St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XIX. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, December 8, 1854. Number 14.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

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

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

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

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

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are---Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. V. LUGRIN, ZENAS REED, } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

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

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF REFEREES:
CHARLES MCLAUGHLAN, }
GEORGE THOMAS, } Esquires.
THOMAS BEER, R. N. }
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

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

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 26.

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

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANTS EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRIT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£35	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0
The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-3 Octave to A above.			

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

Every description of English and American PIANOFORTES tuned and repaired. March 18th.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
1854.
Per steamer "Arabia" the Subscriber has received from London a supply of the following SEEDS warranted fresh and true to their kinds:
BEET—Long Blood and early Turnip;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, White and Belgian, Long Surrey Altringham;
CABBAGE—Early York, Drumhead, Large Battersea, Green Globe Savoy, Morning Star, King of Cabbages;
CELERY—White Solid;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Prickley;
CRESS—Double Curled;
LETTUCE—Drumhead, Victoria Cabbage, White Cabbage, Cos;
NASTURTIUM—Red, Crimson and Yellow;
RADISH—Long Salmon, Short Top, Turnip;
TURNIP—Swedish, Laing's Swede, White Flat Yellow Aberdeen, Early Stubble, White Globe;
THYME, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory; together with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.
May 12, 1854. W. O. SMITH.

TO ARRIVE
Per *Lisbon* and *Bardora* from London—
6,000 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White Lead; 150 kegs Red, Yellow Green, Black and Blue Paint; 15 casks Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Brunswick Green, Vandyke Brown, Indian Red, Quaker Green, Raw and Burnt Umber, Raw and Burnt Terrade Sienna
4 tons Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
5 cases INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS;
20 cwt. Carbonate of Soda, in 1 cwt Kegs;
1 Ton Washing SODA; 1 1-2 ton ALUM;
10 cwt. Cream of Tartar; 20 cwt. Blue Vitriol
gross assorted Pickles; 600 lb CLOVES;
6 cwt. Alexandrian SENNA;
2 cases Liquorice; 10 cwt. GLUE;
6 cases Sailed Oil; 10 kegs Coleman's Mustard;
1 case Spanish Annatto; 1 case Gold Leaf.
2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED.
May 5. S. K. TILLEY

MORRISON'S PILLS—[illegible] sale by [illegible] ock 28. FELLOWS & Co.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade
AT
COMMERCE HOUSE,
KING STREET.
OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tarratt":
151 Packages of English and French Goods,
Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every description of
WOULENS, LINENS, COTTONS,
SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,
and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.
Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Woollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassell, for Ottomans;
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapestry CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kidderminster and Scotch do.;
Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS, from 4 4 to 16-4;
English and American Floor OIL CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.
50 BARRELS MACKEREL.
100 Doz. HOMESPUN SOCKS.
700 Lbs. CHEESE.
30 Quintals COD FISH, for Sale.
C. M. BURNS,
October 20. South Wharf

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*
MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c., also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will sell *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
—All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.
Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported, in all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

Carding Machine for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his Carding Machine, which is in the best of order, and is now in operation at Wiggins' Carding Establishment at the Grand Lake.
Also, 15 acres excellent Tillage LAND, with a good Frame Dwelling HOUSE, and other Buildings belonging to the establishment. The water privilege is second to none in the County.
STEPHEN S. WIGGINS.
Grand Lake, (Q. C.) June, 1854.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything intrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms. J. D. MABEE.
Hampton Village, K. C., Sept. 29, 1854.

BURNING FLUID.—5 brls. superior ex "Thomas" from Boston.
March 21. W. O. SMITH.

Ship for Sale.
THE HULL and Spars of a new Ship now on the Stocks at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, of the following dimensions, viz.:
Length of Keel, 121 feet;
Breadth of Beam, 26 "
Depth of Hold, 13 "
Can be launched early in September—will be sold on accomodating terms. Apply to
C. M. BURNS.

German Toys.
On Consignment.
THE Subscriber has just received 6 Cases of GERMAN TOYS, which he will Sell by the CASE at a very small advance.
Ladies' Frizzettes, Braids, Ringletts, &c., &c.
August 4. [Courier] WM. MAJOR.

Children's Socks and Stockings.
45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN

ON HAND—A Full Supply of
BALM 1000 Flowers; Morrison's PILLS;
Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT;
Locock's PULMONIC WAFERS;
Redding's RUSSIA SALVE;
Cockle's Anti-Bilious PILLS;
Lyon's KATHARION;
Barry's TRICOPHEROUS;
Buchan's Hungarian BALSAM;
Spohn's Elixer of Health;
And all the new proprietory MEDICINES, with a superb assortment of fine French, English and German CHEMICALS, Glass Ware, Drugs, Essential OILS, &c. &c. Warranted pure and genuine.
July 21. FELLOWS & CO.

GRANITE HALL NO. 1 Dock Street.
JUST RECEIVED:
WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS;
Do. do. CASSIMERES;
Double and Single Mill'd Fancy DOESKINS;
Twists and Scotch TWEEDS;
Black and Fancy Silk and Satin VESTINGS;
Superior coloured VELVETS;
Do. Black Silk do.;
Do. Silk Plush VESTING, variety of shades;
Black, Drab, Blue, Brown BEAVERS;
Double Mill'd Black CLOTH, for Over Coats, a superior article;
Mohairs, Whitneys Plids, &c., in great variety.
OBSERVE!
Gentlemen wishing a Garment made in a neat and substantial manner, at a low price, will get just the article they want by calling at this establishment.
November 3. THOMAS R. JONES.

TEN Barrels Northern Clover SEED—For Sale by C. M. BURNS,
April 14. South-Market-wharf.

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

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

THE 18th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 15th February last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—

"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as showing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the first year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materialy diminished.

	1852.	1853.
Receipts,	£98,654	£113,612
Losses,	58,091	42,846
Profits,	£39,563	£70,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely. The reserved fund now amounts to £143,712.

The Officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BRIDGE, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODGSON, Esq., S. R. THOMPSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
T. Brocklebank, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esq., } *Deputy Chairmen.*
Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., }

Thomas Booth, Esq.,	Harold Littledale, Esq
Francis C. Braun, Esq.,	William Lowe, "
William Earle, Esq.,	Alex. McGregor, "
George Grant, Esq.,	John Marriott, "
Francis A. Hamilton, Esq.	Thomas Sellar, "
Thomas Haigh, Esq.,	Charles Saunders, "
Robert Higgin, Esq.,	John Swainson, "
Jas. Aspinal Tobin, Esq.,	George Holt, "
Geo. H. Lawrence, Esq.,	Hugh Hornby, "

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

The Agents at St. John, N. B., beg the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.

EDWARD ALLISON, } AGENTS.
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.
August 16, 1854.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURE,
For Spring and Summer Trade.
GENTLEMEN'S best Welting BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Buffees*;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS,
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.
In Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 4-2
The British Colonies,
THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES:
Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.
Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statements relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.
BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."
It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.
Published by JOHN TALLIS 160 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square.
ROGER HUNTER, AGENT.
Saint John, April 28, 1854.

Geneva, Ale, Barley, &c.
Landing from the ships "Barbara" and "Lisbon" from London:—
20 HHDS, fine Pale GENEVA;
50 Bbls. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Bridges & Sons";
60 brls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
20 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Servants, Friend; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 cases Liquorice JUICE;
5 casks Pickles, } "Crosse & Blacks.
2 do. Sauces, }
Ex "Sylvia from Glasgow:
2 Puns. Campbelton WHISKY;
10 hhds. } Fine Pale GENEVA;
10 qr. casks }
20 matts Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
5 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobbacco Pipes, } very superior;
25 do. Woodstock, do }
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 brls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 7, Dock-street.

Intelligence Office.
MR. CROWLEY'S SCHOOL and INTELLIGENCE Office having been closed a few weeks on account of the Cholera, will be re-opened on the 7th inst., for business.
Persons interested may apply immediately at his old stand, Princess-st. Sept. 7.

Poetry.

MUSIC.

BY TRUEMAN S. PERET.

Of the goodly things of Heaven
Sent to cheer our earthly stay,
Which is better than the music
Springing on our steps always;
Man and bird and leaf and water
Singing, singing, night and day?

Once my soul was filled with music—
Still its sweetness trembles there;
Once, and only once, I heard it,
And I know not when or where,
But 'twill only be forgotten,
With my childhood's first short prayer.

I was walking on a hillside,
Of at least I seemed to be,
And the turf looked dark like autumn,
And I saw no shrub or tree;
When around the hills bold turning
Came that nameless melody.

Wildly floating came that music
Round the bending of the hill,
Timidly I ventured forward,
Halting fitfully, until
Half affrighted, all delighted,
Still I stood and listened still.

I perforce have called it music,
For I know no better word;
It was softer than the note-note,
Milder, clearer than a bird,
What it was I cannot tell you,
For the like I never heard.

Long ago it must have happened,
For I've listened long in vain;
Highly I again may hear it
Where the angels make the strain,
But on earth I know too surely
It will never sing again.

Selections.

A BREACH OF PROMISE.

SKETCHED FROM LIFE.—BY A BARRISTER.

I had just laid down a lengthy abstract, which had occupied my attention for some hours, and, weary and yawning, I had seized the poker, for the purpose of putting out the fire, that I might retire to my pillow. It was nearly twelve o'clock. The night was bright and frosty, when, preparing to enter my room, a knock at the door disturbed me. My servant was already abed. I shuffled on my slippers, and hastened to answer the summons. A respectable looking man said he wished to consult me, and apologised for disturbing me at so unseasonable an hour. Clients never come to me at unseasonable hours, so I invited him to take a seat in my office, and state the object of his coming. There was no delay in obtaining it; but I must relate previous circumstances, as I learned them afterwards more at length from the lips of the other parties concerned. Times, diligence, and honesty, had exalted the man who called upon me to the station of head clerk in a public office, at a salary of £80 per annum. He was a widower his helpmate having died in giving birth to a daughter, on the very day that announced to him his increased dignity and income. Thenceforth all his thoughts and cares, that were not claimed by his situation, were given to his child. At home she was seldom out of his sight. An hour after the office had closed, he was to be seen strolling with his infant charge, in the neighbouring fields, a beautiful black water-spaniel bounding before them, in pursuit of whom the little Mary ran with a shriek of delight, the glad father following, to break the fall which her fearlessness threatened, and sometimes brought about. In the early morning, too, in the summer time, he visited with her the hay-fields and sported with her like a child among the fragrant hillocks. The girl was everything to him. He seemed to live but for her; he drooped when she was ill, and in his own seasons of sickness, his cheek would flush, and his eyes kindle, when he heard her laugh, and saw her healthy face, as if there was a strange sympathy between them, and he caught from her the mood of the moment. He had been a steady industrious man. He had never been known to take more than one day in the year for a holiday. It chanced, however, that on one occasion he was absent from his duties for a week. It was concluded that nothing but severe sickness would detain him from his task. A junior clerk was despatched to inquire kindly after his health. He found him sitting by the bed side of his daughter, pale and disordered; he had not slept for four nights—scarcely had he stirred from the spot, except for medicine and food. The child was passing through the terrible ordeal of the measles. He watched the progress of the disease with a fearful anxiety. The favourable crisis came, and he returned to his usual task. But this was a solitary instance. Mary was blessed with robust health, and in a few years she was able to repay by her assistance the devotion of her widowed parent. He loved his home more than ever; for her inexhaustible spirits put to flight all gloomy thoughts. Her smiles, her song welcomed him, as he crossed his own threshold; and he departed with perfect confidence that in his absence she would discharge the domestic duties of the house as zealously and as ably as many of maturer years, who have been compelled by necessity to call forth their mental energies. And the happy father numbered sixteen of her birth-days celebrated by a plum-pudding and a bottle of wine, at an evening party of friends. In truth, Mary well deserved the love that her father lavished upon her. She was a sweet girl. Some called her pretty, though that was a contested point. For my own part, I thought her beautiful; but then my taste is somewhat peculiar. Her features were not modelled according to the sculptor's beau ideal—they were not regular, and bold. Next, examine each feature apart, and no one was faultless. But then they were full of life and mind. All smiles and sunshine, good temper was in every glance, feeling in every accent that breathed from her lips. She had few companions in her childhood. The hours that were not devoted to her domestic duties and to her father, were employed in the attainement of useful learning. She was passionately fond of reading, and the little bookshelf in the parlour supplied her with the elegant essays of Addison, the poetry of Thompson and Cowper, and more recently, the libraries of useful and entertaining knowledge. Thus she entered upon that delightful but dangerous era of human life, when a thousand feelings and passions, as pleasing as new, fill the ardent mind with a thousand strange emotions, before reason has taught us to guide, or the cold precepts of experience to subdue them.

Hitherto her existence had been all serenity. The fondness for nature, and the fields and flowers first infused by her father in their morning and evening walks, and formed by the volumes which he had judiciously placed before her as food for a youthful mind, had led her to the study of botany, and she knew every one of the many flowers which adorn our luxuriant hedges. In her rambles in search of these, she was usually accompanied by her father; but sometimes she went alone into the fields that immediately surround the town, dreading nothing and regarding nothing but her favorite pursuit. Her plain and simple attire, her features, rather homely than otherwise, attracted not the notice of the passer-by, and she continued her study without molestation.

Some few months before the time which made me acquainted with her history, she was gathering cowslips in a field near the town, and dreaming not of danger, she was alarmed by the menaces of a very ferocious cow.

