my premises."

"But you told me if I went with you I should have all I could drink."

"So you shall—the spring never gets dry, and the dairy is large."

"I'm not used to it."

"I know that *well*," replied the farmer, "but I mean you shall be. Come, we'll not dispute now; supper is ready."

Tom was not unwilling to eat a good supper, and as night was coming on, and he wanted a place to lay his head, he did not care to scold about the trick that had been played upon him.

When he was ready to go to bed, the gentleman conducted him to a neat room, and bidding him good night, locked the door. In the morning Tom found himself a prisoner.

"This *is* a man-trap, sure," he cried furiously, and kicked against the door.

"What is all this noise?" said a voice on the outside.

"I want to come out," cried Tom.

"You are my prisoner," said the farmer, for it was he who answered Tom's summons. "I can keep you here as long as I please, but if you will promise not to go off the farm for three months you shall be well fed and cared for. I only want your word for security."

"I'll do it," cried Tom, eagerly, urging to himself that if only his word was taken the bonds that held him would not be very powerful, at the same time he felt a degree of pride to think the farmer manifested so much confidence in his integrity.—He naturally thought the whole affair a queer one.

In a day or two Tom saw the farmer's only object was to do him a good service, by taking from him his love for gin. The good nature to which appears had been made by the farmer would not allow him to be ungrateful, and for six months Tom worked on the farm a sober man. Then the farmer trusted him to go to the nearest town. He came back at the appointed time sober. He had learned to work and was useful.

At the end of twelve months from the night of his imprisonment, the farmer said to him,—

"I am going to take a ride to day, Thomas.—You will go with me."

At the town where the farmer met Tom, he conducted him to a shop and had him 'rigged out' in a handsome suit of clothes, and then paid him, in addition, fair wages for all the work he had performed. Tom's amazement at this proceeding we would not attempt to describe, but it did not abate in the least when the farmer said,—

"Now you will go with me to the town where you were known as a sot. I shall call you Mr. Brown."

"Why, sir!" ventured Tom, his eyes full of tears.

"You will see, when we get there, but you must be a stranger to everybody," returned the farmer.

"Anything you say, sir," replied Tom, more deeply amazed then he had yet been.

Arrived at the village Mr. Brown was introduced to the principal citizens. The farmer was generally known and much more respected. Mr. Brown was well dressed and made a fine appearance.—He was invited with the farmer to dine with the magistrate, a man before whom he had often been arraigned a drunken vagrant. Had Tom been suddenly transported to the Moon, to Venus, or to Mars, he had not been more decidedly astonished. He knew nearly every body—why did nobody know him? Because Mr. Brown was no more like Tom Toperly, than a well-dressed, temperate man is like a ragged, bloated street-drunkard.

At dinner, looking at the magistrate, said the farmer.

"I believe it is about a year since a poor drunken wretch, well named Tom Toperly, disappeared from this village. Has there ever been any tidings of him?

"Not a word," said the magistrate "It is strange; Tom was a good fellow, but he would do nothing but drink gin; when he could be begged it, and he would never work only to get money to buy it."

During this speech, Mr. Brown's face passed through a multitude of singular expressions. The farmer, watching him, replied to the magistrate,—

"He was at my house after he left here, as fond of drink as ever."

"I'll warrant it," returned the magistrate.—'I've no doubt he died like a beast in some ditch.'

Mr. Brown could endure it no longer. Jumping up, and, to the consternation of the magistrate, nearly throwing the table over, he cried,—

"No, he didn't! Here he is! I'm Tom Toperly! Don't "Mr. Brown"—me any more. You kicked and cuffed me about in this town and was goin' to send me to the work house, and called me nothing but "Drunken Tom," but this farmer made me think I was something of a man; and now I ain't ragged and dirty and bloated, but I've got good clothes to wear and money in my pocket, and know how to earn more, and you have taken me for a gentleman."

"Glad of it, Tom—glad of it, Tom! We're having temperance meetings, and you shall give us a speech—tell 'em your story Tom—You *are* a gentleman and you shall stay in my house as long as you're in town," exclaimed the magistrate, shaking him by the hand till his shoulder ached.

"Make a man think he is somebody, if you have to lock him up to do it; that's the way to reform him, say I," cried Tom. "The farmer's confidence in my simple word, that nobody would trust, made a man of me."

Tom told his story to all his old "chums," got a number of them to follow his example, went of such vital importance, attend to them after we come from church to-morrow morning.' To church went the royal party, and also the noble statesman, and, much to his edification, we hope, the sermon was on the duties of the Sabbath. 'How did your lordship like the sermon" asked the young Queen, 'Very much your Majesty.' replied he, with the best grace he could assume. 'I will not conceal from you,' said the Queen, 'that last night I sent the clergyman the text from which he preached. I hope we shall all be the better for it.' The day passed without a single word on the subject of the papers, and at night, when the Queen was about to withdraw, she said. 'To-morrow morning my Lord at any hour you please—as early as seven, if you like—we will go into these papers.' His Lordship could not think of intruding at so early an hour on her Majesty; 'Nine would be quite time enough,' he said. 'As they are of importance, my Lord,' observed the Queen, 'I would have attended to them earlier, but at nine be it.'

ALWAYS PUT THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.

Considerable trouble is the consequence of saddlin' the wrong horse; after we've done so and get into the stirrups, and he runs away with us, or shies off an' pitches us head fust into a frog pond, and we gather ourselves up again all over mud, maybe we don't cuss the horse. But it wasn't his fault, if we hadn't got on his back, we never could have been throw'd under his belly, that's sartin'. You'll every day see able bodied chaps gin' round chewin' the baces of idleness, and wearing the regalia of the sons of laziness, and with their hands in their pockets they ll go from grocerees to grocerees, and if you ask 'em how they're makin' out, they'll draw their faces as long as your arm and begin cussin' 'their tarnal bad luck;' mothin' seems to go well with them; they don't see how it is, some chaps seem to hev no trouble in getin' along, but they can't make out no how. Then they ll ask you if you are goin' to spend a shillin', or they don't mind if they play the first forty-five for a quarter. Now ain't it funny to hear such chaps as them talkin' of their 'tarnal bad times?' If they'd complain a leetle of their bad habits they'd be doin' themselves justice; can't every body see that it's their idleness, their laziness, their liquor-it-tiveness, loo-itiveness, old-sledge-itiveness, ane penny-anti-up-itiveness, that calls down sech buckets full of square-tree, vinegar luck on their squashes. No use in a man cussin' his bad luck when he does his best to hev it come. *They saddle the wrong horse.*

If a chap earns six dollars a week by workin' at his trade, and if he spends half of it for liquor and cigars, and night tramps, and if he ain't able to pay his board bill, his washin' bill, his shoemaker bill, or his tailor bill, he puts the saddle on the wrong horse when he complains of hard times and low wages. If a chap spends his evenings and loose change in a bar-room or bell-alley, and leaves his wife and children to comfort themselves as best they can at home, and if that chap's wife don't look cheerful and happy, and if his children don't love him, he saddles the wrong horse if he blames any one but himself. If a feller whose dad happened to die rich, holds his head so high that common folks can't see the color of his eyebrows, and if such a chap has pride stickin' out of him like perkypine quills, and if he thinks it's designed odd that he isn't popular with the people aw,' he saddles the wrong jockass. If the head of a family drinks cognac by the quart and whisky by the gallon, and gets corned occasionally, and if his son becomes a drunkard and goes out of time in a fit of delirium tremens, he saddles the wrong horse if he wonders how it was that his son learned to drink! As the old rooster crows the young rooster learns. If farmer A. does not work his land as he should, and turns cow to do it for him, if he is afraid of spending elbow grease, and only has half a crop, he saddles the wrong horse, if he talks of the advantages that would result from Annexation. If farmer B. neglects to take the papers and provide good books for his children, and if they grow up as ignorant as oxen, he saddles the wrong horse if he expects 'em ever to get thro' life as comfortable and respectable as farmer C.'s children, who are well supplied with books and papers.

Then there are the Lawyers. Some sez 'curse the lawyers!' some sez, 'Oh the bloodsuckers!' another cries out, 'they are like the bottomless pit, never satisfied!' Now, I hev been studyin' out lawyers a good deal lately; I hev been listnin' to 'em in the Niagara Court House for the last two weeks, and in fact as the juryman said, 'I've heard so much law lately that it's as much as I can do to keep from cheating somebody.' But I can't see as it's goin' to make lawyers any fewer or any thinner to be eternally cussin' them, and at the same time hiring them, feeding them, and fattening them? If I go shin-over-gizzard in debt, and live at the top of the cupola, if I neglect my business, and spend my money before I hev it won't, if I give Champaigne sprees and keep open house, if I do a fullsale business in the way of servants, horses and carriages, and then if I get into a lawyers rushes, don't I saddle the wrong horse if I call him a blood-sucker because he tries to save some remnants for the people that I owe. The fact is, it is not so much other people's *misfortunes* that lawyers get rich on, but it is other people's pride, extravagance, living beyond their incomes and tryin' to keep stroke with the big bugs, &c., that lawyers get rich on. If I go crazy as a bed bug, and go to law with my neighbor because his fence encroaches *one sixteenth* of an inch on my land; and if my neighbor goes crazy too, and backs up another lawyer to defend him, and if we go from court to court till both of our estates are swallowed up with costs, don't we saddle the wrong horse if we call the lawyers robbers. A man might as well take and set fire to his wheat stack and then cuss the fire for burnin'. If we take down our fences and let all the swine into our cabbages, and if we stand still and let 'em fear away unmolested, don't we do wrong to blame the pigs? and any farmer that goes to law lets something worse than pigs into his field, a tarnal sight. The fact is, we must keep out of debt, and then we can't be sued; we must try to live within our means, and then we won't get in debt; we must look before we leap, and not go into a lawsuit because the lawyer tells us we have a good case and are bound to win; I've known lawyers to do that when they knew they'd be beat. If neighbours disagree about a piece of land, on account of anything, why can't they settle it among themselves? It is their neighbours who decide after all that has been said and sworn to in the court house, and wouldn't it be cheaper to settle it at home, than to come wandering down to Niagara, with witnesses at a much less of time as the whole case is worth.—For the sake of common sense let us quit callin' lawyers rogues, while we are actually encouraging and inviting them to fleece us.

YANKEE DOODLE.