The animal pursued her while she was yet far from the gate. Mary fled precipitately; but the self possession and intrepidity of a gentleman, who was accidentally strolling in the same field, saved her from its fury. He rushed forward and with his stick met the enraged beast, and turned it from its pursuit. Gratitude for aid so timely, lighting up a cheek flushed with the returning blood, made her for the moment really beautiful. The stranger was evidently pleased, and behaved to her with a respect and gentlemanly bearing to which she had been little accustomed. She was soon composed enough to tell him the object of her research; and after a conversation of some length, in which he discovered that the being he had saved possessed no common mind, he bade her adieu, breathing a wish that they might become better acquainted. Her heart instinctively echoed that wish. When she returned home, Mary related the occurrence to her father, who, with tears in his eyes thanked God for her deliverance. She did not know the name of her preserver; and he could not as he desired, hasten at once to express to him a parent's gratitude. But her thoughts dwelt continually on the stranger and his image was in all her dreams that night. Her father had warned her to avoid for the future walks so dangerous; but for the first time she coldly neglected his advice. That very day she proceeded, with a fluttering pulse, to the same meadow, to see as she said, how the accident had happened. The first object that she there beheld was the gentleman who had saved her. He hastened to accost her. She thanked him again. He turned the conversation to her favorite study it was one which he had not neglected, and she gathered from him much useful information. She ventured to ask his name, saying that her father was desirous of personally expressing his thanks for the favour he had conferred upon him. The gentleman instantly presented his card.—"Mr. Henry Hartrow." The conversation became so interesting, that neither seemed inclined to part, until the approach of the dinner hour compelled Mary to tear herself from society that was but too fascinating. She did not know that there was anything wrong in this. He had saved her life, and therefore was entitled to her warmest gratitude. She did not know that any other feelings mingled with her thoughts.

The next day her father called on Mr. Hartrow. The tears were in his eyes as he poured forth all the eloquence of gratitude. He was received with a respect and kindness unusual between persons holding such different stations in society, for Mr. Hartrow was a gentleman of family and fortune. An only child, the early death of his father had put him in possession of a considerable property. He expressed great interest for her welfare, and promised with her father's permission, to inquire after Mary's health at her own home. Our head clerk was flattered by the condescension of so wealthy a gentleman as Mr. Hartrow, and bashfully accepted his solicitation. On his return he told Mary of this, and praised her preserver to the skies. He did not notice the blush that bloomed upon her face as she spoke. The very same evening the bright metal tea-pot and neat china tea cups were on the table, and Mary and her father were seated before the cheerful hearth.

She was pouring out the tea, when, through the window, she saw Mr. Hartrow approaching the house. The tea-pot almost fell from her hand.—She turned pale. Her father had not time to ask the cause of her emotion, when a gentle tap at the door announced a stranger. He entered, shook hands cordially with both, and, invited by the eye as well as by the words of the delighted lady, *sitting Mary*, he took a seat by her side, and shared their homely meal. His kind and friendly manner made them soon forget the difference of rank. His demeanour towards Mary was so respectful, that the father was flattered by it, and she herself entranced. He sat with them till the moon was up. When he arose to depart, Mary could not speak. When he was really gone, her heart sunk within her. It would be tedious, and it is not necessary, to detail the history of the affection that grew up between them. They met, as they at first would fain believe, casually; then by appointment. He was almost constantly at the tea table, and lingered later every evening. Her eye continually watched his coming, and looked brighter when he came. He was daily more fond of reading aloud to her the choicest works of Lord Byron. He wrote a note on some trifling subject, requesting an answer. She, of course, replied. Discussion once awakened, we all know is endless.—Others followed in quick succession. It was very strange that they should exactly agree in all their tastes and likings and dislikings. They at length became 'engaged.' He obtained from her a promise that her father should not be informed of their engagement, and so for four months they contrived to keep their 'faith' a secret from him. An officious friend, who had met them in one of their morning walks, first opened his eyes to the real object of Mr. Hartrow's constant visits. He resolved to employ at once a parental authority, and for that purpose accompanied Hartrow on his return home one evening. Having heard the remonstrances, and bold demand to know what were his own intentions, Hartrow replied satisfactorily, but suggested the necessity of caution, lest his friends should thwart his purpose.

From this time forth Henry and Mary regarded each other in a new light. No longer reserve pained one or the other. This intended union had a father's permission and a father's blessing.—When Hartrow became of age, Mary from the hill side beheld, with proud and palpitating heart, the manifestations of joy which spread far and near over his vast estates, and secretly longed for the day when as mistress of that burnishing multitude, she would dispense kindness, smiles, and content, over all her husband held dear.

But all these pretty hopes, all these dear dreams, were on the eve of a sad disappointment. No sooner did Hartrow's intended union get noised abroad—it was impossible to guard the secret inviolable—than his friends upbraided him, called him degenerate, and at last avoided intercourse with so incorrigible an invader of aristocratic purity. Although none of the weakest of men, Henry Hartrow could not stand long against the continual force of derision which all sides poured upon him. Even his very serfs spoke of it as a thing demeaning. Finding the rancour of envy so stern amongst his menials, and the horror of 'contamination' so rife amongst his friends, he at length resolved—not without calculating the difficulty—to relinquish his object.

He prepared not to see her again. He snatched a pen, and after flinging a half dozen half-written epistles into the fire, at length completed one, in which he candidly explained the delicate situation in which he was placed; that his intended connexion with her was so decidedly opposed by his friends, that they threatened to abandon him; and that a union under such circumstances could only be a source of misery to both. He professed unalterable attachment but he appealed to prudence and good sense, whether the matter ought not to rest as it was. It was like a thunder stroke to the unsuspecting Mary. She had never suffered a doubt of his truth to cloud her affection; and now, when she expected to become his wife, to find him faithless! She did not weep—the fountain was dried up—she was stunned. Her father found her with her eyes glazed and staring from their sockets, her cheek white as marble, and the fatal letter fallen from her stiff hand. He glanced his eye over it. The truth was evident. After vainly endeavouring to recall her to sense and feeling, he took from her drawer the letters of Henry Hartrow, and with them hurried to my office, to seek, without any further delay, the avenging aid of the law.

As he finished his story, he flung upon my table the letters alluded to. They were carefully packed in a huge bundle. It was to be my task to peruse them, and glean sufficient evidence for an action for breach of promise of marriage. Having endeavoured in vain to soothe the irritated and disappointed parent, I advised him to seek repose, promising to look into his case without delay. I rose early the following morning, and commenced my task. There was ample proof of promise, and I did not feel myself justified in indulging any curiosity by a survey of all those singular documents. I wrote to Mr. Hartrow, politely intimating him that I had been instructed to commence an action against him, and trusting that he would yet spare my client the painful task of pushing so wanton a breach of faith. I received an immediate reply, repeating the objections urged in his letter to Mary, and adding, that he must abide the consequence, however painful, for his sense of duty to his relations and friends dictated the conduct which he admitted was, in the first place, deserving blame. No alternative now remained. I issued a writ. About a fortnight before the Assizes, I received a note, requesting an interview with myself and client at my office, to endeavour to compromise the difference. I seized the opportunity, fixed the following day, and prevailed on the father to bring Mary with him. I arranged that she should remain in another room until a fit moment should occur for introducing her. The several parties arrived accordingly. Mr. Hartrow bowed to the father, who did not return the recognition, and I could see his lips trembling with ill-suppressed rage. I opened the conversation by asking the object of the meeting. He wished to effect terms; he cared not at what cost, so that the case was not dragged before the public. He concluded by asking what compensation we demanded.

'Compensation, sir,' said the father, no longer able to control his feelings; 'what can compensate my child for the loss of health and happiness?—What gold will buy the peace of mind you have destroyed for ever? Before she saw you, she was the gayest creature under the sun. You saved her life, and we were grateful; but you took advantage of our gratitude to rob us of our domestic peace. You, rich, presumed that our poverty marked us as fit and passive objects for your sport. Think you, sir, I deem any paltry excuse or bribe a compensation for my daughter's peace?

'My dear sir, believe me, I always intended to act honorably; for my regard for Mary was not an unworthy one.'

'Then prove it, by acting like a man whose conscience is not blunted.'

'I would not have thought to wrong you, but circumstances have placed me in this unenviable position. Now I will settle on your daughter, a fortune—anything at all, say——'

'Hush, young man!' exclaimed the father wildly. 'Do you also insult me thus? Think you a woman's heart is saleable?—think a true maiden is thus purchaseable? Away! you are worse than evil!'

Seeing my client so greatly exasperated, I interposed. 'Am I, then, to understand you decline giving the only just compensation?'

Hartrow paused for a moment in evident agitation. 'I would, I would,' he muttered; 'but my friends—my family—how can I become reconciled with them?'

'Are these narrow prejudices, this pride of home better than honor and justice?' Having put this question, I gave a sign to my client, who left the room, while I continued:—'Mr. Hartrow, I fear a worse crime still is in store for you, and that to, in this young lady—as I foresee, in case you persevere—pine away, you will be a Mnemosyne!'

'What mean you?' exclaimed he in terror.

'The best explanation I can give you is here!' I continued, pointing to Mary, who at that moment entered the room, almost carried by her father.—Hartrow started from his seat, and ran to grasp her hand with his usual warmth. She gently repelled him with a sigh, and leant upon her father's breast piteously sobbing. He was alarmed at the terrific change which she so soon presented, the result of his neglect. The lively and beautiful Mary was now before him, a drooping, sad, and wasted form. The blue veins visibly coursed along her thin hands, and a feverish glow, which was painfully perceptible, thrilled through the man's heart, and affected him deeply. Withdrawing attention he heard the injured parent exclaim—

'Look here, sir; see the work your conduct has made! None less than a villain would have thus wronged those who hospitality he craved! Look at her, sir,—that tender buds,—and blush if you can! May the Lord forgive you, but I'm a man, a frail man—I cannot—no, never!'

I regarded the speaker with peculiar surprise, for he was not an educated man. However, there was an eloquence inseparably connected with passion. He possessed it. It was now my time to speak.

'I must request a definite answer from you, sir.'

'What must it be?' he asked thoughtfully; 'what sum will satisfy you?'

'Simply we ask you to redeem your solemn pledge! I heard you were a gentleman,' I said.

'And who dares deny it?' he demanded.

'I do,' I replied coolly; 'while your conduct proves the reverse.'

'That's enough,' cried the indignant father; 'the law had better take its course. Shame will bend his spirit, and the good will shun him. Come away, Mary, my love; you had, after all, a happy deliverance from so wretched a monster—come!'

But Mary, instead of moving as bidden, cast herself upon her knees, and clasping her father's hands, pleaded aloud. 'Hear me, father,' she continued; 'I have but a short time to live—grant me one request.'

'Speak, my own dear love; I promise you anything.'

'Then abandon this lawsuit. It may ruin him, and for the world I would not see him harmed.—Though he has wronged me, I forgive him. I have never reproached and mean never to reproach him; why then will you? I am persuaded his motives are not discreditable.'

'Discreditable!' ejaculated the father; 'a villain's motives'——

'Pray do not, dear father, revile him. I can't bear it!'

'But my duty'——

'Forgiveness is our first duty, father; never shall you hear me breathe a word against him; forgive him as I do.'

'Gracious girl!' interrupted Hartrow, starting from his seat, and embracing her; no longer plead thus—I must fall down to you both, and seek forgiveness. I have been exceedingly wrong. But neither fake price, nor the sneers of friends, will now daunt a purpose which is right, if you will even yet deign to accept my hand.'

'What!' exclaimed Mary, staring in utter doubt; 'what I do I hear aright? It is—but no, it cannot be true!'

'I do not deceive you, Mary—I would not.'

'No!' she continued eagerly; 'you could not—your heart is not so—oh thank, thank,'—and she swooned in Hartrow's arms. My poor client bent over them in joyous wonder, while I looked on, gratified at the successful issue of my simple device.

The suit, in which the most eminent counsel had been retained, was abandoned, and before another month had elapsed, Mary was Hartrow's wife. Of course I was a welcome guest at the wedding, and ever since have been welcome to Hartrow's mansion. Nor have I reason to regret in the least resorting to such a contrivance in order to settle a 'breach of promise.' Though perhaps unprofessional, it is the opposite to agnobis.

Forgiveness is never without its reward; and you may be a timely friend, as well as a professional adviser. Such are the palpable suggestions of this sketch from real life.

Why is a women's tongue like a planet? Because nothing silent of the power that created it is able to stop it in its course.

Honor, like the shadow, follows those who flee rom it, but flees from those who pursue it.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, October 26, 1854.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Mr. Taylor said as it was only American lumber that would be free of duty, and that was free now, when exported to the United States, the loss to the Revenue would not be serious. With respect to the working of responsible government, the doctrine he held was the doctrine laid down by Lord Durham—that the members of a Government should be tried by their respective constituencies. The members of the Government here had been so tried, and what was the result? In St. John the Hon. Provincial Secretary had been returned far ahead of all the rest—the Hon. Surveyor Gen. and his Hon. colleague (Mr. Gray), stood second and third on the poll, while the Hon. member of the Opposition (Mr. Ritchie) barely got in. In Sunbury an Hon. member of the Government was returned at the head of the poll; the same thing occurred in Restigouche, and the Hon. Attorney General stood second on the poll in Northumberland. That was the proper way to try whether the Government possessed the confidence of the people or not—it was not for the House to try them (laughter). He had heard many frivolous charges against the Government, about their exercise of patronage, &c., but it was not possible for them to comply with every application. Sometimes, perhaps, the applicant would rather be rejected than not (hear, hear). The only charges proved against the Government were those in reference to the appointment of the Judges, and that happened before the last House ever met, and had been brought up and fully discussed several times, and before several members of the present Government had joined it. He believed the present Government were as good, and as much inclined to do the country justice, as those who would succeed them, were they turned out. What sort of an Opposition could they be, when they canvassed Hon. members this way—"vote with us to overturn the Government, and your friend shall be taken care of?" and to another, "go with us and something shall be done for your friend!"—(Cries of, "name! name!" and "I make no such canvass" from Messrs. Fisher and Ritchie). He (Mr. Taylor) did not like to name, but he had heard it from a source entitled to credit. He saw it was of no use to debate the subject longer, but he would oppose the amendment.

Mr. Cutler said—Irise, Mr. Speaker, under circumstances the most disadvantageous to my purpose, as in this late stage of a protracted discussion, I need hardly expect to command the attention of the House at any great length: at the same time I hope for the indulgence of Hon. members while I put before them my views on the important question now under consideration. This indulgence is also necessary so far as myself and constituents are concerned. When I went to the hustings in June last and met the electors of Kent, no question respecting the Government came up that I remember. At all events no pledges were asked of me and none were given by me. The result of the election showed they were satisfied with my course for the past four years as they again gave me a large majority without a pledge. It is, therefore, due to them, and also to myself, that I place before them the reasons which *influence* and *rule* me in the vote I give this day. Sir, it will excite no surprise when I state to the House my determination to vote for the amendment. For the last four years my opposition to the Government has been uniform, steady and consistent. Not that opposition which is sometimes designated Factious, but what influenced me is, I believed, and am prepared to show, most unanswerably, the general policy of the present administration, is, and has been, adverse to the general interests of this Province.—Sir, the first point which I intend to take up, and investigate, and which has already been reviewed by other Hon. members, is the Judicial appointments, made in 1850. The Hon. Attorney General sought to escape the infamy of that transaction, by pleading "they were not then in the Government"—but could they shew that the Government of 1850 had expiated their crime before the Hon. Attorney General and his *confreres* joined them? No. But I can shew that the Government at the present time is essentially the Government of 1850. The administration, which in the year 1850, made that *unholy*, that *satanic* invasion of our constitutional rights and liberties, is the same Government in all its essential qualities that we are about to pass sentence upon at this time. True, Mr Speaker, new men have been introduced into the Executive Government, but the *ruling elements* which have directed the public affairs of this Province since 1848, and long previous, giving life, configuration and character to the Government, are before us to-day. The Hon. Attorney General may imagine his taking a seat at the Council Board altered the character of the Government. Some might suppose the introductions of his Hon friend the Surveyor General and the Hon. and learned member from the County of St. John (Mr. Gray), and the gallant Colonel Howard, gave a new character to the Government. Such, however, is not my opinion. In no important point point has the Executive administration changed since 1848. Since that time the destinies of the Province have been in the hands of Messrs. Chandler, Partelow, and Haven: and the advent of Messrs. Wilmot, Gray, and Co. went rather to fortify their position, by bringing a new element of strength, than to change in any respect the character of the administration. The Government of 1850 was, therefore, essentially, and practically the Government of 1854. The men who rule now, ruled and gave tone, and character, to public measures in 1850, when our constitutional rights were invaded by a Lieutenant Governor. The men who influence the Councils of the country this day, are those who in 1850 allowed Sir Edmund Head to place his *boot* on the neck of their prostrate, recreant bodies, while with his *hand* he wrote that recommendation, or dispatch which must for ever stamp them as the mean, and servile, creatures of a man, who since the days of the infamous Stafford, has no parallel in British History. Upon the ground alone then, of their abandonment of the great constitutional principle, its barefaced, and basely submitting to the insolent dictation of a Lieutenant Governor; the unabashed enemy of popular rights, the Government in his mind, stood condemned, and if no other reason would be shewn, this was more than sufficient.—Sir, the next subject to which I desire to call the attention of the House, as being an emanation of the Government, is the "Municipal Corporation Bill." The moment I saw that ponderous measure on the files of the House, my mind was made up. "A messy bath done this." At the first glance I saw that the Government, acting under the pressure of public opinion, must do something, and that *something* proved to be what must disgust the people with municipal institutions or local self government. The character of that Bill, with its innumerable portents of taxation, oppression, [illegible] tyranny, &c. &c., was calculated to create [illegible] and terror, throughout the country. Let me be understood—I don't mean to accuse the Hon. Attorney General of deception, or tergiversation in the framing of that Bill. I believe him incapable of any conduct but what is honorable [illegible]

Tallyrand behind the scenes—some person, not a member of this House—perhaps—infusing into that measure, a moral, a political *Hobgoblin*, which would so operate on the public mind, as to protract the introduction of local self-government indefinitely. Such is my opinion, and this is not the first time I have stated it on the floor of this House. When that Bill was under consideration, the Liberal party, with whom I had the honor of being connected, decided to take the mis-shapen monster up, and mould it into shape, and comeliness.—Such, Sir, was not my view of *our* duty at that time. I then stated to the hon. and learned member from St. John (Mr. Ritchie) that in my opinion we should destroy it *then*, and *there*. The way I proposed doing so, was, by the aid of our enemies. There were several antiquated gentlemen in the House, who could not conceive it possible that *men could govern themselves*, that men or society could exist without the aid of General Sessions of the Peace. To every thing like reason, or argument, they were perfectly impenetrable. The Government, whose creatures they were, found them on this point, intellectually, of *Rhinocerous thake*. As well might you attempt to "poultice the hump off a Camel's back," as to reach their understanding by reason or argument. What I proposed to the then Leader was, to move the further consideration of the Bill for six months, and carrying these old gentlemen with us (as we certainly must) we would hurl it out of the house, and thus be clear of it for ever. This was not acceded to, and the measure is before the country, and notwithstanding all the labour bestowed upon it by the opposition, it is, perhaps, as *perfect* and *harmonious* a piece of ignorance and stupidity combined, as can be found on our Statute Book—but viewing it as an emanation of the Government, it affords an additional reason why they have not my confidence. Sir, my next ground for hostility to the present administration is the Election Bill introduced by the Hon. Attorney General in 1853, which reached a certain stage, and there abandoned, by friends and enemies. For years past there had been a cry throughout the land for a change in our Electoral system. So loud and imperative was that cry that Government felt themselves compelled to move in the matter. Accordingly a Bill was brought down here by the Government. When it was introduced and I saw the leading provisions, I begged of the Hon. Attorney General and my Hon. and learned friend from St. John (Mr. Gray) to adopt, and embody, certain principles in that Bill, which could not fail to strengthen their position, and make them popular throughout the Province; at the same time forewarning them that if the Bill was passed as it then stood, it could not fail ultimately to damn them and their administration. My advice, which surely indicated no factious hostility to the Government, was disregarded; and the result has been exactly as I foretold. Sir, without pausing to scrutinize the general and minor points of odiousness in that measure, its most hideous feature was that all Election Scrutinies should be passed upon, and determined by the nominees of the Government. Who but the members of the present Government could have dreamed of the fatuous attempt of transferring the privileges of this House to the Ministers of the Crown? Such an insatiable thirst for power, such an unmasked attempt to centralize in the Executive Government the power, hitherto exercised by the Representatives of the People, is without parallel or palliation. I will now direct the attention of the House to the "Bill for reduction of Salaries of certain Officers." Near the close of the Session of 1851 a Bill was brought down by the Government, under this title. It was apparent to the most superficial observer that this was a mere conciliatory move, a kind of salve, a something to meet the public demand. After some discussion it was moved to postpone the further consideration of the Bill, and with this I entirely agreed, as the House was then on the point of *rising*, and time was required to deal with the great questions, growing out of such a measure. We were, however, assured in the most solemn manner, that the question was to be taken up at the opening of the next session of the Legislature. Sir, since that time I have never heard of the Bill or of the reduction of official salaries further than suggested by some members of the Government "that official salaries *ought* to be graduated on a sort of 'sliding scale' commensurate with the high prices of provisions and wages, which these poor paid officials are subject to provide for." Here then, Sir, is a fourth ground on which I base a "No Confidence Vote against the Government." The next subject in order is the "Judges' Fee Bill," for the loss of which I hold the Government responsible. This Bill was brought in early in the session of 1851 by the Hon. and learned member from St. John (Mr. Ritchie), and passed this house by an overwhelming majority; and also went thro' the Legislative Council, but was suspectiously refused the Royal assent. The fate of that Bill, Sir, affords a most melancholy negation of the practical existence of responsible government in this Province. What a cutting satire on the boasted attachment of certain members of the Government to constitutional principles, does the defeat of that Bill present! The cause of the Royal assent being withheld is enveloped in so mystery. It stands on the Journals of this house—a *blot* in our History—The *Judges' Letters addressed to Her Majesty*. The refusal of the Royal assent was in direct violation of our constitution, as laid down by Lord John Russell, and also by Earl Grey, in his despatch of March 1847, and adopted by this Province in 1848. I wish to be understood as imputing no blame to the Colonial Secretary. I, Sir, never have, I never will consent to make that office the scape goat for Provincial knavery, and Colonial mal-administration. Whenever our constitutional rights have been interfered with by the Imperial Government it is justly attributable to Representations, and Despatches, sent from this side of the water, bearing an official character, or otherwise. The defeat of the Bill in question (*by the Judges' Letters*) may be taken in confirmation of this. Sir, great pains is taken to examine and define the constitutional rights of the people of this Province, and lengthy Reports, and wordy Despatches are read in elucidation of the subject. But if a Despatch had never been written, it is our undoubted right to manage our own local affairs. The charter of our liberties is not to be found on musty scrolls, and parchments, mouldering in Downing-street, nor in "Colonial Office Despatches," filed away in the "pigeon holes" in the Clerk's Office at Fredericton. These rights and liberties are ours by inheritance; and appertain to us in right of our existence, and the guarantee for their continuance and safety is, they are laid deep in the hearts of the people of this country. In speaking of our rights I can never use term *concession*. I dislike the *word*, Sir, as in any way applicable to, or connected with our rights. And here let me say, the right of self-Government, or responsible government is no new, or remarkable discovery—the light was always ours. We, perhaps, forgot it (having ceased so long) to use it; or perhaps grown up under a system of idolatrous veneration for authority, it never occurred that we had rights, only as they were *conceded* or given to us by those in power. Sir, an Englishman is an Englishman all the world over. By an Englishman I mean men of the British Isles. The Anglo Saxon race, and it is a remarkable characteristic of that people, that, wherever they have been sent, or, wherever they have chosen to settle, they have carried with them the freedom and institutions of the mother country; and more than that, they *would* exercise those rights and those liberties—(hear, hear). This does not apply to the 19th century only—and to show this I will take the liberty of reading an extract from a Speech given to the Earl of Carlisle when he went out as Governor to the Island of Barbadoes in the year 1627, in the reign of Charles the First—the Monarch who afterwards lost his life on the scaffold by a wicked attempt to trample on the rights of the people, and extend the Royal Prerogative. It runs thus:—

"Further know ye, that we, for us, our Heirs and Successors have authorized and appointed the said James, Earl of Carlisle, and his Heirs (of whose fidelity, prudence, justice and wisdom we have great confidence) for the good and happy Government of the said Province, whether for the public security of the said Province or of the private utility of every man, to make, ordain, and set forth, and under his or their signes, to publish and [illegible] said Earl of Carlisle, or his [illegible] Province, or they or any

part of them, thereunto to be called, and in such form as he or they, in his or their discretion, shall think fit and best."

[This speech concluded next week.]

Mr. Gilmary said he had sometimes opposed and sometimes supported the Government since he had been in the house, according as he liked or disliked their measures, and he should so act in the same manner, no matter who the men were that composed the Government. He opposed the Government when they introduced their Election Bill, and opposed them when they brought down the Railway Loan Bill. That bill was passed in spite of his opposition, and the hon. Mr. Chandler went to England to obtain the loan, but Providentially he failed in his mission, or the Province would have been ruined. He saw that the Government was doomed. It might be compared to "a shattered wreck, the waves high-beating o'er it," and although it had been said some of them should be saved, he did not see how any honorable man could consent to leave the wreck, and some under the banner of the destroyer. For his own part, notwithstanding the faults of the Government, he had more confidence in them than in the opposition, and therefore he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. McLeod said, that after so many able speeches as they had listened to during the last four days, it would not be expected that he should say much; still as he would be called upon to vote, it was necessary that he should say something. He would be brief, however, for the subject was worn so threadbare that the debate was becoming insipid. Many hon. members had spoken merely to explain why they intended to vote in a particular manner, and he would avail himself of the same privilege. He did come to the House pledged either to support or oppose the Government, but he came there to watch over the interests of his constituents, and to defend their rights. He had listened to many debates, since he had been a member that were of a tiresome character, but he did not regret the time consumed in this debate, as it would go forth to the people and enlighten them on political matters, and be a guide to future Governments, as responsible government would hereafter be fairly established. [Hear, hear] A government supporter did not stand so well with the people generally as a member of the opposition, and this he attributed to the hostile feelings engendered by the old oligarchial form of government, it was antagonistic to the popular voice, and in consequence thereof the people were prejudiced against the Executive. He considered the doctrine of self-government as laid down by the hon. mover of the amendment, to be perfectly correct; [Hear, hear] In 1851 he admired the speech made by the hon. and learned member from St. John [Mr. Ritchie] on the non-confidence vote. The doctrines then laid down, and repeated yesterday by the hon and learned member from Northumberland [Mr. Johnson] were sound. He agreed with what they said about the appointment of the Chief Justice and Judge Wilmot, and in 1851 he thought a vote of want of confidence should have been carried. He still thought so, but the majority of the House upon that occasion thought otherwise. The same charge was now brought against the Government, mixed up with other things; but he did not think they were to blame for anything that had happened since that period. He was not going to plead in their defence, however, but would leave it to abler hands. With respect to Municipal Corporations he was opposed to them being made coercive; they might do very well for certain localities, but were not applicable to every section of the country. The present Municipal law had been ridiculed and found fault with, and yet the hon. member from Carleton (Mr. Connell) averred that it worked well in his County, the only county that had adopted it [hear hear] As to the Election Bill introduced in 1853, it was not considered a Government measure, as hon members of the Government differed in opinion in respect to some of its provisions. He was then opposed to the ballot system, and voted for its introduction in order to destroy the Bill [laughter] He was not so much averse to the ballot now as he was then. In reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, he considered it extremely odd that it could not go into effect after the consent of all the Colonies were obtained, without being sent back for Imperial legislation. He did not like battering away the Fisheries as though they were of no value, for if they were not of much value to our people now, the time was coming when they would be valuable. The hon mover of the amendment had quoted from a speech of Lord Elgin's, shewing the ease with which a Governor might discharge his duties, by placing confidence in those who possessed the confidence of the people. He might carry the principle further for he thought the Representatives should always place a proper degree of confidence in those who possessed the confidence of the people. He might carry the principle further for he thought the Representatives should always place a proper degree of confidence in the Executive, and that they (the Representatives) should always be held responsible for the manner in which the local patronage was distributed. They were always complaining of the Government for the time being. Some years ago the Government was said to be corrupt; the next was a do-nothing Government; and the present was called a non-progressive Government. Well he supposed the next would be a progressive Government,—and here he would remark that the public man who was not progressive must occupy an unenviable position. He only hoped the next Government might accomplish one half of what was expected of them. He would say no more, only that he should oppose the amendment because he did not consider the Government guilty of the sins laid to their charge.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

[*From the London Standard.*]

THE FLEET.