The following letter to ARCHIBALD ALLISON, Esquire, T. R. S., author of the History of Europe, &c., is published is a late number of the Kingston, Upper Canada, *Argus*, and is worthy of an attentive perusal by the Political Economist.

Sir,—The deep interest taken, and the distinguished efforts made by you, to uphold the great patriotic policy of protection to British Industry, and the consistency and rectitude of judgment, with which, in advocating that policy, you have acknowledged national protection to national industry to be a thing needful for good government in *all countries*, lead to hope that you cannot take offence at a Canadian colonist, if he attest his sympathy with you in these efforts, by being so bold as to request your attention to some evidences of his own small endeavors in the same great cause.

For many years previous to 1846, England, while she practised Protection at home, preached Free Trade abroad. It is very possible that this mission of false prophecy commenced with diplomatic hypocrisy, but it is shameful apparent that before its ending it has brought her to believe in her own lie. I rejoice to think that one result of England's endeavor to establish and extend her power upon a false bord, must be, that she cannot with safety and honor relinquish her present position and revert to Protection, without acknowledging as you have done that Free Trade is "*on principle erroneous.*"

The policy of Protection which I have advocated has the appearance of novelty, though it be in reality as old as the foundations of civil government; and it appears to me that whatever novelty there may be in it, it is like the novelty of to-day after yesterday, or of to-morrow after to-day—and, that like the novelties, it cannot be delayed till for to-day; and (with all due reverence be it expressed) as "day unto day uttereth speech," so the deeps of overrulling benevolence call unto their kindred deeps, silencing the murmurs from the shadows of the most powerful, the most philanthropic, and the wisest mistrule of man.

In one of your political essays, while examining reciprocal Free Trade by a humorous but apt analogy, you represent Poland as "the young beauty of the ball room in agriculture," and England as "the old lawyer on the circuit in manufactures." You wind up the analogy in these words—"Possibly the young belle may exchange her beauty for the old lawyer's guineas, but it will prove a bad reciprocity for both."

You will at once recognize the similarity of condition, as respects need of home manufactures between Canada and Poland, and I am sure you will not be disposed to dispute the correctness of either of these propositions, viz., that the establishment of manufactures would advance the prosperity of Canada, and that by no other means than imposing a protective tariff can she establish them. Neither will any truly patriotic Englishman deny that the prosperity of this noble Province must be for the gain as well as the renown of England.—And since Canada has, by her geographical position, and perhaps also by her comparatively advanced social progress, a power possessed by no other colony, and as I am persuaded that the policy which must elevate her will be for the benefit of other colonies, I would fain have her influence in her present circumstances, used to promote the consolidation of every dependency of the Empire, being at the same time convinced that such amelioration must tend to promote the prosperity of every honest interest in England.

And now I wish to make a remark, which has been suggested by the consideration of a proposal made with a view to provide against the dismemberment of the Empire. The proposal is, that the Colonies should send representatives to the Imperial Parliament, and it is advocated in quarters of high intelligence and undoubted patriotism in England. The remark which I have to make upon it nevertheless is, that looking calmly at our public men in Canada, at any body of men likely to be chosen to represent us in the Imperial Parliament—and, indeed, looking at frail human nature in general, and at colonial need in particular—I very much doubt if our colonial representatives would be likely to withstand those temptations which have already betrayed and subdued so many of the leading men of England. £50,000 per annum might not be grudged to borrow them, and £5000 might suffice to buy them, and in the event of such a bargain, the £5000, or £50,000 with their "considerations" being both certainly to be paid in some way by the betrayed Colonies—greater dissatisfaction, leading more directly to dismemberment—not greater satisfaction leading from it,

would be the probable result of the adoption of such a proposal.

According to the admission of one England's most noted 'Liberals,' (Mr. Roebuck) the old battle between Free Trade and Protection is to be fought again in February next, and the advent of a Protectionist Ministry, 'in spite of anything,' is at hand. Now is the time, then, to build up Protection, on a broad and truly liberal basis, which shall not be easily shaken. Now is the time for the great interests of *productive capital* in England; land, railroads, canals, shipping, and whatever in manufactures is 'neighbor' to industry, to combine with every interest of labor in England and in the Colonies, in order to defeat the common enemy of them all, and to emancipate the industry of the whole Empire. Before such a combination, all conspiracies between these master manufacturers who regard English and Colonial workmen as mere mechanics for bringing wealth to themselves—and those shoots from the root of all evil, which from Lombard-street and the Stock Exchange overshadow like midnight all interests of productive capital and productive industry in England (cunningly setting those at variance one with another, and while the two sets of simpletons are struggling, robbing both,) must fail.

Protection is really the thing that *every body* wants—a protection that will work, and not merely one in name. It is because protection to English manufactures has hitherto been virtually confined to that little County of the Empire, which consists of only one of the two larger Islands in the north-eastern Atlantic, that it has ceased to *operate* protectively to industry, and that manufacturing workmen, seek *their* protection in Free Trade.

But set before the working manufacturers of England, and put within their reach a system of protection which will work for their benefit by providing abundance of remunerative employment for such of them as may emigrate to the colonies, and by the increase of wages at home through the relief of competition there, consequent upon such emigration, and see if there be not soul enough in them to welcome and lay hold of it; and see if their gratitude and joy over it be not increased by the reflection that the mutual advantages to be in the first place gained by them and by the agricultural colonists must speedily be participated in by the distressed agriculturists of England so soon as the slovenly husbandry consequent upon low prices and inability to pay hands is abandoned in the colonies. See if they will not apprehend and realize the benefits to be derived by all classes of English workmen from the industrial emancipation of the colonies, and the practical opening up of these magnificent territories to British emigrants skilled in those arts of manufacture, the cultivation of which, side by side with agriculture is essential to the prosperity of the latter, and without which, in any country, whatever be the fertility of its soil, men must become or continue uncivilized, and the earth remain unsubdued or return to wilderness.

I conclude by humbly requesting that you would, with an open mind, read the following extract of a letter, containing certain 'Postulates,' which appeared last year in the columns of the *British Colonist*; and if upon the perusal of it, it shall appear to you that any of its contents demand attention, I trust to your exercising so much of your great influence as may seem to you fit, in procuring such for it.

I am,
Your humble and faithful servant,
A COLONIST.

"FREE TRADE AND THE COLONIES THINGS INCOMPATIBLE WITH EACH OTHER.

POSTULATES.

"1. It is expedient for a country to manufacture for its own use all kinds of articles, which when manufactured are of a primary necessity to its people.

"2. It is more expedient for a country to manufacture so much of *its own* rude productions in a manufactured state, it requires for its own use.

"3. It is still more expedient for a country so to manufacture, when supplying such rude productions in abundance, and being able indefinitely to increase them it also possesses large natural powers and facilities for such manufacture.

"4. It is still more expedient for such a country so to manufacture, when otherwise it must draw its supplies of such manufacture from, and in exchange send its own rude, bulky, heavy, and perishable productions to a market, or markets, not only distant, but which are for a large portion of the year inaccessible.

"5. It is expedient for a country to adopt measures calculated to provide honest employment for such of its people as are not fitted, or not needed for mercnandize, and for the few trades which even the rudest agriculture requires to have at hand, and who are also unsuited to agriculture, whether by reason of want of bodily strength, or of adverse habits acquired, or of natural temperament, and as each of these conditions is consistent with even extraordinary aptitude for occupations of manufacture, it is expedient for a country to promote the establishment of manufactures within its own bounds.

"6. It is expedient for a country to promote the establishment of manufactures, because the developement of manufactures advances the quality, productiveness, and profits of agriculture, as well as by holding out inducements of enhanced gain to such advancement, as by disseminating knowledge whereby such advancement may be assured, expedited and extended.

"7. It is expedient to promote the establishment of manufactures, because the advancement of agriculture to follow thereon must promote greater developements of manufacturing skill, enterprise, industry and other capital, and because these will produce reaction beneficial to agriculture.

"8. It is expedient for a country to promote the establishment of manufactures as powerful instruments of forwarding and increasing internal communications, and other improvements for the benefit of the public, and especially of the inhabitants of the interior.

"9. It is expedient for a country to manufacture for itself, because by agriculture without manufacture the soil is impoverished, and thus a permanent and real capital is sacrificed to a temporary and fallacious interest.

"10. It is expedient for Great Britain and Canada to promote the establishment of manufactures in Canada—for Great Britain, in order to provide a field for the profitable occupation of a portion of her surplus manufacturing population; and for Canada, *in order that she may import customers to enhance the value of her surplus productions, and not merely competitors to diminish that value*; and that along with customers, she may import a practical knowledge of those useful arts in which she is deficient.

"11. It is expedient for Great Britain and Canada to promote the establishment of manufactures in Canada, because without them Canada cannot be prepared for independence, and because the *law of independence*, if Canada can be *rigidly subjected* to that law, must drift her to another dependence than that on Great Britain, and one antagonistic to it, and consequently the PREPARATION FOR INDEPENDENCE IS A NECESSARY CONDITION OF ASSURED CONNECTION.

"12. It is the duty of Canada to establish, and of Britain to promote, the establishment of manufactories in Canada—because to neglect doing so would be to disregard the good gifts of Providence—to disobey the divine command to subdue the earth, and to leave unimproved those opportunities of making discoveries useful to man, and honourable to his Maker, for which every land has some, and Canada many, and great special qualifications.

"Having thus stated twelve good reasons for the establishment of manufactures in Canada, I must add, that Canada cannot establish manufactures for herself, except by means similar to those by which other countries have established them for themselves, viz.: that it is impossible for Canada to establish manufactures otherwise than by adequately taxing imported manufactures.

"1. Because she has not the requisite amount of skill, and cannot get it otherwise than by encouraging it with a protective tariff.

"2nd. She has not available capital, and cannot get it otherwise than by encouraging it with a protective tariff.

"3rd. She has not manufacturing organization, and cannot get it otherwise than by encouraging it with a protective tariff.

"These three wants will be surely supplied by adequate protection. With such protection supplies will spring up within the country, and be imported from without the country. Partial supplies of skill and capital will not then be, as they now necessarily are, exported or dissipated in consequence of the want of such protection; nor the partial supplies of organization already in the country kept down and crushed by the adverse interests of the importing merchants, acting through the monied institutions, which are almost entirely supported and consequently controlled by the importers.

"A COLONIST."

[From the London Daily News, November 12.