The Baltic fleet is coming home after having achieved nothing beyond the taking of a fortress; for which exploit preparations of almost ludicrous magnitude were made, and after having occupied the Russian water—which, however, has been done but inadequately and inefficiently—the Russian ports after all have been so imperfectly blockaded, that our Admiralty Court will be bewildered with the quantity of litigation arising in consequence. Through the blundering incapacity and stupid ignorance of the officials at home, such defective instructions were sent out to our commanders, as have necessarily led to the greatest confusion; ships have been captured, which ought not to have been; and others have been allowed to escape which ought to have been taken, &c.

But what better could have been expected from an Admiralty, whose official efficacy depends in a great measure on the presumed legal wisdom and the sober discretion and judgment of such a cousin of Joe Miller as Captain Bernal Osborne? This, however, is a minor consideration, though a serious one. Why is the Baltic fleet coming back without having effected anything? We will not assume that Lord Aberdeen neither wished nor intended to cripple the power of "his friend of forty years' standing." But Lord Dundonald's letter entitles us to say that the greatest seamen now living explained to the Government that the sort of fleet which they were equipping was not adapted for its purpose; and that Government had a plan laid before them, which, in his opinion, would speedily have put an end to the war. His opinion has thus far been proved correct, that the fleet has shown its incapacity for acting with effect against Russia in the Baltic. It is, indeed, not certain that Lord Dundonald's plan would have succeeded, because the plan he denounced has failed, but a serious responsibility is entailed on the minister who rejected the advice of such an authority. That Lord Dundonald's letter has damaged and imperilled the ministry there can be no doubt, and, accordingly, that portion of the press which implicitly the confidence of Lord Aberdeen has set to work abusing and endeavouring to depreciate the abilities and character of Lord Dundonald. This is wicked and absurd. No abler man than Lord Dundonald ever walked a quarter-deck. He is now traduced by ministerial scribes as "visionary." Never was there such a misnomer. No man had a cooler head or a bolder heart. No officer doubts that if the advice of Lord Dundonald (then Lord Cochrane) had been taken in 1809, the French fleet would have been taken in the Basque Roads. But professional jealousy, and the absurdities of professional etiquette, hindered him from executing what would have been the greatest exploit achieved in the navy since the death of Nelson. Nelson was so far from thinking Lord Cochrane "visionary," that in a conversation had at St. Helena he said, "Had Lord Cochrane been properly supported, he would have taken the whole French fleet in the Isle d'Aix." The boldness of Lord Cochrane's subsequent opposition in Parliament to the thanks voted to Lord Gambier, created him enemies in certain quarters of his profession. Thus this great captain has ever since been exposed to detraction and hostility; and ministers no doubt, were liberally aided by extreme officials, as antiquated and imbecile as they are envious and vindictive, in their resolution to reject Lord Dundonald's plan. Deeply ashamed are we to confess that some of our contemporaries have not scrupled to take up the old stock jobbing affair, and to pick up this stone, which has now been lying for forty years in the mud, to pelt the object of their malevolence. We can conscientiously declare our belief that, however unfortunately Lord Dundonald became mixed up in that affair he was not the guilty party. He was made a victim and a tool by others: and the statement which he published of his case some time afterwards, when the extreme violence of popular feeling had cooled down sufficiently to enable men to give dispassionate judgment, always appeared to us to contain conclusive proof that at all events Lord Cochrane was guilty of no moral wrong in the matter. But considering the severity of punishment which his conduct incurred, it is absolutely brutal to take advantage of such a thing to injure a man, whose worst offence now is that he offered Government a plan of operations which they thought proper to reject. Whether their conduct in rejecting it was corrupt, or they were prompted by malignity, jealousy, or revenge; or whether, on the other hand, they were guided by enlightened patriotism, we shall no doubt learn in the course of time.

Meanwhile, the feeling of disgust and indignation against the Ministry is daily becoming more loud and universal.

There is but one man in the Cabinet whom we hold in the slightest regard. We mean Lord Palmerston. It is obvious that he is altogether in an anomalous position; upon no subject he is heartily in agreement with his colleagues. The disapproval of the foreign policy of Government is more than suspected; his opposition to Lord John Russell's Reform Bill avowed. With the exception of the Duke of Argyle, he is the only man in the Cabinet of real Protestant principles. We confess we should be glad to see the services of Lord Palmerston transferred to another and better Administration. But with this single exception, we really believe that a more worthless set of ministers than the present never abused the patience of a too indulgent people. It has given us great pleasure to observe the increasing cordiality and harmonious action between Lords Clarendon and Ellenborough with Lord Derby, and it is indeed a satisfaction to feel that, whenever this wretched Administration breaks up—and the time of its dissolution cannot be distant—there will be no difficulty in replacing it by such a body of able men, eminently entitled by the possession of great abilities and unblemished political character to the confidence and respect of the country.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1854.

THE ALLIED FORCES.

The brightest page of England's history is the last. It is out thorough conviction that the annals of European history do not furnish a parallel to the passages at arms now being enacted daily under the walls of Sebastopol. The deeds of daring done by our brave countrymen are perfectly astounding; and, never, in the most palmy days of Richard *Cœur de Lion*, Edward the Black Prince, or Henry of Agincourt, have they been surpassed. To so high a pitch is the Chivalry of the Allies wrought up, that no sooner is the order given than it is with lightning speed executed. The charges made by our Invincible Cavalry against overwhelming odds, has exceeded in brilliancy and success the most sanguine expectations of the most enthusiastic admirers of military prowess. Yet 'tis not in mortals to command success—but they've done more sinyronious—they've deserved it. Let the reader imagine, if he can, a garrison, both by nature and art, the strongest perhaps, in the universe, mounting on its walls over One Thousand Pieces of the very heaviest Cannon, with an Army of 90,000 Men, and 264 Pieces of Field Ordnance, with a numerous fleet of heavy Ships of the Line in their harbour, and batteries and redoubts, erected on every assailable point, and they on their own ground. Then let them contrast their position with that of the Allies, strangers to the country, without a shelter, and being daily stricken down in numbers by that horrid pestilence, Cholera, and far inferior both in numerical force, and engines of war, having chiefly to depend upon guns of light calibre as compared with those of the enemy, landing in the very face of their opponents, and fighting for every inch of ground they have obtained—combating daily with fearful odds, and performing prodigious feats of valor, routing, and almost annihilating the masses which they have compelled to fly before their irresistable arms, until they have established their field works within half a musket shot of the walls. The City of Sebastopol almost reduced to a heap of smouldering ashes; the dead lying unburied in putrid heaps in the streets; their principal forts silenced or blown up; and three of their men of war sunk by British cannon. When, we say, the work done by the Besiegers is placed in *juxta position* with that of the Russians, who, by the way, is no trifle at the game of war, the wonder is not that they have done so little, but that they have done so much.

We are without further dates since our last publication, in consequence of the Mail Steamers having been taken up by the British Government for the conveyance of Reinforcements to the seat of war—further information, however, is hourly expected. The latest news from the Allied Army represent them as progressing favourably in the siege.

The most enthusiastic feeling exists throughout the British Isles. Recruiting is going on with great spirit, and the utmost conviction pervades the public mind as to a glorious consummation to the Allied Armies of "La belle" France, and invincible England.

GREAT BATTLE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

The present mail will bring you not stirring and thrilling narratives of the war in the Crimea. The fighting has been going on before Sebastopol in good earnest. Many a heart will beat and a tear start to many an eye whilst reading the account of the glorious but fatal charge of the English Light Cavalry brigade on the 25th of October at the battle of Balaklava. The full official details have now been received, with copious accounts of eye witnesses. The order for that fatal charge of a handful of light cavalry against dense masses of infantry, 4,000 Russian force, and a large body of artillery, originated in a mistake in the transmission of the order. Lord Cardigan saw that it was riding to certain death, but nevertheless obeyed under protest, and his handful of horse succeeded in taking the Russian guns and dispersing their cavalry. Cut down by grape but few returned to their ranks. The charge of the Scots Greys and heavy dragoons was magnificent. But I enclose you a graphic account from an eye witness of that memorable day's work. "*C'est magnifique!*" exclaimed an old French general, when he saw the Light Cavalry charge, "*mais ce n'est pas la guerre!*"

The Russians were completely defeated, and had it not been for the heavens Turks taking to their heels and abandoning the redoubts entrusted to their care, Liprandi would not have to send a bulletin to send to the Emperor. His bulletin has been published in St. Petersburg. He pays a compliment to the desperate attack of the English cavalry. According to his own account the force he had under his orders on this day was 25,000 infantry, 2,000 sabres and lancers, and 70 pieces of [illegible]

A fierce and terrible battle was fought on the 5th of November, on the plain before Sebastopol. The accounts received of it is a fearful one. From General Canrobert to the French Minister of War. This despatch is published in the *Moniteur* of yesterday. Various other versions have been received from Vienna by way of Bushatest, all much of the same tenor. Another version, (a Russian one), via Warsaw, says a battle took place on 5th November, in which the Russians took one battery and spiked its guns of the left French division. It adds that the loss on both sides was considerable. With great naiveté, this Russian despatch adds that a French division, "pursuing" the Russians, attempted an assault, but was repulsed with great loss.

The details of this battle (for such it was, as 9,000 Russians are said to have been killed), are most anxiously expected. Eight or ten days must elapse before the written accounts can arrive.

I have on my table various private letters from Balaklava and the camp before Sebastopol. Most of these letters, though confident in the idea that sooner or later Sebastopol must fall, express the opinion that it will hold out for some time yet unless an assault is attempted, which will cost a fearful loss of life, as the town contains fort within fort.

The English army is much harrassed by fatigue, not counting more now than 16,000 active men. Large reinforcements, French and English, are on their way. The rascally Turks, for whom we are fighting, have proved themselves cowards.

According to the *Times'* correspondent, whilst the English cavalry was fighting hand to hand with the Russian cavalry, the Russian artillery opened a murderous fire of grape upon the combatants, killing their own men as well as the English, an act of barbarism which Attila or Nero would have shuddered at.

There is a large Russian army now in the vicinity of Sebastopol, and the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas cannot fail to stimulate their ardor.

The intelligence of this battle, altho' considered a great triumph to the allied army, caused a very depressed feeling in France and England. The greatest exertions were being made to send out reinforcements to the Crimea.

The regiments of England under earliest orders for the Crimea are the 7th hussars, 16th lancers, 1st., 2d, 3d and 7th dragoons.

The British Embassy was endeavouring to recover possession of the Russian ladies who were recently carried off by the Daghestances, from the villages north of Tiflis.

THE CRIMEA.

London, Saturday morning, Nov. 18.

A mass of telegraphic despatches have been received during the night, the following, however, are the only items of intelligence which have not previously been published:—

The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed from under him.

The English had 2,000 killed and wounded.—The loss of the French is not accurately known. The Russian loss is between 7 and 8,000.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantinople, sick. He is suffering from diarrhœa. The attack on the 5th was made by 40,000 of the enemy.—The redoubts were taken and retaken. The French lost 1,500 killed and wounded. General Brown's arm has been amputated. The Russians had left the heights of Balaklava, and were expecting reinforcements. The Allies are continually reinforced. The steam frigates have arrived at Batoum to convey 4,000 troops to the Crimea.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th, state that 5,000 French troops had sailed from the latter place for the Crimea, with a favorable wind.

The Sultan has degraded Sulejman Pacha, the commander of the Ottoman troops in the Crimea.

The Turkish man-of-war Abadieah, had foundered with the Turkish Admiral and seven hundred men on board.

An Egyptian frigate has been lost in the Black Sea.

Miss Nightingale, with thirty-seven nurses for the hospital at Scutari, arrived at Constantinople on the 8th instant.

In concluding our extracts of the battle in which the English Light Cavalry suffered so severe a loss we do so with the following paragraph, equally creditable to Irish and Scottish valour:—

The Russians advanced down the hill at a slow canter which they changed to a trot, and at last nearly halted. Their first line was at least double the length of ours—it was three times as deep,—behind them was a similar line, equally strong and compact. They evidently despised their insignificant looking enemy, but their time was come.—The trumpets rang out again through the valley, and the Greys and Enniskillenets went right at the centre of the Russian cavalry. The Russian line bringing forward each wing as our cavalry advance, and threaten to annihilate them as they pass on. Turning a little to the left, so as to meet the Russian right, the Grays rush off with a cheer that thrills to every heart—the wild shout of the Enniskilleners rises through the air at the same instant. As lightning flashes through a cloud, the Grays and Enniskilleners pierced through the dark masses of Russians. The shock was but for a moment. There was a clash of steel and a light play of sword blades in the air, and then the Grays and the Redcoats disappear in the midst of the shaken and quivering columns. In another moment we see them emerging and dashing on with undiminished numbers, in broken order, against the second line, which is advancing against them as fast as it can to retrieve the fortune of the charge. It was a terrible moment. "God help them—they are lost!" was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thought of many. With unabated fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy. It was a fight of heroes. The first line of Russians, which had been utterly smashed by our charge, and had fled off at the flank and towards the centre, were coming back to swallow up our handful of men. By sheer steel and sheer courage, Enniskillener and Scot were running their desperate way right through the enemy's squadrons, and already gray horses and red coats had appeared right at the rear of the second mass, when, with irresistible force, like one bolt from a bow, the 1st Royals, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 5th Dragoon Guards, rushed at the remnants of the first line of the enemy, went through it as though it were made of pasteboard, and, dashing on the second body of Russians, as they were still disordered by the terrible assault of the Grays and their companions, put them to utter route.—This Russian horse, in less than five minutes after it met our dragoons was flying with all its speed before a force certainly not half its strength. A cheer burst from every lip—in the enthusiasm officers and men took off their caps and shouted with delight—and thus keeping up the scenic character of their position, they clapped their hands again and again. Lord Raglan at once despatched Lieutenant Curzon, Aide-de-Camp, to convey his congratulations to Brigadier-General Scarlett, and to say, "Well done!" The gallant old officer's face beamed with pleasure when he received the message:—"I beg to thank his lordship very sincerely," was his reply. The cavalry did not long pursue their enemy.

Nurses for the Army of the East—A True Heroine.—It was announced some time ago that an English lady named Miss Nightingale had gone out to the Levant, with the corps of about forty nurses to administer to the comfort and relief of such of the soldiers as may be wounded in the struggle in the East. The London Examiner takes up the question, who is Miss Nightingale? and from its statement she should rank as one of the first and most admired of Christain heroines. Miss Florence Nightingale, it says, is the youngest daughter and presumptive co-heiress of her father, William Shore Nightingale, of Embley-park, Hampshire, and the Lea Hurst, Derbyshire. She is moreover a young lady of singular endowments both natural and acquired. In a knowledge of the ancient languages and of the higher branches of mathematics, in general art, science and literature, her attainments are extraordinary. There is scarcely a modern language which she does not understand and she speaks French, German, and Italian as fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the various nations of Europe, and has ascended the Nile to its remotest cataract.

She has a happy home, which she adorns, and why quit all this to become a nurse? Her sympathy with the weak, the oppressed the destitute, the suffering and the desolate. She was the main support of an hospital in London for sick governesses, to which she devoted all her time and fortune. While her friends missed her at assemblies, lectures, concerts, exhibitions, and all the entertainments for taste and intellect with which London in its season abounds, she whose powers could have best appreciated these was sitting beside the bed and soothing the last complaints of some poor dying, homeless, governess. She had taken an interest in all philanthropic movements, and has spent six months of her time as a nurse for the cure and reformation of the lost and infirm.

CAUTION TO IRISH EMIGRANTS.

We copy from the *Waterford News* of the 25th September, the following extract from the letter of an Irish Roman Catholic at New Orleans, the purport of which is calculated to convince any Roman Catholic (if open to conviction) of the delusion under which the people of his Creed and Country have been labouring with respect to Liberty. The misfortunes under which this class of people have suffered has been caused by the falsehood of scheming Demagogues, at the head of whom stands, or rather stood, Daniel O'Connell; men who have made it the business of their lives to use the people for the subserving of their own individual interests—and, backed by the Priesthood, have succeeded in bringing disgrace and misery on their easily duped countrymen. In a land where the most equitable laws exist; in a land fertile to a proverb; in a land where *three pence will transport them to the sister Isle, where the Agitators tell them the people wallow in wealth, at the cost of the "poor Irish"*—in this land, we say, where life and property, so far as it is permitted by White Boys, and Ribbon, are fully protected—from this land, "the pride of the world," these unfortunate people have been induced to expatriate themselves, in search of a Utopian Country, where happiness and abundance unalloyed reigned paramount.—For this land have *Demagogues* and *Rebbels* pointed to the *United States*; and to that land have the infatuated millions swarmed with glowing hope. But alas for human vanity, they have been mistaken. The people of the Republic have framed for themselves a code of laws, based on British freedom, and which they will allow neither Father, or Potentate to interfere with. It was once said by Daniel O'Connell that the Irish were "the finest *peantry* in the world," and so far as nature is concerned, we most readily assent to his doctrine, but they are marred by Education, brought up in the benighted dogmas of the Idolatrous Church of Rome, they are forbidden to think, hence they have become the dupes of a tyrannical and envious Clergy, whose sole aim is to enslave the world. The Irish are a people remarkable for their wit, volatility, and devotion to any cause they may espouse. With such attributes it is easy to imagine, that with proper and honest training, they might be made to realize the opinions held of them by O'Connell, when he said they were the finest peasantry in the world. For our friends, the Yankees, who appear to be heartily sick of their Emigrant brethren, we confess we have little sympathy. They invited them to their shores, and hailed them as a persecuted people, and joined them in their abuse of the British Government. They have now got them, and if they have taken a snake to their bosom, they must abide the sting as best they may. The Americans, like the English, have striven, in vain, to satisfy the demands of Catholics—they have admitted them to equal rights, and citizenship, after a short residence among them—but this will not suffice—the Priest must interfere with their *laws*, with their *schools*, and with their *Senate*, and they have now discovered that nothing short of despotic and absolute sway will satisfy the Tyranny of Rome. To this, however, Jonathan will not submit, and when the dictation of the Priests' serfs, for the purpose of carrying out their designs, have become physical, they have been met with physical force on the part of the "*natives*," hence the difficulty that is now distracting the Empire. And this experience has taught the expatriated that he has left a country flowing with milk and honey, since under the management of English and Scotch farmers, and where all the comforts of Civil and Religious Liberty can be fully enjoyed, but where the insolence of Popery must succumb to a better and a more enlightened policy. There is one thing of which we can assure our Republican neighbours, that if their laws were the dictation of the Angel Gabriel, and every word engrossed in letters of moulten gold, it would not satisfy the Irish Roman Catholic. In your Republican hatred of Monarchy you have "sown the wind," and must now be content to "reap the whirlwind." The following is the extract:—

"I ask you as a favour, for God's sake, and for the cause of humanity and suffering Irishmen, to urge emigration to some other country besides despotic, savage and infidel America. The conduct of the native born Americans exceeds in despotism any people in the habitable world, particularly towards our poor countrymen—the laboring class—who are, I need not tell you, the men who have made this country from being a wilderness. I beg of you to encourage emigration to another quarter even to Siberia, in preference to the United States. At present, several persons here are talking of emigrating to South America, to the river Amazon, one of the most healthy and prosperous countries on the globe, and where an Irishman's nationality or religion will not be a crime—on the contrary, will be respected. Canada is by a far better country at present than any part of the United States, except this State alone. Only think of this Know Nothing movement; their lawless persecutions of Irish Catholics was never exceeded in any civilised country since the time of bloody Bess; they stab and shoot in the dark of night and think it no crime, and our republican law will not protect the poor foreigner. Advocate, advise your countrymen rather to die at home of starvation than to suffer a cruel death in this bloody land, now nearly paved with Irish bones. It is sad, indeed. I am inadequate to picture half the misery of the poor Irish in this mis-called land of freedom. Should Almighty God spare me a few years more, I will return to my sweet island home and then lay my bones with my ancestors. Though bad the laws are there, they are by far more preferable to the dastardly, infamous laws of this hell upon earth."

THE WIDOWS' MITE.

Are we all thoughtless, careless, heartless? have we thousands for folly, and not one farthing for the Widow and Fatherless? It was not so with the gallant fellows who fell at Alma. The Fusiliers, when that Regiment was stationed at Quebec, they not only assisted at the destructive fire, that rendered hundreds houseless, but subscribed their day's pay, to aid the distressed inhabitants. Canada knows it, feels it, and acknowledges it, by a vote of $100,000. Can New Brunswick close her heart after this? Where is the Mayor, the Recorder, the Magistrates, all, all our public Officers? Has benevolence fled the country? Has patriotism died out? Can nothing stir our cold blood to a generous act? If so let us haul down the flag, and *subscribe ourselves* Icicles. This is our second time of asking.

St. Andrew's Society.—On Thursday evening last, (St. Andrew's night,) the members of this Society, with their guests to the number of sixty, celebrated the anniversary of their Patron Saint, by supping together at the Saint John Hotel. The well earned character which this Society bears for conviviality and good humour, was fully sustained on this as on all other occasions which call them together. During the evening a number of very excellent songs were sung. The recitation of Tam O'Shanter and Wattie and Meg, by Mr. John McCrindle, in the true Ayrshire style, afforded a great deal of amusement to all present. The St. George and St. Patrick Societies were represented by their respective Presidents and Vice Presidents. The "Sangs and Clatter" were kept up "as a *"right guide will tell the time appointed Tam means "ride—the ne short hour upon the nails,"* when the company separated highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.—*Courier.*

Quarter Sessions.—The Court of Sessions and Common Pleas for the City and County were opened on Tuesday last.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(FOR THE CHRONICLE.)

MR. EDITOR—There are, and I suppose always will be in every community, men whose brains are so impenetrable to light and reason, and so utterly obtuse that "seeing they see not," and as "hearing they do not hear." There are also men who, from sheer selfishness, would sacrifice the best interests of their country provided it only permitted them to indulge in the misery and criminal delight of gold gathering. A writer in the *Morning News* (a compound of both these characters) of the 4th instant, over the signature of "AGRICOLA" (quere would not "*Green Grocer*" have been more appropriate), a vender of Imported Agricultural Tools, and one who selfishly wishes to obtain, for loading in his Tea and Treacle shop the profits that should enable the honest mechanic to support his family. The dunce talks of the enormous duty on Agricultural Implements, when he well knows that there are mechanics in the City who make better Implements, and sell them equally as cheap as the *States Prison* trashy manufactures sold in this city.

This view of the case will shew the farmer that by encouraging his neighbour he encourages himself. That labour is wealth is a maxim too trite to be denied; and where the labor is afforded, there is the wealth accumulated. Now, let us employ American Artizans, and they become wealthy while our Mechanic, the Farmers' Customer, is driven out to seek a living for himself and family, in a foreign land. *Mr. Agricola* has been baiting a trap to catch the farmer, for whom he appears to express so much sympathy; but unless I estimate the intelligence of our Agriculturists at too high a rate, they will spring the trap, and leave their fingers all guiltless of its fangs.

It is a melancholy fact, that at this moment when ship yards are being shut up, and saw mills shut down, hundreds of our best mechanics will be compelled to seek for an existence out of the Province. Yet in the face of all this, he tells you that "the mechanic has more than he can do *now*." Out upon such bungling trickery! Our sage "*Agricola*" also complains bitterly of the privileges extended to ship-builders, and would insinuate that they enjoy a monopoly, while the fact is that hundreds of thousands of pounds will be sunk in that business this season. "We all felt," says *Agricola*, "the *want* of labor, and the *high price* of it during the past season." Now, if this sentence is intended as a *puzzle*, "I give it up." Does the erudite *Agricola* mean want of labor, or want of labour-*ers*? because a chesnut horse and a horse chesnut, although sounding somewhat similar, are very different things.

As an illustration of the heavy impost to be sustained by the Farmers in the purchase of an Imported MOWING MACHINE, "*Agricola*" says, "the duty alone will be £3, and that such an enormity would scarcely be believed out of New Brunswick." Now, I have at hand a specific cure for this heavy grievance. My remedy is this—Instead of purchasing a MOWING MACHINE of Yankee manufacture, and probably imperfect, as nearly all their productions are, and at a charge of £40, purchase a WARRANTED, and a better article from one of our own Mechanics at from £6 to £7 less, and which you can get repaired when it should happen to get out of order. Thus you see is the Farmer relieved of his difficulty, the Domestic Manufacture of the country encouraged, and the Provincial allowed to live in this own country.—But, Mr. Farmer, here lies the difficulty, the pedling Imposter does not get the profit, and to this circumstance, and to this alone, are the public indebted for the luminous Literary, and truly logical, effusion of the patriotic and very celebrated "*Agricola*."

I am, Sir, yours,

EXPOSITOR.

"MORNING NEWS."—DEC. 4TH.

FORNEY'S LAST, AND BEST.

"The River opposite Fredericton was frozen over SOLID on Saturday."

What a mass of Ice! The whole River one SOLID lump!

Yours,

LONGBOW.

NAUTICAL MAGAZINE.

We have been politely presented with the December Number of "The Nautical Magazine," published by Griffiths and Bates, New York.—From the cursory glance we have been able to take of the work we feel justified in saying that it promises fair to become both a useful and an amusing publication. If we fully understand the purport of the work it will treat chiefly of Improvements in Nautical Architecture, and useful discoveries in the safe conduct of "THE SHIP" in crossing the mighty waters of the great deep.—Should future numbers enter upon the question of Sea Fights, we would say to the Proprietors, do not commit yourselves as "Harper's Magazine" has done, by giving garbled, and palpable false statements, for the gratifying the vanity of the vulgar, while it cannot do otherwise than disgust the candid and better informed.

PROVINCIAL DEBATES.—We regret that we have been compelled, for the last three weeks, to occupy so much space in our columns with Provincial matters; but having got into the business, and given the speeches of many of the members, we felt it would be making an invidious distinction had we not inserted the speeches of All.. The balance of the debates, however, which is not much, will be completed in our next, and afford us in future numbers, an opportunity of giving a greater amount in detail of the all-absorbing topic of the War in Europe.

At the annual meeting of the Saint Patrick's Society, held on last Monday evening, at the St. John Hotel, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society, for the ensuing year, viz:—George Cavill, Esq., President, re-elected; Mr. Robert Armstrong, Vice-President, re-elected; Mr. John A. Morrison, Treasurer; Mr. Alexander Adams, Secretary; and William Hutchinson, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Mr. William Hutchinson resigned the Treasurership, an office which he held in the Society, for over twenty, years and filled to the satisfaction of all parties.—*Freeman.*

LATE ACCOUNTS from San Francisco report the arrival there on the 31st ultimo, of H. M. Discovery-Ship Plover, from Port Clarence. She has been absent from England now seven years, and for the greater part of the time has been wintered in the Arctic Ocean. She brings intelligence that the whale-ship Franklin, had picked up several casks supposed to have belonged to the American missing whale-ship Mohongahela last.

The British War Steamer Virago, and frigate Pique, had also arrived at San Francisco. They reported the sailing for that port, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, of the British fleet, seven days previous.

The Virago, as she approached the French frigate Forte, coming up the harbor, fired a salute and gave three cheers, which was immediately answered in like style by the Forte, the bands of both vessels in the meantime playing their respective national airs.

The Russian ship, Sitka, the prize taken by the British frigate President, had also arrived in charge of an officer from the latter.

The prisoners of the allies at Petropaulowski, as given by the Russian officers, are substantially the same as previously published.

☞ Hon. Admiral Owen, a resident of this City, has been promoted Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

MASONIC.—Carleton Union, No. 767, met at the Masonic Hall, Carleton, last night, and after disposing of a large amount of business they proceeded to the election of officers, when Brother Charles Ketchum, was chosen Worshipful Master, Bro. Henry Nase, Treasurer, Bro. Joseph Wylie, Tyler. The Wardens are to be appointed on the day of Installation.

☞ The steamer *Union*, due at New York from Southampton, 15 days out had not arrived when our paper went to press, we are therefore prevented from giving our readers a few days later intelligence from Europe.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments are reported to have been made by the Government:—

Dr. Botsford, H. G. Simonds, and Charles Merritt, Esqrs., Commissioners, for Water and Sewerage for St. John and Portland.

For Carleton—His Worship the Mayor, Rev. Mr. Coster and Mr. Beattie.

Government Railway Directors,—Robt. Reed, A. McL. Seely, Spafford Barker, Esqrs., Hon'ble. J. M. Johnson, W. H. Steeves, and A. J. Smith.