THE British nation and the British government have serious reason for complaint in the cavalier manner in which both have been treated by the new hyper-insolent courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. Here have the most solemn congresses been held, the most grave resolutions come to, of alliance, of offensive and military movements, of the putting down of this system of government and the setting up of that, without England having been once consulted in the affairs. There was a congress of kings and ministers, not exclusively German, at Bregenz, early in October, in which all the movements that we now see were planned and pre-ordained. Yet not one word of these intentions, or resolutions, was communicated to the British government until, we believe, the other day.

Such a slight was the more outrageous, since the chief of these resolutions regarded the settlement of the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, in which England had taken a most active part, both in mediating and in coercing, at least as far as moral coercion goes. It could not even be said that England showed a hostile spirit to these absolutist powers. For Lord PALMERSTON signed the London protocol, when even Austria hesitated to put its signature to so anti-German a document. Yet this signal adherence to Russian policy on the part of England brought with it no return in the shape of either politeness or consideration. And Count NESSELRODE at Bregenz, and the Emperor NICHOLAS at Warsaw, proceeded to ordain in their own way how not merely the Hessians, but the Holsteiners, were to be coerced, without deigning to consult England in the matter. We must say, that the British government, if not the British nation, deserved more respect than this at the hands of Russia.

We will not deny, however, that the British government has some reason for complaint against Prussia, for being so impolitic as to keep open the Schleswig sore, which has united so many powers against her, and at last given a handle for the united absolutisms of Russia and of Austria to overwhelm her. The only excuse of Prussia lies in her real inability to settle the question unless Denmark could be persuaded to grant concessions. It was the vital interest of Prussia during the last months to have settled it. And we firmly believe that if she did not do so, it was from sheer inability to persuade the Holsteiners to submit, and in the impossibility for her to force them.

Now, however, pressed by circumstances and by a million of armed foes, which necessitates in her the junction of prudence with valour, the Prussian government, that is, RADOWITZ himself, advised—nay, insisted on the Stadtholderate withdrawing its troops from Schleswig. Lord PALMERSTON insisted on this the first.—This, his lordship said, would be the fair fulfilment by Prussia of the fourth article of the treaty with Denmark. Accordingly, in order to place itself in accord with England, as the mediating power, Prussia has insisted on the withdrawal of the troops of the Duchies behind the Eyder. And the Stadtholderate has, we understand, consented to it.

But how is Holstein to be subdued or pacified? At Bregenz the absolutist alliance determined that this should be done by force; that the Frankfort Diet should at first attempt it; and that, if it failed, Russia would take the matter in hand. It was first, we believe, begged of Hanover to undertake the task, and send its army of 20,000 men into Holstein.—But the King of HANOVER was aware that his army would not execute such a mission and that the soldiers and population would rise against him, were he to attempt it.—The Austrians and Bavarians therefore undertook it; and the armies of these powers have not only marched through Hanau to the occupation of Hesse, but have actually occupied Coburg, with the intention of marching through Prussia into Holstein. The Austrians and Bavarians, however, very well know that Prussia will not, and cannot allow them to pass. They will present themselves at the frontier, however, be refused passage, and then they will appeal to Russia to grant them that material aid in the reduction of Holstein which was agreed upon at Bregenz amongst the absolutists themselves, and formally threatened at Warsaw. Now Russia's mode of granting this aid in the reduction of Holstein is neither more nor less than marching an army of 150,000 men through Prussia, and even through Berlin; whilst an Austro-Bavarian army advances from the south.

Will Prussia, can Prussia, resist this double invasion? The arguments of those who dissuaded the calling out the *landwehr*, were, that if the *landwehr* be called forth, the Prussians, as a military nation, will never suffer the march of the Russians through their territories; and that the calling out of the *landwehr* would thus be tantamount to war. The *landwehr* has been called out, amid'st the acclamations of all classes of people. The march of the first corps from Berlin was accompanied by a burst of popular exultation, of which the Prince of PRUSSIA received his share. The excitement is general. Still if the Prussians are exuberant in military spirit and indignant at the outrageous insolence of their foes, these foes are confident in their numbers. The Austrians are brave, having at their back the same Russians which enabled them to subdue Hungary. A conflict therefore may ensue—a conflict of fearful odds, and Prussia would be invaded by a million of foes, which it would require the spirit of the great FREDERICK to meet, and his military talent to baffle.

NAPOLEON used to say, that if he were England he would not allow a cannon-shot to be fired in Europe without his permission. We believe that England, without being NAPOLEON, has still the power to forbid cannon shots. We believe that it does lie in England's power to forbid the Emperor of RUSSIA to march his hordes across Prussia under the pretext of reducing the Holsteiners, but really for the purpose of crushing all constitutional liberalism or anti-Russianism in Germany. We believe that our English minister could settle the question of Holstein without this huge and menacing march and conflict of armies,—first by persuading the King of DENMARK to offer fair conditions to the Holsteiners, and then representing to them, not as a foe but as a friend, the jeopardy in which they are placing the entire German race, with whom, if not victorious, they inevitably fall into unmitigated thraldom.

If the King of DENMARK will make no concession, and grant no rights or conditions, then let him try to conquer Holstein with his forces. If he cannot, let him grant them terms. The consequences of any other line of conduct with regard to Holstein must be either the annihilation of Prussia, or the awakening of a revolutionary war. Neither of these alternatives ought ever to have loomed in the distance, or been amongst the possibilities of the time, had France and England done their duty. Why they have not done so, there is scarcely time to inquire. But if they do not now exert themselves, NAPOLEON's prophecy will be fulfilled to the letter, and Europe will be either republican or Cossack.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In lecturing on the British Character, on the evening of Friday the 22nd ult., Mr. Wishart, after reviewing the National Character Generally, remarked "that the Inhabitants of Cornwall and Wales were inferior in point of intellect and energy to any other people of Great Britain." Now Sirs as a native of that land of *Moss, Moor,* and *Logginstones*, (Cornwall,) I feel confidence in taking up the Gauntlet, so fearlessly thrown down by the Rev. Gentleman; by presuming to differ widely from him in that particular, and giving it as my decided opinion, that there does not exist on this Globe's wide expance, a spot of ground of the same number of Inhabitants, that has produced so many men of genius as Cornwall, no, not even the boasted "land of green heath and shaggy woods" of which the learned Lecturer is a native. Mesmgre their Scott, Hogg, Burns, Cunningham, Ramsey, and Taney Hill to boot. I would Messrs. Editors be clearly understood by the Rev. Gentleman as being by no means hostile either to his Lectures or himself which I believe are both popular and deservedly so, but sirs as a Cornishman, I feel an honest pride for my Fatherland, that neither the sophistry nor error of a public Lecturer can set aside. These remarks are therefore called forth, solely by a desire to place the question fairly before the public view in its native hue. "Nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice." Having premised thus much; I shall proceed to name such of my Countrymen, whose eminence has been universally acknowledged, as occurs to me on the spur of the moment.

I commence my list then by naming SIR HUMPHREY DAVEY a name I presume, that warrants no challenge.—DOCTOR WOLCOT, author of the celebrated Satire known as the works of *Peter Pinder*—PETER OPIE, the celebrated portrait painter, the labours of whose brush still adorns the Halls of the British nobility. WM. PITT (Earl of Chatham) the Oratory of Orators, whose speeches the march of mind up to the present moment has not been able to Rival.—GURNEY one of the earliest, and most successful constructors of *Locomotives*, and the inventor of the Steam Coach, for ordinary Roads.—SIR DAVID GILBERT, a philosopher, who until very lately filled the presidential Chair of the Royal Society in London.—LORD EXMOUTH the exterminator Algerine Pirracy, than whom a braver or more judicious Admiral never trod the quarter deck of a British Man of War.—SAMI. DREW (self taught) Translator of the Bible from its Original Tongue, and author of a work on mind & matter, and subsequently Editor of the Imperial Magazine, whose work stand in the first ranks of British Literature.—DR. CAREY professor of Languages, and intimately acquainted with 27 of them, among which I may enumerate the Chinese.—POLEWHEEL Historian, author of the History of Cornwall.—DOCTOR COUCH, the ingenious author of an elaborate work on British fishes, an undertaking so difficult of accomplishment, that it required the research of a life time.—SAM FOOT, the scion of a noble cornish family, and celebrated as an actor and author and equally eminent in both.—CHARLES INCLEDON, the only man that ever could sing "*Dibdins*" *Songs*, and which were so instrumental in raising the British Flag to its present proud pre eminence.—BUCKINGHAM, the celebrated oriental traveller and lecturer.—SIR HARRY TRELAWNEY, a profound Theologian and descendant of the celebrated Trelawney Bishop of Bristol, who was sent to the Tower in the reign of James II. for refusing to aid a King sworn to uphold protestantism, in the dissemination of popish principles. There are many others I could name, but as I have sufficiently tresspassed both on your patience, and Columns, I will close with the sincere hope that both the Lecturer and the public are thoroughly satisfied that a small country producing so many truly distinguished characters, makes it anything but disreputable, to him who will stand forth and avow himself.

"A CORNISUMAN."

THE RAILWAY.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—In your paper of Friday last, I observe some remarks copied from the *Courier* of the 23d of November last, of a conversation held between one of your Citizens and a Lumberman, respecting the best Route for a Railway between St. John and St. Stephens; and as it contains too much absurdity and misrepresentation, I cannot allow it to pass without making some observations on it.

In the first place, it may be very probable, that a good line might be found between the Falls near the City of St. John, and the dead water on the Musquash River, as he (the Lumberman) suggests; but between that point, and Sherwood Lake, the land is very rough, and almost mountainous, over which a *Toboggan Road*, as has been suggested, might indeed be made, but it would be a matter of impossibility to make a Railway over it. The land on the West side of Sherwood Lake is very rough and hilly, and in order to avoid this hilly ground, it would be necessary to second the West branch of the Musquash River which flows through Sherwood Lake, and in doing so, a very rapid ascent would be encountered, as there are a succession of Rapids in the Stream for a considerable distance above the Lake. Again, in passing north of the Lepreau Lakes, to the base of Mount Pleasant, there is a tract of high mountainous Land to be crossed over: It forms part of the range of hills, extending nearly due North, from the Red Rock Lakes to the old Fredericton Road; and which is the dividing Ridge between the waters which flow into the Magaguadavic, and those which flow into the Lepreau and Oromocto Rivers. There is also a deep valley between this Ridge and the base of Mount Pleasant, through which the McDougald Lake Stream flows, which would render the obstacles to making a Railway in this place still greater. From Mount Pleasant, passing McDougald Lake, to the Bill Smith Rips on Magaguadavic River, would not be on the same bearings followed thus far; but rather on an acute angle to them: and the land at the base of Mount Pleasant, being several hundred feet higher than the Magaguadavic River, at the Bill Smith Rips, the ground between those two points would be altogether unsuitable for a Railway.