☞ The Ceremony of consecrating the Rev. Dr. H. Potter, D. D., as Protestant Bishop of the diocese of New York, took place in Trinity Church, New York, on the 22nd inst., in the presence of a large assemblage of people, among were clergymen from several of the adjoining states and also from Canada. The sermon for the occasion was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, Lord Bishop of Montreal.

The present fall of snow is affording much recreation to our numerous sleigh drivers, many of whom make handsome turn-outs this season.

☞ The Chronicle, on the authority of the Secretary of War, (the Duke of Newcastle,) shows that the British troops landed in the Crimea previous to the 1st of October, exceeded 30,000; and that the total casualties from disease and in killed and wounded up to the 25th, less than 5,000; and that 4,000 men had been sent from England to replace casualties—so that the actual British force before Sebastopol, exclusive of the Sailors & marines landed from the fleet, is between 25 and 30,000. The French force is certainly 60,000 and upwards; and including sailors and marines from the combined Fleets, the allied force is fully equal to 100,000 effective men, and in no immediate want of reinforcements. The two governments will however, shortly have 50,000 additional troops on their way to the Crimea—France having consented that England shall aid in transporting the reinforcements.

THE 79TH HIGHLANDERS.—By the following extract, from a letter of a person present at the battle of "the Alma," it appears that the colours of the 7th Fusileers would now have been trophy in the hands of the Russians, had it not been for the timely and gallant charge of the 79th who restook and restored them to the 7th.

"The 7th Fusileers lost their colours, the Russians having got hold of them; but the 79th charged them, and charged them three times before they succeeded in getting them back."

☞ The *St. Stephen's* Patriot says—"G. J. Thomson, Esq. of St. Stephen, is determined to oppose Mr. Brown, for Charlotte; and we hear also that he comes out decidedly on the Orange and Protestant ticket. Mr. Brown's friends had need look to themselves! G. J. Thomson, Esq., is reckoned—"no ways slow."

The returns of the Bank of France for the past month shows a further decline in the bullion, equal to £1,500,000 sterling; the decrease on the preceding month being equal to £850,000 sterling. A continuance of the demand for discount must, therefore, have been generally felt, and the commercial paper in the Bank of France alone has again increased nearly £500,000 sterling.

The British Parliament is further prorogued to Thursday, the 14th of December.

It is stated in correspondence from Berlin of the 12th, that the Russian reply to the late Prussian note has arrived there. The Russian cabinet does not unreservedly accept, but is disposed to discuss the four points as a basis for negotiation. We learn that Prince Gortschakoff has officially announced to Count Buol that Russia is prepared to treat direct with Austria on the basis of the four conditions. This is here considered a palpable attempt to cause disunion between Austria and the Western Powers.

There was a rumour at Vienna that Baron Rothschild, finding his recent purchase of the Austrian government railways a bad bargain, offers the government a loan of 200,000,000 francs to cancel the agreement. His proposal, if true, will exercise a considerable influence on financial affairs.

Charles Kemble, the great tragedian, died at London on the 11th, having just completed his 79th year.

Andrew Orr, of the firm of Orr & Sons, publishers, is elected Mayor of Glasgow for the next three years.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

M. M. BALLOU, who has edited the "Pictorial" from the commencement, having bought out the late proprietor, Mr. F. GLEASON, will conduct this popular and widely circulated paper on his own account. The new volume will be radically improved in every respect, and will be published on finer paper than ever before, which quality will be continued henceforth without change. Many new and popular features will at once be introduced, and the literary department will present an array of talent and interest beyond anything it has before attempted. The illustrations will be finer, and by better artists than have before been engaged upon the paper, and altogether the publication will be vastly improved and beautified.

Arrangements have been made for representing during the year views of the most notable buildings and localities throughout the United States, as well as giving likenesses of the most prominent characters, male and female, of artists and men of men of genius, such as have their own industry and skill made for themselves a fortune and a name. In addition to these, various notable European scenes and occurrences will also be given from week to week, forming a brilliant illustrated journal.

TERMS:—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 subscriber, one year,	$3 00
5 " " "	10 00
10 " " "	20 00

☞ Any person sending *sixteen* subscribers at the last rate, will receive the *seventeenth* copy gratis. Address

M. M. BALLOU, *Publisher and Proprietor.*
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston, Mass.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

Has until within a few years, been generally considered INCURABLE, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we might mention Laennec and his friend Bayle—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not disorganized. The remedy which we now offer.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has been well tested in all complaints for which it is recommended. A Physican in Maine says:—"I have recommended the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, or two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

From the Boston Daily Bee, March 28th, 1849.

"CURB YOUR COUGH.—Are you afflicted with this distressing annoyance, get rid of it. You have only to procure a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam to ensure this. It seldom fails when taken in season to effect a cure, and always relieves even the worst cases of diseased lungs. Many physicians recommend it to their patients, and speak of it in the highest terms in letters to the proprietor, citing cases of cures where other means had failed.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 133 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. S. L. TILLEY,

Married.

On Sunday evening, 3d instant, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, Marshall J. C. Andrews, Esq., of St. Andrews, to Isabel Christina, eldest daughter of Lieut. S. Huyghue, H. P., 60th R. R.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James Bennet, Thomas Parks, Esq., to Fanny Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Grier, all of this City.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. James Bennet, Mr. William Crawford, to Miss Catherine Beers, both of St. John.—On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. William Blair to Miss Eliza McRay, both of St. John.

On Tuesday, the 28th inst., by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Mr. Henry Clay Ring, of Lubec, State of Maine, to Miss Emma J. Turnbull, of this City.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Frederick Crawford, to Miss Lydia Belyea, both of the County of King's.

On Thursday evening, by the same, Mr. Robert McJunkin, to Miss Elizabeth Nichols, both of the City of St. John.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Logan, to Catherine, seventh daughter of Mr. Joseph Stackhouse, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday the 23rd ult., by the Rev. J. R. Lawson, Mr. James Russel, of the Parish of Upham, to Miss Mary A. Floyd, of the Parish of St. Martins.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Parish of St. Martins, by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. George Barns, to Miss Jane McDonah, niece to Dr. Rudock, of that place.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, Mr. William Steves, to Miss Mary S. Gross, second daughter of Mr. Richard Gross, all of Hillsborough, Albert County.

Died.

On Thursday morning, after a long and severe illness, Mr. HENRY P. SANCTON, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their bereavement. Funeral will take place on Saturday, 9th instant, at half-past two o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Friday morning, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. John Kirk, after a painful illness which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine Will.

On Friday morning last, Mr. James Foster Kelly, aged 77 years, a native of Ireland.

Suddenly of Croup, on Sunday night, 3rd inst., George Lindsay Pritchard, son of Capt. Pritchard, aged 16 months.

On the 2nd inst., at his residence in Carleton, Mr. George B. Vaughn, in the 66th year of his age, in pious resignation to the Divine Will, leaving a wife and four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and parent.

At Upper Sussex, Oct. 12th, Mary, only child of Mrs. Harvey, widow, aged 17 years.

At Sussex Vale, on the 12th ult., Mr. Alexander Musson, a native of Ireland, aged about 72 years. He was Sergeant Major in the Enniskillen Dragoons at the Battle of Waterloo, and has since drawn a pension from the British Government.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED—

Sunday, Brig Progressive Age, Holmes, Belfast, (Me.) 2—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Tuesday, Ship Lampede, Cronk, Liverpool, 27—G. Thomes, gen. cargo.

Wednesday, Packet ship Middleton, Delaney, Liverpool, 29—J. & R. Reed, passengers and merchandise.

Schr. Orbit, Littlewood, Halifax, 12—master, ballast cargo.

Thursday, Ship Jane, Lovett, Boston—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED—

Dec. 2d.—Ship Arlington, Plummer, Londonderry, deals; Robt. Parker, Pritchard, Greenock, timber & deals; Tulon, Steel, Liverpool, timber & deals; barque Arthur White, Cook, Baltimore, chalk.

5th—Barque Inglewood, Tulley, Cork; Brig Hartley, Robertson, Dublin; brigt. J. C. Bounce, Tupper, New Haven.

6—Ship Mohongo, Corrish, Londonderry.

During the heavy gale of Monday last, the schooner Foster, Capt. Cole, from Cumberland for Boston, with a cargo of grind stones, while attempting to make a harbor, went ashore on the South-East end of Partridge Island, and went to pieces. We regret to state that the Captain, Mate and two hands were lost, only one of the hands being saved. The bodies of the Captain and one man have been found. The vessel was owned by Messrs. A. Seaman & Co., of Cumberland, and was uninsured.

About the same time, the schr. Steward, also owned by the same firm, went ashore near Negro Town Point, at the entrance to the harbor, and beat upon the beach. She was from Cumberland, bound for Boston, with a cargo of grind stones. It is expected that she will be got off.

The schr. Billow, of and for St. John from Sydney, C. B., laden with coal, went ashore on the night of 22d ult., at 8 o'clock, below Herring Cove, and immediately sunk. Nothing was known of this catastrophe until the following morning, when five or six boats were despatched to the wreck. There they saw a woman and child and six men lashed to the rigging, the sea making a complete breach over the wreck. Fortunately they were all rescued, by the exertions of the people in the boats.

The schooner George Henry, Gardner, master, which left Halifax on Wednesday, for Liverpool, was lost in the gale of last night, at Fish Point, near Herring Cove, Liverpool, with every soul on board. It is not yet known whether there was any passengers on board.

Arrived at Galway, 14th, Cascade, Raymond; Do., at Hull, 14th, Admiral, Smith; at Bristol, Gibralter, Kilman; 15th, Ocean Gem, all hence.

Arrived at Deal, 16th, Waverly, hence. At Hull 16th, Briton's Pride, hence. At Shields, 15 Isabella Hay, hence.

Sailed from Glasgow, 11th, brig Zetland this port. From Bristol, 16th, ship David Fuller, Calcao. From Glasgow 16, Gold Hunter, Parry, Boston.

Brig Lydia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Kirk, from Providence, for St. John, N. B., in ballast, was totally lost on Briar Island, previous to 28th ult.

At Boston, Vortex, Allen, 5th; at Boston, Mary Ritchie—both from the Clyde.

Arrived at Gravesend, 14th, Eliza, hence. While at anchor at Greenock and bowsprit, &c., carried away by the steamer Thistle.

Sailed from Glasgow, 16th Competitor, Perry, Havanna.

At Gravesend, 14th, Argyle, Barton, hence.

FASHIONABLE FURS,

Received at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, No. 17, King street,

Ex steamers "America," "Europa," & "Imperial"

LADIES' Fashionable FURS—newest styles,—and richest Furs, warranted genuine from first houses in the trade; Gents' Fur Caps—in north and south seal Beaver, Otter, and Nutria; Gents' Fur Caps—in North and south seal beaver, otter, and nutria Gent's Fur Gloves, in mink, seal, and british sable, long and short make; Gents' Fur Coats; Otter Mufflers, and Fancy Fur SLEIGH BONES; Youth's and Children's Fur CAPS, and satin Velvet HATS; Gent's French satin Velvet HATS—from Paris, New York and Boston; ladies Gloves and Mitts, in Cloth and Fur, large variety; UMBRELLAS—in silk, alpacka and gingham; Cloth and Storm Caps, Kossuth Hats, Reversable and India Rubber Coats; Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Wool Mats and Furnishing GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.

☞ FURS, HATS, and CAPS manufactured to order.

November 24. LOCKHART & CO.

European and North American Railway.

TO LABOURERS AND EXCAVATORS.

150 TO 200 MEN required—enquire of Foreman on the Works near to St. John and the Bend.—Wages according to value and not exceeding Four Shillings per day for 10 hours work.

Railway Office St. John, 25th Nov. 1854. } E. SIMMONDS. Pres.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To Liquor Vendors.

I AM required to enforce the Law against Persons selling SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, within the City, on the Eastern side of the Harbour,—whether by Wholesale or Retail, without such Licence as the said Law requires.

All persons interested will take notice that henceforth any just complaints lodged here for a violation of the Act. 17. Vic. Cap. 14, intituled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors," will be prosecuted indiscriminately.

J. JOHNSTON, *P. M.*

Police Office, 7th December, 1854. }

[All City papers 2ins each.]

Notice to the Public.

THE English Mail to go by the United States Steamer which will leave New York on the 16th instant, will be closed at this Office, at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday next, the 9th instant and a Supplementary Mail for the same steamer will be closed on Monday, the 11th instant, at the same hour.

Letters transmitted by this Mail are liable to a single rate of 1s 5 1-2d. currency, prepayment optional, and Newspapers to a rate of 1d. each, *payable on delivery.*

J. HOWE, P. M. G.

General Post Office, St. John, December 3.

MEN & WOMEN'S RUB, RUB, RUBBER SHOES, For Sale Cheap.

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Dec. 8, 1854. No. 5, Prince William Street

CHRISTMAS TOYS,

BOTH INSTRUCTION AND ORNAMENTAL.

A. PAGE,

IN PRINCE WILLIAM-STREET, NEAR DUKE-STREET,

NOTIFIES the Public, and the Young Readers in particular, that he has received a LARGE Assortment of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

For Sale at either Wholesale or Retail.

The Public generally, are invited to Call and Examine the New Assortment, which will be disposed of at very Low Prices.

(Courier 2in) December 8th, 1854.

CHEAP TOP COATS!

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A

CHEAP TOP COAT,

Go to J. GARRETT & CO., Corner of King and Cross Streets.

☞ There you can suit yourself from 20s. to 25s. cash. December 5

WINTER! WINTER!

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large and varied assortment of English, American and Domestic manufactured HATS and CAPS, suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

In HATS, we have Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Cobourg, Yeager, Jersey, Cassimere, Covered, Glazed, &c.

In Caps, we have Fur, of all descriptions, Astrakan, Seal, Silk Plush, Cloth, Glazed, Glengary, Sealette, Storm, &c., &c.

As we always sell our Goods at a small profit, we cannot advertise that we will sell at 15 or 20 per cent. below ordinary rates; but we *do* promise to sell at such prices as cannot fail give to every satisfaction to any reasonable person.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
December 8. North side King street

DIGBY & ANNAPOLIS.

THE Steamer "MAID OF ERIN," Capt. LEAVITT, will until further notice, sail for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, (carrying Her Majesty's Mails) every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at Eight o'clock.

JOHN WALKER.

St. John, December 8, 1854.

European and North American Railway.

CONTRACT FOR SLEEPERS.

WANTED—100,000 Hackmatac & Cedar SLEEPERS, nine feet long, ten inches by six inches, hewn on the top and bottom sides to a surface of not less than eight inches.

The whole to be sound and straight, well hewn, and delivered at convenient places along the Line of Railway between St. John and Sussex Vale, and the Bend, and crossing of River Petitcodiac, Salisbury, in quantities not exceeding 2,500 per mile—the deliveries to be completed about the 1st August, 1855.

Parties desirous of tendering for the above, or any portion of them, are requested to send in their prices for the same, in writing, before 15th December, stating how many, and whereabouts they can supply them, addressed to the under-signed at any of the following Railway Offices: St. John, Salisbury, the Bend, or Shediac, where any further information required will be given.

Persons contracting will be allowed the full benefit of the Licenses granted by the Provincial Government for the free entry on Crown Lands within ten miles adjacent to the Railway.

Security will be required for all Contracts above 5000 Sleepers.

W. E. ROBB.

Nov. 21st, 1854—5i. [h. quarters 2i.]

Notice to the Public!

COMMENCING on FRIDAY next, and until further notice, Mails for Digby, Annapolis, and the Western part of Nova Scotia, to be forwarded by steamer, will be closed at this Office on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., and the return Mails will be due here on the following Afternoons.

J. HOWE, P. M. G.

General Post Office, St. John, 1st Dec., 1854. }

Beef, Pork, Bread, Wines, &c.

Just Received.

30 QR. Casks Sherry WINE;
20 do. do. Port, a superior article;
10 brls. White BEANS; 20 do. ONIONS;
20 puncheons of ALCOHOL;
20 barrels Mess BEEF,
10 do. Prime PORK,
30 do. Navy BREAD, } In bond for Ship's stores;

Hourly Expected—

200 barrels Superfine FLOUR;
50 do. Mess PORK; 50 do Prime ditto;
50 do. Repacked Chicago extra Mess BEEF;
15 bels. Martell's BRANDY;
15 do. Hennessy's do.
25 cases Preserved FRUITS.—For Sale at lowest Market rates. JOHN McCOSKERY.

December 1. 3ins. Reed's Point.

Oysters! Oysters!

THE best lot of OYSTERS ever received in this City are now on hand at the AMERICAN OYSTER SALOON, Water street. The size and flavor excels anything ever brought to the City.

COME AND SEE.

Families wishing to be supplied, have better make an early call.

Dec. 1, 1854. JAMES KENNY.

LANDING for the Subscriber, ex "Rainbow," from Glasgow—1 case of GASS FITTINGS; 1 cask Gas SHADES.

GAS PIPES of all sizes always on hand, at the Store of JAMES DYALL,

nov. 30—1m. Water Street.

CORPORATION CONTRACT.

COMMON SEWER IN BRITAIN STREET.

Sydney Ward.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Common Clerk's Office, until MONDAY, the 4th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock, from persons desirous of contracting to lay down a COMMON or PUBLIC SEWER, through Britain Street, in Sydney Ward, in the city, in accordance with a plan and Specification, to be seen at the Clerk's Office.

Security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the Contract.

GR. VANHORNE,
A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY, } Committee.
December 1.

New and Elegant Furniture,

BY AUCTION.

On Thursday the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Rooms on the Corner of Duke and Prince William Street:—

A Large Quantity of Custom made FURNITURE, of City manufacture, consisting of: Half French SOFAS, Carved Grecian ditto; French Tete-a-Tetes; Rocking and Parlour CHAIRS, Mahogany BUREAUS, Centre TABLES, BEDSTEADS assorted. Terms at Sale.

GEO. A. LOCKHART.
December 8. Auctioneer

Buy where you can buy the Cheapest—at

GRANITE HALL,

NO. 1 DOCK STREET.

THE LARGEST STOCK, AND BEST VALUE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

GOOD CLOTHS,
GOOD TRIMMINGS,
WELL CUT,
AND WELL MADE.

BARGAINS IN OVER COATS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS COATS.

BARGAINS IN BUSINESS COATS.

BARGAINS IN WATERPROOF COATS.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF VESTS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY STYLE OF PANTALOONS.

BARGAINS IN FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Carpet Bags, &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 1. THOS. R. JONES.

NEW BOOKS.—Blackwood's Magazine, for November;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, complete;
Out Doors at Idlewild, by N. P. Willis;
Life in the Clearing, by Mrs. Moodie;
The Heiress of Bellerue, a Romance;
Bill Horton, the Mysterious Highwayman;
Pictorial Pleasure Book for Children;
Beautiful Bertha by Mrs. Tuthill;
The Rat Catcher, a Book for Children;
Steel Portrait of Henry Clay;
GODEY'S LADIES BOOK for October;
Arthur's MAGAZINE do;
The Lovers of Paris by Eugene Sue;
Popery Unmasked, by H. M. Hatch;
Yale College Scrapes—a novel;
A further supply of Bayard Taylor's Central Africa—price 6s.; and Eventide, by Ellie Alton, price 4s.

☞ A further supply of—High Life in N. York, by Jonathan Slick. Late Papers.

December 1. B. O'BRIEN.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store.

Foster's Corner Germain Street.

"NEW BOOTS AND SHOES."

LADIES' Flannel and Shaved Lined Cloth BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Button BOOTS, Cloth & Kid Tops;
Ladies' Black and Col'd Felt BOOTS;
Girls and Children's Cloth and Felt Boots;
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Felt and Carpet *Slippers*;
Ladies' & Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys *Rubber Boots and SHOES*;
Ladies', Girls' and Children's Rubber Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' White and Black Satin Boots and Slippers;
Boys' Youth's & Children's Strong Boots and Shoes—and an almost endless variety of Ladies, Gent's, Girls, Boys, Youths and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, suitable for Fall and Winter wear—*Wholesale and Retail.*

Nov. 24. S. K. FOSTER.

SALT.—1000 Bushels SALT, for Sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

THOMAS YORKE.

November 24.—1ins. Water-street

THE RIGHT STUFF.

For the time of year—Just Received:

TON Cumberland BUTTER; 1 do. Superior CHEESE; 100 bbls. Winter APPLES;
150 boxes RAISINS; 6 bbls. QUINCES;
6 do. Hickory NUTS; 1 cask smoked BEEF;
500 yards country white FLANNEL;
15 bbls PORK; 40 chests TEA;

Part the above have just been received per Ann Wood, from New York, and will be sold low by

November 24. G. M. BURNS.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL NOTICE.

A FREE LUNCH will be served every week day between 11 and 12 o'Clock at the

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

KEPT BY

JAMES NETHERY.

COME ONE, COME, ALL.

December 1.

Saint John & Liverpool

Line of Packet Ships.

1854.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Middleton,	Delaney,	996	20th Oct.
John Barbour,	Marshall,	990	20th Nov.
			1855.
Joseph Tarrett,	Smith,	942	5th Jan'y.
Liberia,	Cruikshank,	875	5th Feb'y.
Middleton,	Delaney,	996	20th do.
Eudocia,	Spurr,	1015	5th March.
John Owens,	Doane,	1236	20th do.
David G. Fleming,	Nichols,	1425	5th April.
John Bannerman,	Robertson,	1121	20th do.
Imperial,	Moran,	1279	5th May.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, classed A 1 at Lloyds and coppered, and will be despatched punctually on the days appointed.

They are commanded by men of the greatest perseverance and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of goods and passengers.

Orders for Shipment of goods by this Line are respectfully solicited.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. FRANCIS BARRERE & Co., Orange Court, Castle street, or in St. John, to

J. & R. REED.

BRITISH HOUSE,

No. 17, King Street.

The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA;"

350 Pieces Black COBURGS, assorted;
200 do. Black Alpaccas and Lustres, assorted;
50 do. Mourning Dress Goods, do;
20 do. Black CRAPE, do;

With an immense variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.

Sept 1, 1854. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Now Landing from Liverpool:

AND OFFERED FOR SALE:—

40 PANES best PLATE GLASS, from 24 inches wide to 50 long.

—ALSO—

500 Lbs. Goose FEATHERS;
50 Kegs GINGER and MUSTARD;
3 Bls. Bleached African Root GINGER;
200 Lbs. Button BLUE; 100 lbs. NUTMEGS;
100 Boxes Raisins; 750 lbs. Cooking Raisins;
150 Looking Glass PLATES;
12 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
12 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR.

JOHN KINNEAR,

St. John, December 1.

HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 301, (on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland) will meet at their Lodge Room, Marshall's Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening next, 8 o'clock, R. N. By order of the W. M. Dec. 8.

NEW GOODS.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.

SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STREET.

R. HUNTER,

HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATION from Great Britain and the United States, has now on hand, and offers For Sale at his usually low prices, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season—

IN PART CONSISTS OF

Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Mohair CLOTHS, with numerous other materials suitable for Over Coats; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., &c.

VESTINGS—In Silk Velvet, Plush, Satins, Quiltings, &c., &c.

The Clothing Department—The largest and most varied assortment of CLOTHING in the Province—cut and made up on the premises. The assortment being continually kept up, having a great number of hands employed.

The Furnishing Department comprises a general assortment of Gent's White and Fancy Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Fancy Ties, Mufflers, Socks, Braces, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Snow Stockings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins.

The principle on which this Establishment was first commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction to the public for the last five years, is still continued—that is

No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.

Nov. 24, 1854. R. HUNTER.

Fall Importations,

FRANCIS NEIL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Water Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.

RECEIVED per Ships "Joseph Tarrat" and "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Mohair Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHS; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plain Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavy Kerseys; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburghs" and Luster "Coburghs."

READY-MADE CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT.

500 Men's and Boy's OVER COATS—in Mohair, Bearskin, Witney, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, made and Trimmed in the best style;

French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS, Kossuth and every descriptions of Winter Vests; 2000 pair of PANTALOONS from 5s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Texture and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Buffaloes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffaloes and Seal Skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of every description; Mushrat FURS, Beaver and Seal Skin CAPS; Beaver and Kossuth HATS and every description of Outfitting GOODS at this Establishment.

If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing, well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.

F. NEILL.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1854.

SALT, FISH, MOLASSES, &c. &c.

SIX HUNDRED Bags Liverpool SALT;
200 Boxes Digby Smoked HERRINGS;
10 Barrels American Mess PORK;
10 Do. Prime Do.;
20 Tierces and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
20 Hhds. SUGAR; 10 Bbls. Do.;
10 Bbls. Pilot Bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
75 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 Boxes St. John Manufacture Soap;
15 Boxes CANDLES; 75 Brls. Rye Flour;
50 Boxes Lozenges; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Boxes PIPES; 10 Kegs Tobacco;

With a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at low rates for good pay.

In Store—12M Beech TREENAILS, 18 to 24.

Sept. 15. Visitor. G. M. BURNS.

EARTHENWARE.

CHINA, AND GLASS.

*Per Middleton, D. G. F

Poetry.

"OUR OWN."

The child that sports upon our knee,
And clings to our embrace,
With all the childish witchery
That lights his happy face,
If he hath blest another's arms,
And other birth hath known,
How coldly do we view his charms.
Beside our fair, Our Own!

A mansion rears its lofty walls,
With wealth's impress thereon—
With stately dome and friendly halls,
And costly steps and stone.
We upwards cast no envious eye.
At pillar, roof, and dome;
But, rearing castle in the air,
Do loftier build Our Own.

The world holds forth its glittering arms,
And beckons to its breast:
Displaying all its subtle charms,
As brightest, purest, best;
But turning from its luring art
Where purer joys are known,
How sweet to nestle to that heart
We know is all Our Own!

Though lowlier be the vine clad cot,
Than towering mansions nigh,
To eyes content, it is a spot
Too dear for wealth to buy;
There is the kettle's busy song
Upon the warm hearth-stone,
And joyous bosoms all day long,
To glad and bless Our Own.

Of all the wealth of all the world,
The dearest and the best
Is where affection's wings are furled,
And loving lips are pressed.
'Tis not the hoards of massive gold,
That gilds life's throbbing throne,
But knowing what we have and hold
Is honestly Our Own.

And thus life's lessons best are learned.
Midst the poverty not wealth;
But where contentment's arm hath earned
A home of joy and health;
And by the human leaves which fall,
Where Death his seeds sows,
We learn each breast must bear its pall,
And so must e'en Our Own.

VARIETY.

ARE WE ALL HONEST?

The truth is, that it is difficult to take a deliberate survey of all that is going on around us, or even to look into the mirror of conscience, without arriving at the conclusion that, on some points, all of us, are but indifferently honest. Do not be offended, dear reader—we mean not to include you in the category of the Fitzarbures. We admit that you are no swindler, and believe that, in cash matters you are as punctual as a bum-bailiff. But, if you never have in the course of your life committed an act which may, without any stretch, be denominated a false pretence, you are indeed a pattern of purity, and faultless as an unfeathered phœnix. Let us ask you a few questions.