On arriving at the Rolling Dam, on the Digdeguash River, by a very circuitous route, he states that by running the line a *West-and-by-South course* would take it to St Stephen. Any person at all acquainted with the country between those two places, would not have made such a statement. As immediately on the West side of Digdeguash, at this place, there is a Ridge of land which rises above the River about (200) two hundred feet in less than the distance of a mile, up which it would be impossible to construct a Railway; and this Ridge extends for several miles both above and below the Rolling Dam.

I have thus pointed out the most prominent obstacles to be encountered on this route. And as I am quite disinterested about which route may be adopted for the Railway, I merely do so for the information of the parties who are really interested therein, that they may save the useless, and unnecessary expense recommended by the Editor of the Courier.

I am well aware that a very good route can be found for a Railway between St. John, and St. Stephen, by a more direct, and shorter course, than that already explored; but not by the route recommended by the Lumberman.

I am, your obedient servant.

St. Andrews, Dec. 2nd, 1850. M.

PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 21 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 6, 1850.

THE PROTESTANT FEELING OF ENGLAND.

The ridiculous impertinence of the Pope, and *St. Impudentia*, as Cardinal Wiseman is now so frequently termed by the English people, has induced several of our friends residing on the opposite side of the Atlantic, to forward us by the last mails a goodly number of English provincial journals, so that we can observe for ourselves, the notable manner in which the Pope's *bull* has been received in protestant England.—(*Punch* recommends the Bull to be roasted, and eaten with *Durham* sauce.)—Whilst we cordially thank the parties who have kindly sent these journals, for their friendly and timely offices, we beg leave to assure them, in the language of one of their number, we firmly believe "that error, 'pious fraud' and superstition has had its day, and that *Pius nono* has reckoned without his host."

The information gathered from the papers received by us, fully establishes the assertion made by an English writer nearly fifty years ago, who when speaking of the people of England, nobly declared that—

"In our halls is hung,
Armour of the invincible Knights of old.
We must be free or die who speak the tongue,
That Shakspeare spake."

And in proof that the language of Shakspeare is fitted for all ages, and that resistance to the tyranny of Rome exists as an innate principle in the minds of Englishmen, we shall mention one fact in illustration:—Mrs. F. Kemble was reading the fine historical Play of King John, at Cheltenham very recently, before an aristocratical and fashionable audience, and when she came to the reply of the monarch to the Romish cardinal,

Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To charge me to an answer, as the Pope.
Tell him this tale, *and from the mouth of England*
Add this much more: That no Italian priest
Shall tithe or toll in my dominions.

The words italicised drew forth, as they well deserved, a long and spontaneous cheer.

Truly does one of the English prelates observe:—"Popery, as demanding an entire prostration of man's intellect, before an authority which attempts to substantiate its claims, not by proofs, but by gratuitous and inconsistent assertions, cannot long retain its hold upon the mind of a well educated people, imbued with a knowledge of holy scripture. Its fundamental principle is, that men are not to examine, but to believe; and that at the present moment, by the re-assertion of superstitions, which the more learned writers of the Roman Church have long ago exploded, and by the revival of legends, suited only to an age of the grossest ignorance, it seems to be pushing that principle to its utmost length, as though the maxim were, that the more incredible a doctrine or history may seem, the more merit there is in believing it. And this fearless in contempt and defiance of common sense has its effect upon some uninformed and humble minds, overpowering them by the audacity of its pretensions."

The *Cheltenham Journal*, in speaking of the Pope's impudence, says, "we join in the hope, and look forward to the issue of the struggle with confidence, *because we know* that the vast majority of the people of England are as firmly opposed to the encroachments of Rome as were their martyred forefathers." Another journal observes, "that the 5th of November had begun to fade into little more than a memory. This year, however, the recent proceedings of the Bishop of Rome will impart to the crackers and bonfires a character quite unprecedented in later times.—All the old bitterness between the respective members of the two churches, which had become pretty well worn out, seems likely to be stirred up again in its former intensity. This ill-omened breeze from Rome has blown into a flame the smouldering ashes of religious hate and discord."

The brazen bull of Philaris—the lascivious bull of Europa—the gigantic bulls of Augeas—and the humourous bulls of Erin, were all respectable creations in their way; but we apprehend that there was not one of the family that could be compared to the bull of the Vatican for attractiveness. If the importance of a thing could be measured by its audacity, we are of opinion that the bull of Pius IX. would be one of the most important documents that has seen the light since the days of Luther; and, if it is possible to obtain the original, we should seriously recommend its preservation in the British Museum, as a record of Papal folly in the nineteenth century.

At a Common Council held in the City of London, Lord John Russel's letter to the Bishop of Durham was read, amidst the loud cheers of the court, the motion for suspending the standing orders of the court being passed unanimously. The sincere thanks of the Council for this manly and timely document were voted by acclamation.

On the memorable *fifth*, the walls of the British metropolis were inscribed with placards, severally bearing the characters, "No Popery!" "No Water Gods!" "No Catholic Humbug!" and similar anti-Romanist expressions. Processions and Guys were to be seen in all quarters, all having for their end to display an abhorrence of the pope and popery. The effigies of "his holiness" and Doctor Wiseman were consumed in large bonfires, duly attended by devils and imps in disguise.

In *Exeter*, a gorgeous effigy of Pius in pontifical robes and sitting in his chair of state—attended by bare-headed friars with torches, and by their light was seen a gridiron, shackles and thumbscrews, with a placard, "the instruments of torture"—was placarded through the City, and with Doctor Wiseman ultimately consigned to the flames. On the banners were inscribed, "Papists remember 1780, and beware;" "John Bull and no popery;" "the Queen's supremacy;" "Absolution for six pence;" "Indulgences at a great reduction;" &c. &c.

At *Brighton*, on a particularly shaggy Jerusalem pony, rode the impersonification of Cardinal Wiseman, in rich scarlet robes and a preposterously large scarlet hat. Then came *Pius Nono*, dressed in scarlet, followed by Mazzini in military costume. Lastly came John Bull—not the fat, jovial, Protestant John Bull of the olden times—not the red-faced, Falstaff bellied, life-enjoying envy of surrounding nations, but a thin, sallow, inert old man—a priest-ridden, fast-day keeping wretch, a shadow of his former self, ragged and pitiable withal. And he, "with lingering steps and slow," followed the train of the ghostly papistic equestrians.

At *Bristol* the day was well observed.—Sermons were preached at the Cathedral and Parish Churches, in reference to the nature of the festival and the historical incident upon which it is founded. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Reverend Canon Harvey, who referred in distinct terms to the recent papal bull, as evidence of the unchanged spirit and ambition of the See of Rome.

At *Cowes*, Guy Fawkes and the Cardinal Wiseman were paraded in effigy and subsequently burnt amidst the derisive cheers of the multitude.

At *Dover*, the effigy of "his holiness", after being paraded about the streets, was afterwards taken out to sea, when his conscience being heavier than his body, he wallowed about the water for sometime, and ultimately sunk down to the regions below.

At *Hereford* and *Liverpool* similar scenes were witnessed, whilst at *Guildford*, "An effigy of the Pope and his Archbishop of Westminster were burnt in the town. A placard with the following inscription was placed on the breast of "his holiness: "We, Pope Pius IX and St. Impudentia, our Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, (whose evil counsel has brought both us and him to this untimely end), are doomed to be burnt this evening, November 5, 1850." At *Shrewsbury*, also, the day and times were *appropriately* celebrated.

We have not space to give a further account of the proceedings and excitement, elicited by the pope's bull. It will now be perceived that English Protestants have not been slow to appreciate the bold denunciation of the Premier of England, wherein he describes the aggressions of the Pope as "insolent and insidious." It but wanted this fearless expression of resentment, at so flagrant an outrage on the constitutional liberties of the country, to excite the people to a combined and energetic remonstrance, and if necessary, *resistance*, to the audacious and tyrannical proceedings of Jesuits, who blasphemously style themselves the *Sacred College of Cardinals!*

The recent accounts fully establish the declaration made by us in the *Chronicle* of the 23d inst., "that the heart of England is sound to the core and essentially protestant." We rejoice at this simultaneous and universal exhibition of the character of our countrymen, it makes us proud of them, and so long as such feeling prevails in England, the wicked designs of the Pope will always meet with—as they merit—a most disastrous defeat.

"In all parts of the country," remarks the *Times* of the 16th ult., "the parishes have been up and doing, and we observe that Bedfordshire, Lord John Russell's county, has now taken up the initiative among the counties for a demonstration upon the offensive topic."

Our readers will not be surprised at the recent exhibition of contempt and loathing abomination which has been so plainly manifested on the part of the English people. The past history of their country teems with the evils resulting from the ambition, cruelty and intolerance of the Romish priesthood. Their political liberty and advancement in literature, arts and science, are the fruits of three centuries of emancipation from the toils of the Italian church. They compare the progress made by Protestant nations in industry, intelligence, and every thing that exalts mankind, with the sloth, ignorance, and the slavishness of the people who are most in subjection to the catholic priesthood, to convince them where the cause of the difference lies. The pope will succeed in England, when its historical records are obliterated and its libraries destroyed, but, thank Heaven, *not until then!*

We conclude with the following extract from the London *Advertiser*:—"We repeat what we formerly said on this subject, that the creation of bishops whom our laws cannot recognize is an act of folly and presumption, and that it is also evidence of false information respecting the English mind, and with a want of judgment, *since it is certain to provoke re action*, which will be deeply regretted by ourselves and others, who laboured in the cause of Roman Catholic emancipation."

A Law for the partial liquidation of the Corporation debt has been read in Common Council, and published in the Observer. We shall give it insertion next week, in order that those interested may judge of its merits or demerits, previous to its being finally enacted.

THE RAILROAD.—As every thing tending to throw light upon the proposed Great Railway Line, is at the present time of consequence in the highest degree, we publish with much pleasure the communication of our St. Andrew's correspondent "M." who has been pleased to forward his name therewith to our office. The most direct and consequently the shortest route, is a desideratum at the present time; and even if it be accompanied with some additional expense, (which is not to be apprehended in this instance) will in the end conduce the most to public advantage.—We trust that the really best line *will* be finally selected, and the public have nothing to regret thereby, as has frequently been the case in respect to our public roads, where the distance of a few rods on either side would have saved expense, shortened the line, and made the road preferable in other respects.—We regret our correspondent did not enlighten us as to what is the location of a "more direct and shorter route," but we suppose for not doing so, he has his reasons.

☞ We would direct attention to FELLOWS & Co's advertisement of BONBBBT CANDY. A specimen was sent us this morning, and as far as our judgment goes, the article will be of infinite benefit to those afflicted with colds, and diseases consequent thereto.

LAST TRIP TO BOSTON.—The Steamer *Maid of Erin* will leave this place on Wednesday morning next, at 7 o'clock, for Eastport, where she will be met by the American steamer *Admiral*, to take passengers to Boston—this being their last trip.—We understand that both these vessels have been quite up to time and punctual during the whole season, giving much satisfaction to the travelling public.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—Two persons recently met their deaths on board a small vessel on the Eastern shore, by shutting themselves in the cabin with an iron pan full of live coals, in order to keep themselves warm, the night being damp and cold.

☞ The Lecture to be given by PETER STUBS, Esquire, at the Temperance Hall, Carleton, which was noticed in our last, is postponed until Tuesday evening next, the 10th instant.

GENEROUS AND NOBLE CONDUCT.—The 1st Battalion of the First, or Royal Regiment, now at Halifax, and recently stationed in this Province, have generously subscribed the handsome sum of £72; 10 in aid of the sufferers by the late conflagration at Fredericton.—The portion given by the Officers was £59; the Serjeants £4, 1, 6; and the Privates £9, 8, 6.

DUBLIN SENTINEL.—We made an error last week in stating that this publication was four shillings sterling, per annum. It should have been five shillings sterling, or 6s 3d currency. The paper is published monthly, and specimen numbers may be seen at our office.

THE CARLETON FERRY.—We have much pleasure in observing that this great public thoroughfare has not been consigned to the seeming neglect which a few weeks since would seem to indicate.—The *Lady Colebrooke* has recently undergone a most thorough repair, both in the hull and boilers, so that her and the *Victoria* are in an efficient state for service. In the former vessel a decided improvement has been made in the manner of steering, which will give the helmsman a great advantage in his position, and save the steamer many hard knocks. Several other improvements have been made, solely under the direction of Mr. WM. SMITH, Master and Engineer:—Mr. THOS. ANOS, of Carleton, having executed the repairs to the vessel in the most satisfactory and workmanlike manner.

☞ The *News* of this morning says—"It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the probable loss of Mr. JAMES AGNEW of this City. Mr. Agnew was on a visit to Boston, and came as far as Eastport in the steamer Admiral on Tuesday week. The last seen of him was at the Hotel in Eastport, where he was ready to take passage in the Maid of Erin for St. John; he left the Hotel with the intention of going on board that steamer at 11 o'clock, same night. Since then his whereabouts has remained a mystery. The steamer arrived again Yesterday—but without bringing any intelligence to his family, who as a matter of course, are suffering the greatest anxiety of mind."

The President's Message to the American Congress was received here on Wednesday evening, per steamer from Boston. Its contents are uninteresting to the generality of readers in these Colonies.

We have to draw the attention of such of our friends as are troubled with colds, very prevalent at present, to a description of Candy, called *Bonesset*, manufactured by Mr. Martin, Confectioner, Prince Wm. street, which, we believe, is an excellent remedy. We may mention, at the same time, that the other articles of Mr. M.'s manufacture are of a very superior description, equal to anything that can be imported from Britain, besides being sold at a very moderate rate.—*Courier.*

THE RAILWAY.—We learn that Wm. Wright, Wm. J. Ritchie, William Jack, and John H. Gray, Esquires, have been appointed a Committee to prepare a Charter for the European and North American Railway; and for which purpose, they will prepare a Bill, to be brought before the Legislature for enactment, at the approaching Session.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF TWO YOUNG MEN.—We regret to state that two young men, named James and Patrick, sons of Mr. Darby Gillen, residing on the Nerepis Road, met with a melancholy end last week. We are informed by Mr. Bradley, the Postman, that they went out on Friday morning last, for the purpose of hunting bears, a number of tracks having been seen the day previous, and not returning that night, a younger brother went in search of them, when they were discovered about 1 o'clock the following day, at the distance of three quarters of a mile in the woods which skirts the post road, and a mile and a half this side of their residence. When discovered they were speechless, and shortly after expired. The night was chilly and wet, a heavy sleet falling, which no doubt chilled them through, and benumbed their limbs. A favourite dog which followed them into the woods has not yet been found.—*New Bruns.*

ACCIDENT AT THE LEPREAUX MILLS.—On Monday last, a young man named Ephraim Larry was accidently caught by a circular saw in the hand, and before assistance could be rendered, his arm was cut off near the elbow, and other injuries sustained.—*Ib.*

At a public meeting at Tatamagouche it was resolved to give a free right of way to the European and North American Railway.

The Brigt. George of Halifax has been lost at Malignant Cove, with a valuable cargo, worth about £7000.

Upwards of sixty sail of small Craft—Coasters and Fishermen—were turning up the harbour, on Wednesday evening at sunset. It was a beautiful sight.—*Nova Scotian.*

The Novascotian states the return of two young men of Halifax, named Whytal, from California; and that they have not come home empty-handed from "the diggins."

MR. HOWE'S MISSION TO LONDON.—Mr. Howe arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst. He lost no time in hastening to London, and addressing Earl Grey, who immediately answered and appointed Monday, 18th inst., (two days after the sailing of the Europa) for an interview.—*Halifax Recorder.*

THE STATE HOUSE, now building at Columbus, the capital of Ohio, is to be 304 feet long by 184 wide. The height of the walls, to the top of the blocking course, will be 62 feet; to the top of the rotunda, 140 feet. A great part of the labor upon the edifice is done by convicts. When completed, it will be one of the handsomest structures in the United States.

A new Bridge is about being constructed over the Ohio river. It is to be 100 feet above the highest known point of high water. The piers are to be 700 feet apart.

The Halifax *Chronicle* states that nearly the entire stock for the Telegraph between Windsor and Halifax has been taken up, and that the line will probably be erected next spring.

It has been rumoured that the Rev. Ernest Hawkins will be appointed Bishop of Nova Scotia. We may hope that the rumor is well founded.—*Halifax Church Times.*

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LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham:

My dear Lord,—I agree with you, in considering the "late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism" as "insolent and insidious," and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon this subject.

I not only promoted, to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who without such help, would have been left in heathen ignorance.

This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference.

There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our Bishops and Clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted even in Roman Catholic times.

I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempts to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, civil, political and religious.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumptions of power, deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign sovereign.

Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, "step by step, to the very verge of the precipice." The honor paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the Liturgy, so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the church of England herself?

I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England; and I will not have a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.

I remain, with great respect, &c.

Downing street, Nov 4. J. RUSSELL.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO LADY CARDEN.—The following is from the *Venagh Guardian*:—"It is our painful duty this day to record the death of Lady Carden, wife of Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., of the Priory, Templemore. This lamentable event occurred on yesterday (Tuesday) evening, whilst sitting on a rustic seat with her husband and his brother, just before their princely mansion. The gentlemen had been out shooting rabbits, and on their return were seated beside Lady Carden when one of the fowling pieces fell, exploded, the contents entered the back part of her head, and in a few minutes life was extinct. Lady Carden was universally beloved, mild, gentle, affable, and bountifully charitable.—She was an English Lady, and will be deeply and sincerely lamented by her doting husband and family, and a large circle of friends, to whom her many amiable qualities endeared her."

Lady Carden has left a family of three young children, who are now bereaved of their youthful and affectionate mother.

Reports are in circulation of the probability of a Brevet promotion taking place early in the next year; and, although we are unwilling to permit them to pass unnoticed, we are unable to any more at present upon the subject than that the impression is general that those reports may prove well-founded.

EXTRAORDINARY SUBSTANCE FOUND IN THE STOMACH OF A HORSE.—A short time since a horse belonging to a Mr Moates, of Spalding, Eng., died and was opened, when a stone about the size of a man's head, or rather in shape and appearance exactly resembling the wig block used by barbers, was found in the stomach. It weighed eight pounds, and seemed as a flint stone, and extremely polished and beautiful. Another stone of the shape and size of a horse's foot, was found in the stomach. These wonderful formations are produced in the stomach, no doubt much in the same way as stone in the bladder, a nucleus being first formed. The polish would be caused by the motion of the stomach in the course of digestion, or perhaps by the friction of one stone against the other. How any animal could live and work with such productions within its stomach is most astonishing. A very large sum is offered for the productions.

IMPORTANT TO TANNERS.—Henry W. Elsworth, Esq., says the *La Fayette Journal*, has shown us several specimens of Leather which were tanned under his own eye in the space of *ten minutes*, by a process of which Marmon Hebbard, of Rochester, New York, is the inventor.—This statement appears incredible when it is considered that 6, 8, or 10 months are required to tan Leather by the ordinary process. Mr. Elsworth has in his possession a pair of boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide in less than a day and a half tanned by this new process. The Leather is tanned by a compound of chemicals, and in time and materials is a saving of at least five thousand per cent. over the present slow method of making Leather. The right, says the Journal, for Connecticut and Massachusetts, was sold for $500,000; Ohio, for $150,000; Michigan, for $100,000. This is one of the greatest improvements of the age.—*Hunt's Magazine for Oct.*

Novel and Ingenious Experiment.—A cask of fine hardware and cutlery, says the Charleston Courier, accidentally fell overboard from the line ship H. Allen, lying at Boyce & Co.'s wharf.—The contents of the cask were valuable, and a reward of fifty dollars having been offered by the Captain of the vessel for its recovery, it was restored to the ship's deck yesterday morning, through the exertions of Mr. Angus Smith. Mr. Smith provided himself with what he called a diving bell, by sawing in half an ordinary oil cask, then placing it over his head and shoulders, and attaching heavy weights to the edges of the inverted cask, which being airtight, prevented the waterfrom rushing in, his head occupying the vacuum; then letting himself down, he was enabled to remain under water from ten to fifteen minutes.—*Scientific American.*

A private soldier of the 38th Regiment, named Arthur McQuade, was shot at in an attempt to desert at Cape Breton, on the 3d October last.—He died of the wound on the ninth of November.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—One of the most appalling and destructive tornados which has been experienced in the Mississippi valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River just below St. Louis, and demolished some 70 or 80 buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place. The Baptist and Catholic churches and the Catholic convent were destroyed. Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Co. were cracked, shivered, and brought to the ground with as much ease as though they had been pipe stems. The steamboat Saranac, Number Two, which had just rounded the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off, and besides several persons on board, who were severely injured, it is probable that some were drowned.—The wharf boat was blown from her moorings and almost irreparibly injured. In order to give some idea of the tremendous violence of the storm, it may be stated that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma, and deposited on the top of a tree sixty feet from the ground. The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of the fallen buildings. There are also many persons seriously injured, and some of them so crippled and maimed that they will never fully recover from the effects. The town is literally torn to pieces and looks truly woe begone

The Charleston Mercury contains a letter from Gen. James Hamilton to the people of South Carolina, which concluded as follows:—"I hope, fellow-citizens, you will pardon the extreme freedom of this communication. But I could not leave this State for the interior of Texas, where I may be detained for weeks, without admonishing you of the extreme peril of your relying on the sympathy and support of the other Southern States, and a no less great peril of acting seperately at the present crisis. I know your dauntless courage. God in his beneficence has never made a braver people. I know on your own soil, in your own defence you can whip twice your force, let it come from where it may!! but let us add to bravery discretion, coolness and self-possession,—a forecast as subtle as the stratagems which may be designed to circumvent us. I tell you wait with patience. A peaceful or bloody triumph is at hand, and I know you are prepared for either."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening next the Rev. Mr. Casewell will lecture on "Milton."

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—Our attention has been lately called to a Plough made by Mr. HENRY NICHOLS, of this City. It is considered by judges to be one of the best and neatest article of the kind ever produced in this country. When such implements can be procured at home, surely those requiring them, will give the preference to their own countrymen, and the rely encourage domestic industry, and prevent the transmission of money to foreign countries.

ANOTHER FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—Another fire broke out in Fredericton on Monday evening last, in a barn on the premises of James Taylor, Esq., on Charlotte street; but by the extraordinary perseverance of the military and a number of citizens, it was fortunately confined to the building in which it originated, which was consumed, with its contents, and also an adjoining shed, which was partly burned and thrown down to prevent a spread of the fire.

The casualty was evidently the work of an incendiary, and it is now beyond a doubt, that there are a set of worthless characters living in the town, whom it well behoves the peaceable and respectable inhabitants to ferret out and expel, commencing with the fellow by whose apparent carlessness the town has nearly been reduced to ashes.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

That Consumption is almost always produced by a cold that might be easily cured. That Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. The milder form of Consumption itself is also cured by this Balsam. That it is conceded by many lawyers, clergymen and physicians, that this Balsam has never been equalled for efficacy in all affections of the Lungs and Liver. That scores now living in the possession of good health who, but for this Balsam, would have been in their graves—having been given up to die by their friends and physicians.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point, N. Y., in a letter says:—"In the course of my practice in this vicinity, I have tested in some good degree the good qualities of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in Pulmonary Complaints, and now I wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

UNITED STATES ARSENAL.

DR. FOWLE—

Dear Sir: Having used several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided beneficial effect, I cheerfully advise my friends, and all others who may need a medicine of that kind, try it.

G. A. SCHWARZMAN.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

Married.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Wm. Joseph Charlton, to Miss Frances Jane Smith, all of this City.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. John Henderson, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Boyle, both of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. William Henry Jenkins, to Miss Satyra Vail, both of this City.

On the 29th by the same, Mr. John McIntosh, to Miss Margaret McMasters, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 28th, at the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, by the same, Mr. William Reardon, to Miss Mary McCafferty, both of Carleton.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Wm. McLauchlan, to Miss Nancy McHugh, both of Portland.

At Upham, K. C., on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. W. H. DeVeber, Mr. Ezekiel Fenwick, of St. John, to Miss Harriet Caroline Fowler, of the former place.

At Oromonto, on Saturday the 23d inst., by the Rev. Donald Bliss, Mr. T. S. Hicks, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late H. T. Partelow, Esq.

At Salt Springs, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Bunting, Mr. Robert A. Hedgin, of Norton, to Miss Sophia Alliby.

Died.

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Margaret, wife of the late Andrew McArthur, in the 83d year of her age.

On Friday morning, Louisa Chamberlain, wife of Horatio N. H. Lugrin, Esq., Barrister at Law, in the 35th year of her age.

On Saturday, after a short illness, Sarah, wife of the late William Hammond, Senr., of Wakefield, England, aged 74 years.

On Saturday night last, of consumption, Mr William Goodwin, aged 35 years, second son of James Goodwin, Senr. He bore his suffering with pious resignation to the Divine will.

At Carleton, on Monday evening last, Howard Douglas, aged one year and ten months, third son of Mr. William King.

At Sheffield, on the 24th instant, James Tilley, Esquire, aged 78. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of that Parish, and was esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends.

At Fredericton, on the 26th inst., Blanch Robinson, only daughter of Mr. Charles H. G. Biggs, aged two months.

At Elgin, County of Albert, on 10th of October last, of Consumption, Mr. Edward Stevens, in his 26th year.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Brig Commerce, Curtis, New York, 6—Allison & Spurr, flour, &c.

Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 20—S. Hersey, wheat.

Catherine, Hammond, Sydney, via Yarmouth, 7—Charles McLauchlan, coals.

Sunday—Ship Lady Milton, Firth, New York, 8—John Robertson, ballast.

Brig Eliza, Wilson, New Haven,—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Juverna, Hennebery, New York, 10—T. McCarthy, flour, pork, &c.

Monday—Schr. Albert, Elder, Boston, 6—Gilbert Bent, navy bread, &c.

Rechab, Thomas, Salt Key, 16—Master, ballast.

Tuesday—Brig Caros, Taylor, Savannah la-mar, (Jamaica,) 29—Joseph Fairweather, hides.

Mary Emma, Lucas, Boston, 6—E. Hippesley, ballast.

Schr. Somerville, Dodge, Boston, 6—G. Eaton, do.

Wednesday—Brig Kathleen, McNee, Boston, 3—order, ballast.

CLEARED,

Nov. 29—Barque Onyx, Hogg, Port Glasgow, timber and deals; schr. Western, Bissett, Eastport, salt.

30th—Barque William & Ann, Scott, Grimsby, deals; Brigt. Brenn, Harvey, Cienfuegos, timber; Schr. Alabama, Wall, Boston, lumber.

Dec. 1st—Ship Favorite, Pickance, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brig Eliza, Brothers, Bristol, deals.

2nd—Ship John S. DeWolfe, Bradshaw, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brigt. Grenada, Robinson, Barbadoes, fish and lumber.

4th—Brigt. Sarah, Johnston, N. York, lumber.

5th—Brig Daniel Huntley, Havana, sugar box shooks, &c.

Cleared at New York, Nov. 29, brig Britannia, for St. John; 2nd, barque Idas, Rodney, for St. John; 30th, schr. Iris, Covell, do.; 28th, bark Actress, Murphy, do.

Arrived at New York, 29th, schr. Richard Cobdan, for St. John; Dec 3rd, ship Speed, Grundell, from Liverpool.

Arrived at Wickford, 28th, schr. Oregon, Carver, from St. John.

At Boston, 2nd, brig Victor, Kinney, hence.

In port at Savannah, 27th, bark Wm. Carson, of St. John.

Loading at Matanzas, Nov. 20, barque Amelia, Holder, bound to Boston.

At Madeira, Oct. 26th, bark Snowdon, Skeene, from Pensacola for Barcelona, and proceeded.

The brig Rainbow, Crane, from New York, ran on the East Chop, Holmes Hole, on the 22d Nov. but came off on the next day without damage.

PUBLIC LECTURES,

Temperance Temple, Carleton.

THE Public are hereby notified that there will be a Course of Lectures given in this building during the Winter, upon interesting subjects, by several gentlemen of this city and vicinity.—The course will comprise about twenty lectures. The names of the lecturers and their different subjects, will be published in a short time.

The Committee with pleasure announce that the opening Lecture will be given by F. Stubs, Esquire, on Tuesday evening next, 10th Dec.—Subject—"*Railways.*"

Tickets may be had at the stores of James Thompson, I. O. Dunham, H. Nace, G. Bond, S. L. Tilley, and at the door of the Temple, at the following rates, viz:

Tickets for the Course admitting Three Persons, Five Shillings—tickets for one person for the course, three shillings—tickets for each lecture sixpence. Lectures to commence at 7 o'clock Doors open half past 6 o'clock.

JAMES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Carleton, Dec. 6, 1850.

NOTICE.—As Mr. Lewis will be absent from the Province for a short time, parties having claims against him are requested to hand them in to David H. Anderson, for settlement, and to whom, parties indebted, will please make payment

St. John, Dec. 6, 1850.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

STREET'S EXPRESSES—Leave as follows until further notice:—

FREDERICTON, *Daily*; Saint Andrews, *Daily*; other parts of the Province, *Semi-Weekly*; All Parts of Nova Scotia, *Weekly*.

Light and heavy Freight, Parcels, &c., carried on reasonable terms, Bills, Notes, &c. collected.

December 6. CHAS. L. STREET.

Freehold Property, for sale.

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

C. W. STOCKTON,
Attorney for the Owners.

St. John, Nov. 22, 1850.

MADRAS TEACHER WANTED.—The Candidate, besides the usual qualifications of a First Class Teacher, is expected to catechize in Bible History, and the Liturgy of the Church of England. Communications to be addressed (prepaid) to the Rev. Dr. JARVIS, Shediac.

CHAS. L. THEAL,
GEO. L. HANNINGTON.

Shediac, Nov. 9, 1850. 3†

Office of the St. John Water Company,

10th November, 1850.

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

JAMES ROBERTSON, *Treasurer.*

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and TIN PLATES.

Ex brig *Clara* from Liverpool—now landing

118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, No. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, IC, IX, &c.

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

October 10. Nelson street

Iron, Patent Metal, and Spikes.

EX *Oriental* from Liverpool—now landing—80 tons Common and refined IRON, ass'd;
10 Do. Deck Spikes, 4 to inch;
6 Do. Patent Metal RODS, ⅜ to 1½ inch.

For sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

☞CAUTION.

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

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

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

November 30.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY

Have received per ships *Olive*, and *John Dewolf*, the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

Comprising a large assortment of

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cachmeres, French Merinos, and other Dress Materials; Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze and other Fancy CLOAKINGS,

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

Prince William Street, 9th November 1850.

Cheap Hat and Cap Store,

KING STREET.

A few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

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

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

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

☞*The highest prices paid for FURS.*

December 6.

WATERPROOF INSOLES

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

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

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

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

November 9. S. K. FOSTER.

Patent Leathers, Moroccos, Curried Goat skins, &c.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale cheap;

10 DOZEN English Curried Goat Skins;
1 do. Memel Calf, (a superior article;
2 do. French Patent CALF SKINS;
5 do. Patent Seal and Roan do;
15 do. striped Cape, (Binders);
15 do. White and Printed Lining Skins;
3 do. English Morocco, for Women's Shoes.

November 6. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW FALL GOODS.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET

The subscriber has received per *Edward Lisdam* and *Oriental*, part of his Fall supply of DRY GOODS, consisting of:

SUPERFINE Black BROAD CLOTHS, and Cassimeres, Beaver and Pilot Cloths and Trimmings; white & red FLANNELS; Closking PLAIDS and SHAWLS; grey and white COTTONS; Shirting Stripes and Bed Ticks, Printed Cottons; fine and stout Ginghams; Osnaburgns, Hollands, fine Linens, Lawns and Muslins; Orleans and Coburg Cloths; striped and plain ALPACHAS, and rich printed Delaines; rich striped and shot Dress Silks, plain Black do., rich watered and brocaded do., black and colored Bonnet Satins, and Persians, rich Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Laces and Edgings in great variety; black Crape, black silk Nett and Demi Veils, white and coloured Illusion Nett, and Tarlatan Muslins, sewed Muslin Collars, Chemezettes and habit shirts and sleeves, Infants Caps, Crowns and Frock Bodies, sewed muslin Edgings and Insertions, ladies Neck Ties, Gents. black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs and Opera Ties, brown and white Damask Table Clothes and colored Table Covers, white and col'd Stays, black colored Velvets, Gloves and HOSIERY in great variety, Gent's Lambs Wool and Merino Shirts and Pants, Rug Canvass and Berlin Wool, Gimps, Fringes, Braids; black, drab and white brown Linen THREAD; drab Fishing Thread, &c. &c., which will be sold Wholesale and Retail at very low prices.

October 12. N. S. WETMORE.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET.

Just Received a New Supply of

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

Nov. 8.—3i. S. K. FOSTER.

November 12, 1850.

Just received on Consignment:—

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

4, South side King street.

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

500 STOVES

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

THE subscriber has now on hand a Heavy Stock of *STOVES, of nearly 100 different patterns*; comprising:

COOKING STOVES—in great varieties of the most approved sorts;
Franklins, Register and half register Grates;
Parlour Stoves; square and oval sided close wood stoves; Double Hall stoves;
Round and square coal stoves; hot and air-tights, Ships' Cambooses, and stoves of superior construction for small vessels;
Sheet Iron stoves and STOVE PIPE.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of PLOUGHS, with and without woodwork; Oven & Furnace Doors; Sand Boilers; Charcoal Furnaces; ships' Bells; House Pumps; Tinware; and most articles required from a Foundry.

All of which he is selling *cheaper than can be imported.*

☞All orders for Mill, Ship, and other Castings, together with Repairs, executed with despatch.

1st Nov. THOS. C. EVERITT.

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.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN DUNN.

St. John, Nov. 2, 1850.

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

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

WINTER FUR COATS.

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

Nov 22. No 1, Prince William street.

Apartments to Let,

IN a pleasantly situated HOUSE in Princess Street, near the *Centenary Chapel*. Apply to LOCKHART & CO.,

Nov. 22. *Prince Wm. Street*

Late Style of TOP COATS.

MADE of Cloth manufactured from CAREY'S HAIR, beautiful lustre, in black, brown & drabs, trimmed with the Mammoth Buttons, to match colour of cloth, now so much the rage in fashionable Cities.

Nov. 15. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.

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

LOCKHART & CO.

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

Iron, Chains, Steel, Plough, Moulds, &c.

EX Ship *John S. Dewolf*, from Liverpool—now landing—225 Tons common and Refined IRON—*all sizes*;
480 Fathoms close link proved CHAINS—⅜ to 9-16 inch;
10 Bundles Blister STEEL, c e s n & hoop(t)
264 Bags Deck Spikes, 4 to 10 inch;
125 Ploughshare MOULDS, double and single;
20 Tons sheet IRON, Nos. 19 to 24;
55 Boxes Tin Plates IC IC IX DX; for sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

November 8. Nelson street

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,

Attorney & Barrister at Law,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

☞Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late CAMPBELL GINN, will please present the same within three months, duly attested, at the office of H. W. Frith, Esq. St. John.

October 11.—3m. W. B. KINNEAR,
Surviving Executor

Ladies' Furs.

THE Subscribers are prepared to MAKE, ALTER and REPAIR Ladies' FURS to New Styles, Gent's Fur Caps, &c.

ALSO,—To Dye and Dress Furskins.

We have now an artist who will specially attend to this department for a limited period.

Sept. 20. LOCKHART & CO.

SERVANT GIRL WANTED—Apply at the Chronicle Office. Nov. 22.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

Just Received:—

A Large assortment of the newest Polkas, Waltzes, Duets, Songs, &c., also another lot of that choice Coffee.

To arrive a large assortment of Fancy goods. Books and other articles suitable for Christmas.

J. CROUCH.

November 22. 4, *South side King street.*

Union Flour Store, Portland.

ON HAND—200 Barrels of Extra Canada FLOUR, ground from New Wheat; 50 barrels Philadelphia RYE FLOUR, Carleton Mill FLOUR in bags, ground from Baltimore Wheat; CORN MEAL in bags and barrels; a lot of Fresh Ground Middlings; Pig Feed, Horse Feed, and Bran. Any Flour bought at this Store will be sent *free of cartage* to any part of the City.

RICHARD SCOLES.

Portland, Nov. 8th, 1850.—1m.

WM. H. COLLINS,

Son and Successor of the late John Collins, of Liverpool.)

Chronometer, and Patent Lever Watch Maker, south side King street, St. John, N. B., two doors below cross street.

Chronometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Barometers, and Compasses cleaned and repaired. Clocks, Watches, and time pieces cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice.

☞W. H. C. in soliciting the patronage of Ship Masters, of this port, beg leave to state he was for many years practically engaged in finishing, repairing, and cleaning Chronometers in England.

Ships' Chronometers Rated.

November 8.

NOTICE.

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

R. C. MINNETTE, Jr.,
Deputy C. L. Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

September 13.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET.

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

Nov. 8.—3i. S. K. FOSTER.

Warm Over Coats.

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

Nov. 8. THOS. R. JONES.

ACCOMODATION STAGE!

THE Subscriber will run a Stage between ST. JOHN and the BEND OF PETITCODIAC, twice a week each way, commencing on *Saturday*, the 16th inst. Leaving Saint John on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, at 6 1-2 o'clock, a. m. Leaving the Bend on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, at 6 o'clock, a. m. Books kept at the Saint John Hotel. C. B. RECORDS,

Nov. 8.—4t. *Bend of Petitcodiac*

☞Notice.

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

WAVERLEY HOUSE,

NORTH SIDE KING STREET,

Saint John, New-Brunswick.

James Williams, Proprietor

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has Leased the above named New Brick HOTEL, which will be opened for the accommodation of Travellers on Friday the 1st November. The *Waverley* has been built expressly for a first class Hotel; it contains a spacious Ball Room, Dining Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Family and "*Bridal*" Apartments, and forty well ventilated Bed Rooms, with excellent Stables and Offices attached. The House is fitted, throughout, with Gas and Water.

The Waverley is built, finished and furnished on a scale of elegance and comfort, and superior to any Hotel in the Provinces, in all its appointments.

The Proprietor is determined that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to win and sustain a high reputation, to make it a pleasant home for the "Traveller," and *the House of the Provinces.*

The charges will be moderate, the Cellars and Larder constantly supplied with the best the Markets will afford, and the Servants civil and attentive.

The subscriber respectfully solicits that a liberal patronage will be extended by a discerning public.

October 31. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Pew for Sale.

A PEW in the Baptist Chapel, Germain street st. John, at the entrance of the east aisle—apply to H. W. Frith, Esq. for particulars.

W. B. KINNEAR.

Fredericton October 9.—6i.

FARMERS' COMPANY.

"*Nearly six years in successful operation.*"

The Largest Mutual Insurance Company in the World!

G

Poetry.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

Old Winter is coming, old Winter, so drear,
His heralds, unwelcome, proclaim he is near;
There's a wail on the blast, there are voices that say—
"The spirit of Summer is passing away."

Sweet evening, the balm of thy breezes is o'er,
And bleak is the blast on the mountain and moor;
There's shadow and gloom in the depths of the dell,
And the trees of the forest are moaning farewell.

Old Winter is coming, once more to rejoice,
In his robings of snow and his trappings of ice;
The dearriest of despots, who bends to his sway
Sweet sister of Summer, the beautiful day.

Dear evening, with thee, no more on the green,
In joyance of sport are the villagers seen;
And the music of childhood, in gambols no more,
Is borne on the breeze from the cottager's door.

All silent and chill, not a bird on the bough,
Is heard forth to warble his vesper hymn now;
Not a caw from the rook, as he wingeth his flight,
O'er meads where are creeping the shadows of night.

Old Winter is coming, old Winter, so drear,
His heralds, unwelcome, proclaim he is near;
There's a wail on the blast, there are voices that say,
The spirit of Summer is passing away."

When Socrates was told by a friend that his judges had sentenced him to death; 'And has not nature,' said he, 'passed the same sentence upon them?'—*Classical Memorandæ.*

Youth, especially female youth, gives a poetic tinge—a softened colouring to its sorrows; thus the sea, when the morning shines upon it, is covered, even in the storm, with rainbows.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

In times of misfortune, the ancients supported themselves with Philosophy or Christianity; the moderns again (for example in the reign of Terror) take to Pleasure; as the wounded Buffalo, for Bandage and salve, rolls himself in the mire.—*Ib.*

Quality and title have such allurements that hundreds are ready to give up all their own importance, to cringe, to flatter, to look little, and to put every pleasure in constraint, merely to be among the great, though without the least hopes of improving their understanding or sharing their generosity; they might be happy among their equals, but those are despised in company where they are despised in turn.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 2s. Sterling,

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE;

OR How to Live and What to Live for; with ample rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; together with Instructions for securing Perfect Health, Longevity, and that sterling state of Happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life, BY A PHYSICIAN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is a vast deal of good sense in this little volume. The rules relating to the important operation of eating are admirable. The moral rules are as good as the physical, and the writer is well entitled to be heard."—*London Atlas.*

"The work before us is written in a plain homely style, and the information which it contains in connection with all matters relating to health and diet, is of an extremely valuable and useful kind."—*Sunday Times.*

"A little book abounding in sound, sensible, and practical advice for the management of health from infancy to old age. The writer's instructions are eminently judicious. This is a manual which every household should possess, and which young and old will read with profit."—*Critic.*

"Here we have sure and practical rules laid down for adoption, which, if followed accurately, will tend to the comfort, if not to the longevity of life. As a manual for general use, it is so prepared as to avoid everything that is offensive, whilst treating upon topics requisite to be considered."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

"The design of this essay is extremely laudable, it being intended to promote a most useful and important study—the study of diet and morals—which is at present too much neglected.—There are scattered through the work several useful and important observations."—*Weekly Times.*

Sold by Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B.; and Morton & Co., Halifax, N. S.—Price 2s. sterling.

April 2, 1850.—6ins. fly.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Ex LISBON, from London:

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

—ALSO—

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

In Store—11 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.

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

Wild Cherry Syrup.

A New article, combining the Medical properties of the bark, with the flavour of the fruit, rendering it one of the most healthy and pleasant beverages in use. A splendid assortment of other SYRUPS on hand, comprising 180 Gallons Rasberry VINEGAR; 60 do. do. SYRUP; 75 do; Strawberry; LEMON, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, New Tonic, and Rose Syrups, in by quantity to suit purchasers. Prepired only

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

EXPRESS OFFICE,

THE Subscriber has made arrangements for conducting an EXPRESS BUSINESS, and is prepared at once to forward Packages, Papers, &c. &c., to and from FREDERICTON, WOODSTOCK, WINDSOR and HALIFAX.

The other routes will be arranged forthwith.

Parties may depend upon the strictest attention and punctuality.

CHARLES L. STREET,
☞Office Corner of Prince Wm. and Church Streets. *St. John, 8th July,* 1850.

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

October 4 J. CROUCH.

COTTON WARPS, &c.

EX *Samuel* from Liverpool—12 Bales COTTON WARPS—Grey and Blue;
12 Bales GREY COTTONS, 26 to 36 inch;
2 Bales WHITE COTTONS;
2 Bales Black and White PRINTS
2 Bales BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

For sale by

September 13. 6t L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

PANTECHNETHECA.

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

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

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE EXTENSIVE READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

A SUIT of MOURNING at five minutes notice.

May 31. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

GUNNISON'S EXPRESS.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER will be dispatched with Gunnison & Co's Express, on THURSDAY, per *Maid of Erin*, to connect with the *Admiral*, at Eastport.

Small Packages and Parcels forwarded as usual to any part of the United States; also to San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton, California.

☞Goods forwarded to *Dye House* in Boston and back to this City.

THOMAS HANFORD, *Agent, St. John.*
J. B. HALL, *Rail Road Exchange, Boston*
St. John, March 1, 1850.

CHAINS & ANCHORS

Now Landing ex *Gratitude*—
21 CHAIN CABLES, from 5-8 to 1 1-8 in.
30 Anchors, Iron and Wood Stock, from 1 to 16 cwt. For Sale by
May 31. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

Domestic Cut Nails.

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

MUSIC, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

J. CROUCH.

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.

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

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

Fashionable FURNITURE and Upholstery Ware-Rooms.

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

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

J. & G. LAWRENCE.
Sept. 20. *second story.*

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

Horse and other Nails.

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

August 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Indian Town Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN,
Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

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

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

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

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

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

Phœnix Foundry, POND STREET.

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

On Hand—CABOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D. Improved D. E. and other pattern PLOUGHS; Farming 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.

CITY HOTEL.

THIS well known Establishment, being now under the management of the Subscriber, is undergoing a thorough refitting, which, the subscriber is determined, shall render it second to no House of the kind in the Province. The Tables will be constantly supplied with all the essentials and delicacies of the season, and the attendants will be found civil and obliging. The subscriber, resolving to use every means of contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the CITY HOTEL, trusts his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly; and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in general, who visit the City of Fredericton.

ZEBULON M. P. THOMPSON.
Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1848.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

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

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice.
Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN,
February 2, 1849.

EDWIN BAYARD, M. D.

Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

☞Residence in Portland, in the house next above and on the same side of the street as the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

N. B.—Any of Dr. L. B.'s patients wishing the Professional assistance of Drs. R. and W. Bayard, can have it without any additional charge.

St. John, March 22, 1850.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

CHURCH STREET.

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

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

Parties can be supplied at any time with Rooms The best liquors always on hand.

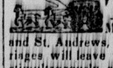
January 25. J. JUDGE.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andrews,

DAILY.



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

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

GLASS'S HOTEL,

Gagetown.

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

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

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

Simmonds & Co.

Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,

Barge Yard, London,

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

Cheap Restaurant.

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

July 5. JAMES SORLIE.

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

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

August 23. J. CROUCH,
4, *south side of King street*

FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery, and Jewelry.

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

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

FREEMASONS—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street

October 25 J CROUCH.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

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

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

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

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

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

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

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

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

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

DEAFNESS.

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

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

HARDWARE.

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

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

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

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

Per "Mary Caroline."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 cask containing Cart and Waggon Boxes.

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

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

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

GRANITE HALL

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

Fully Ten Per Cent. Cheaper than any other establishment!

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

OLD MONOPOLY BROKE DOWN! A NEW ERA IN TRADE!

Fall Campaign for 1850:
£1800 worth of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

SELLING AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FORMER TIMES.

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

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

BLACK DRESS and FROCK COATS, 30s. and upwards;
Black Dress Sack Coats, at all prices from 15s. warranted superior to any in the city!

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

500 VESTS;
White and Fancy Marseilles, Black and fancy Satins, Velvets, Cloth, Cashmere, Cassimere and Doeskin, Black, Blue, Drab, and mixed Satinett;
A large variety, suitable for WINTER PANTS, consisting of Moleskin, Homespun, Tweeds, &c. from 5s.

Superior Triple Coated OIL CLOTHES;
Glazed, cloth, and Fur Caps; Sou'westers, Waterproof Hats, &c., Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Valises—*in great variety;*
Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.; Braces, Handkerchiefs, &c

Something for the B'Hoys,
150 OVER COATS—in all colours; Reefing Jackets, Dress Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Vests, &c. &c.

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

THOS. R. JONES.
St. John, October 25, 1850.

STEAMER ST. JOHN.

Fare and Freight Reduced!!

THE Steamer "ST. JOHN," Capt. Mowry, will leave Indian Town for FREDERICTON on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, and will continue to run until further notice as follows—leaving Indian Town for Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 6 o'clock; returning will leave Fredericton for Indian Town on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at the same hour.

☞Cabin Passage, 5s.; Forward do. 2s. 6d.; Freight, 4d per Barrel, when paid on delivery—5d if charged. Way Freight. 9d. per Barrel.

P. S.—Freight will be received at the Warehouse, Indian Town, at all times free of charge.

May 17, 1850. I. MERRITT, *Agent.*

Fredericton, May. 1849.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with first proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignment, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.

SAMUEL A. AKERLY,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

☞**Notice.**

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

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

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

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street.

HAS FOR SALE NOW ON HAND.

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

October 4th, 1850.

Chimney and Flower Pots.

IMPROVED Chimney Pots of superior material; also, Flower Pots and Pans of all sizes may be had at the *St. John Nursery.*

The above are manufactured by W. H. Ray, Esq., of Nova Scotia, for whom J. H. is prepared to shew patterns and receive orders to any amount. (Sept. 21.) J. HARRIS.

WILLIAM CRAIG, M. D.,

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

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

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

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

Wm. Youdell, Tailor.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed to the North side at King's Square, over Mr. Lockey's Shop, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the favours of his old friends.

All orders in the above line will be attended to with despatch.

Clothes cleaned and neatly repaired.

St. John, August 23, 1850.

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

October 25 J. CROUCH.

DR. LAWERY

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings.

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

SELF-PRESERVATION:

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

By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE;

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

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secret uses, 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 physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Not are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and 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. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.

August 24, 1849.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Cheap Variety Store.

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

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

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

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

June 7th, 1849. J. L.

Benefit to the Public.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Selling off at and below prices cost, to make room for a larger assortment of other Goods;

THE Subscriber not having room for the Boots and Shoes Goods, will commence selling off from THIS DAY, at private Sale, the remainder of his Stock of *Boots* and *Shoes*, until the whole is disposed of—

	Formerly Selling.	Now Selling.
Children's Shoes,	2s 3d.	1s 4½d.
Youths' strong Bootees,	3s 3d.	1s 11d.
Misses Morocco Bootees,	4s 6d.	2s 11d.
Do do Silk Polkes,	4s 6d.	2s 11d.
Ladies Morocco Buskins,	4s 6d.	2s 11½d.
Do Calf for Winter,	4s 6d.	3s 3½d.
Do Slippers,	3s 3d.	1s 9½d.
Gents. Morocco Bootees,	7s 6d.	4s 10½d.
Do Kip,	7s	4s 4½d.
Do Tuck for Balls,	8s 9d.	7s 1d.
Boys Winter Boots,	7s 5d.	5s 11d.

Together with other varieties of Shoes which will be sold at the same reasonable rate, and in order that no mistake may arise, each pair will be marked in plain figures, and no abatement.

Make an early call.

N. B. Remember No 4, South side of King Street. J. CROUCH.

☞ County dealers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

September 20.

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

May 4. M. N. POWERS.