Have you not, over and over again, attempted to pass yourself off in society for a much cleverer fellow than you are? Have you not affected to know a great deal upon subjects of which you are utterly ignorant—to have read books which were absolutely unknown to you by name—and to recognize and appreciate quotations in foreign languages whereof you knew no more than the Medes did of malt liquor?—Have you not, in order to suit yourself to your company, feigned to have a horror for things which, in private, you enjoy with the keenest relish? Hypocrite that you are! why do you, when dining with the Marquis of Tokay, join in the general denunciation of beer as brutal, at the time when your whole being was possessed with an intense craving for stingo?—With our own ears we heard you, in one circle, avow your admiration of the opera as the grandest of intellectual delights; and an hour afterwards, at the Dureow's Head, you gave it as your deliberate opinion, that a fine British spectacle at Astley's was worth all the foreign caterwauling in the universe? Dare you go up to that dowager, and tell her that you smoke six pipes every day of your life, or that you are addicted to brandy and water? Not you. You wish her to suppose, and do your utmost to encourage the delusion, that you are a most agreeable, amiable, faultless young man, without any vices which are unfortunately too common, and that you never are otherwise than you seem when discoursing mellifluously upon the poetry of art. Heaven and earth! if she could only see you afterwards in the Club smoking room. Well—we don't blame you for wishing to maintain a good character, and for keeping the cloven foot concealed in the tidiest of possible boots. Only be charitable; and let the sense of your own weakness teach you not to press over hard upon others. In this age of ours, there is a good deal of the Pharisaical spirits abroad, which we take to be somewhat akin to the cruel impulse which leads animals to attack the wounded of their kind.—*Blackwood Magazine.*

JEALOUS.—In order to beget hatred it only seems necessary that two men should start in the same path. They may be friends at first but in a very short time afterwards we are sure to find them foes, the success of the one being gall and wormwood to the other. Do you doubt this? Then look round you. Who are the most unmerciful critics of works of art? Artists. Who tomahawk incipient poets? Poetasters. Most but a point on theology, and you straightway have reverend doctors shinsing each other with a heartiness that would do credit to Billingsgate, and indicating, in no disguised language the future destination of their compeers. Let a medical practitioner start a new theory, and his brethren are down upon him. He is a quack—a rogue—an ass—an imposter. Even though the life of a patient be at stake, they scorn to hold consultation with one who is a disgrace to his order. Better that Mrs. Jones should die unaided than that the noble faculty should be profaned. Furnish a couple of rival tragedians with real Andrea Ferrara—let them fight it out in the least not of Macbeth, and to a moral certainty one of them will be pinked or hideously slashed. Did you ever know a reigning beauty who looked kindly on a young debutante? If such a spectacle was ever seen, you may be sure that there was mortal venom beneath that smile. Men said that lawyers, as being constantly pitted against each other, are the least jealous of all the professionals, but we have heard of such things as systematic snubbing from the seniors. An early chapter in the Book of Genesis is suggestive of the reason. The first murder arose from hatred engendered by jealousy, and jealousy at the present day is as active and vigorous as ever.—*Blackwood Magazine.*

BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:

Sopronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

'Dear father,' said the gentle Eulalia to him, one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the gentle Lucinda, 'dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it.'

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter.—'It will not burn you my child, take it.'

Eulalia did so, and behold her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened and as it chanced, her white dress also.

'We cannot be too careful in handling coals,' said Eulalia, in vexation.

'Yes, truly,' said her father, 'you see my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious.'

WE ALL HAD TO DO IT.—A half score of young urchins were gathered around a companion whose pallid face indicated that he was very sick, the result of some juvenile indiscretion. The little fellows were busy in offering their sympathy in various homely phrases. The truth is he had taken a chaw of tobacco for the first time in his life, and having swallowed a portion of the weed, grew deadly sick. One little fellow, who seemed to understand more fully his companion's situation, than any of the others, gently placed on the sick boy's shoulder his hand, and said in a voice of deep condolence:—

"Never mind, Jimmy, *we all had to go through this very severe trial.*"

New-Brunswick Branch OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

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

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.
Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Bramley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

George Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Johnston Esq.
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert McAndrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Thos. D. Hornby, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.	

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq

Directors, &c., in London.

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of business to *Nelson Street*, foot of *Smyth Street*, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

TIN WARE and STOVE PIPE always on hand.

☞ A portion of the premises to rent for Storage, or could be fitted up as a Shop.

June 23. W. WESTLOTORN.

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

Feb. 13. FELLOWS & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.

THE Subscriber has received per Packet Ship "Imperial;"—A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, suitable for the coming season; which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices.

Also—ON HAND.—HATS and CAPS of his own Manufacture, warranted equal to any in the Province, and sold at as reasonable prices.

A. MAGEE.

Hat and Cap Store, King Street, a few doors below the St. John, Hotel.

November 23, 1854.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave, most respectfully, to acquaint the public that he has leased that commodious and pleasantly situated HOTEL, North side of King's Square, formerly occupied by Wm. J. Johnston. The house has been newly furnished and he would assure those who may favour him with a call that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make them comfortable. By strict attention to order, providing a well-furnished table, clean and comfortable bedding, and moderate charges, he hopes to insure a fair share of public patronage.

☞ Good stabling and a trusty Hostler.

Sept. 29, 1854. G. RIX PRICE.

Window, Plate, Diamond, Fluted, and Plate GLASS,

IN BOXES OF 50 TO 200 FEET EACH

SIZES:

FROM 6 by 8 to 10 by 15, with those between
Do. 10 by 16 to 16 by 24, do.;
Do. 16 by 26 to 20 by 30, do.;
Do. 24 by 30 to 25 by 40, do.;
Do. 30 by 40 to 36 by 50, do.;

Also—COLOURED GLASS, cut to any sizes—Any size or quantity of the above can be purchased at a short notice, packed or loose, as may be required.

Also—PUTTY in any quantity, ready for use.

Apply at JOHN KINNEAR'S,

September 5. Prince William Street

LEECHES.—1 Case superior LEECHES.—

May 13. S. L. TILLEY.

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!

VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.

—We assert with Confidence that—

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S

ROSE MARY

AND CASTOR OIL

IS decidedly the nicest and best toilet article in the world for the Hair. The ablest chemist who have examined it testify that as an agent for preserving the Hair and promoting its growth it surpasses any other article.

After a long series of experiments, Mr. SPALDING succeeded, by an intricate process, in freeing the Castor Oil used in this preparation from its *peculiar odor* and all *greasiness*, and in blending it with the ROSEMARY, &c., in such manner as to form the cheapest and best *OIL OR WASH* Ever made, for which all who desire to preserve a good head of Hair until late in life, will be grateful.

The Sale of the Article has been Immense!

And its Success Astonishing—Use it if you wish.

1st. To beautify the hair.
2d. To curl the hair elegantly.
3d. To remove dandruff effectually.
4th. To restore the hair to bald heads.
5th. To give the whiskers a beautiful appearance.
6th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
7th. To cure all diseases of the scalp.
8th. To dress false hair richly.
9th. To cure the headache.
10th. To kill hair eaters.
11th. To keep the hair from turning
12th. To dress children's hair beautifully, and lay the foundation for a good head of hair.
13th. If you do *not wish* to grease and soil the bonnet, cap, hat, pillow, and everything coming in contact with the hair, use SPALDING'S ROSEMARY, and be sure to *get the Genuine* of the manufacturer and proprietor.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,

Chemist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Depot at No. 27, formerly 23, Tremont row, directly opposite the museum, Boston Mass.

All Genuine will have his Signature.

N. B.—Remarkable terms given to dealers, who buy to sell again, and no dealer should fail to have this GOOD AND STAPLE ARTICLE.

Caution.

Be sure you get the Genuine with the Signature of—J. RUSSELL SPALDING.

Sold in St. John by appointment by S. L. TILLEY, and THOS. WALKER & SON, who will supply Dealers on favourable Terms.

Nov. 25, 1853. 1y.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LUPTON,
Tailor and Draper,

BEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business to the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Dr. Millar, where he has opened an assortment of the best West of England CLOTHS, *Doeskins and Single Mill'd Cassimeres*, Oxford Mixed CLOTHS *Scotch TWEEDS*, WAISTCOATINGS, and other materials in his line of business, all of the finest quality, and newest style, which he will be happy to make up in a substantial English manner, after the newest fashion, and on reasonable terms.

Returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, he begs to assure them that no exertions on his part shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

J. L. would beg to state that having been for years employed in the CUTTING DEPARTMENT of *HART'S Military Tailors*, 26 Pall Mall, he is prepared to execute in a superior style all orders with which he may be entrusted.

St. John, 12th May, 1854.

GOTHIC BUILDING,

South Side King's Square, St. John N. B.

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.

IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of MARBLE and STONE Work of all descriptions, such as HEAD STONES, *Monuments, Tomb TABLETS Chimney Pieces, Table TOPS, &c. &c.*

S. P. & Co. have constantly on hand the greatest variety and most extensive Stock in their line to be found in the City, by 50 per cent—all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

We have in our employ at this time superior Workmen from the States; and we can, after a long experience in the business, and with our facilities, recommend our work as superior to any thing that can be found in the Province.

☞ *Head Stones* and *Monuments* sold at our Manufactory twenty-five percent. less than at any other Shop in the City.

P. S.—Parties wanting anything in our line will find it a great satisfaction in calling upon us instead of purchasing work from some of the petty shops that are springing up around us, whose proprietors know nothing about the business.

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.

November 11.

W. H. BASHFORD,

Princess Street, Corner of Charlotte Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recieved, a choice collection of Standard Works, published by Blackie & Son, of Glasgow. He would also acquaint those who formerly subscribed to the Works published by Blackie & Son, that he is authorized by said Firm to complete all Books remaining unfinished.

The following are a few of the many works for sale, viz:—

The Imperial FAMILY BIBLE, Cooke's;

Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible; the comprehensive Family Bible; Fleetwood's Life of Christ; the works of Flavius Josephus; Stackhouse's History of the Bible; the Christian's Daily Companion; Railway Machinery, by Dannekinnear Clark; the Engineer and Machinist's Assistant; the Cabinet Maker's Assistant; Nicholsone's Architecture; A Biographical Cictionary; Eminent Scotchmen, by Robert Chambers; Buchanan's History of Scotland; the Works of Robert Burns; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; the Poetical Works of Lord Byron; the Poetical Works of Thomas Moore; Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by M. De Bourrienne. Every Subscriber to the Bible will receive gratis a beautiful Steel Engraving 12 inches by 14 1-2, of Jerusalem in its present state, or a copy of the Chronological Scripture Atlas.

☞ WANTED—Two Respectable Men of good address to solicit subscribers to the above Works. Good wages, or Commissions will be paid to those who suit. City references required. Feb 27

FARM FOR SLE.

THE Subscriber's FARM of Canning, Queen's County, containing 400 acres of good Land, 70 of which are cleared, and cuts annually 30 tons of hay, with a good Dwelling House and three Barns. The improved land is under good cedar fence, and an excellent pasturage. There is on the Farm a large quantity of white and grey Oak Timber, and also a good chance for cordwood; there is also an excellent privilege for fishing, and in what is called the Key-Hole, there is a good situation for a steam Saw-Mill or Ship-Yard. There is a Church, Meeting House, School House, and Steam Flour Mill, all within half a mile, and a good road passing through the Farm. The Property is so situated that it would make two farms. It will be disposed of on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN EARLE.

Sept. 30, 1853. *Canning, Queen's County*

FOR SALE—A great Variety of MILLINERY CHANDIZE, by

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN,

Sept. 29. No. 5, Prince William stre

Brandy, Geneva, Wines, &c.

The subscribers have in Stock, and are now landing ex "Lisbon" from London:—

50 HHDS. fine old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY;
40 Hhds. Pale Holland's GENEVA;
3 do. Old Tom. ditto;
30 do. } Choice Old Port, Pale, Brown and
25 Qr. casks } Golden SHERRY, Madeira, Lisbon, Marsalla, &c. &c.
4 Hhds. very old Jamaica RUM;
2 Puncheons do. Scotch WHISKY;
10 ditto Strong RUM;
50 Cases } Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, Pints
25 Baskets } and Quarts;
50 Cases French Bottled old Pale and Brown Cognac Brandy;
20 Cases French Bottled Claret;
12 Hhds. light and strong Allos ALE;
200 Cask best bottled London PORTER, Brown Stout, East India and Allos Pale A L E, in pints and quarts;

Also—Choice Old Bottled WINES, &c., consisting of Port, Sherry, L P and E I Madeira, Claret, Sauternes, Hock, Moselle, Tinto, Cherry, Cordial, Noyau, Curacoa, Maraschina, &c. &c.

June 10. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

M. N. POWER'S, Undertaker, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st

ST. JOHN, N. B.

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased that beautiful and much admired Gothic Hearse from the Messrs. Lawrence, which he will furnish to parties requiring the same, with a careful driver.

He likewise attends to Funerals and furnishes every article in the above line in a superior style, and at prices more moderate than any other establishment in this City.

Orders from the Country attended to with care at the shortest notice.

FURNITURE.

M. N. P. will make to order all descriptions of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, and PINE FURNITURE, at short notice, of superior material and workmanship. Prices moderate.

☞ Every description of Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, &c., attended to at short notice. Old Furniture cleaned and repaired.

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffin Plated plates for engraving on. March 16.

APPLES.—25 Barrels Russet Apples.

G. M. BURNS,

May 12. South Market Wharf

IN WANT.

MEN in want of either BOOTS, Bootees, or SHOES, will find it to their advantage to call into No. 5 Prince Wm.-Street, before purchasing else where. I have a large Stock on hand, and will sell them cheap for cash.

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.

Prince Wm.-Street, Sept. 15.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE

Cabin Boy's Story.

A SEMI-NAUTICAL ROMANCE in 1 volume, neately bound in calf—435 pages,—Illustrated—price only 4s. 6d.

25,000 Copies published of 1st Edition.

(From the "New York Tribune.")

The scenes are laid alternately in New York, on the coast of Africa and Algian Sea. We have laughed almost to side splitting at the eccentricities of Old King Kettle, the Lounge Chief; and we have alternately rejoiced and wept over the history of Zuleika, the Greek maid and matron.

We fancy, too, that there is some satire hidden beneath the character of Mordaunt, but we do not wish to forestall the author's narrative—there are some exceedingly beautiful touches of pathos in various portions of the volume. It must have a large sale. For sale by

Sept. 29. B. O'BRIEN.

Great Hessian State Loan, of 6,125,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with 16,568,510 Dollars.
Or - - - - - - £2,409,000 Sterling.

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

14 of 10,000 Dollars.	60 of 4000 Dollars.
22 of 36,000 "	60 of 2000 "
24 of 32,000 "	120 of 1500 "
60 of 8,000 "	180 of 1000 "

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854. *The price of the Shares is as follows:*—

One Share for £1 Stg. Thirty Shares for £20 Stg.
Six do. for £5 " Sixty-five do. for £40 "
13 do. for £10 " 137 do. for £80 "

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of Colonial Bank Notes, Bills, or Drafts on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike former agents) *on payment of the Prize, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount on any pretence whatever.*

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for the Distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, Prizes amounting to £25,000 free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing, each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort on the Maine. East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New York, &c.

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

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper, where a few Share are on Sale.

Aug. 26—13i.

Notice to the Public.

Copper, Tin, and SHEET IRON, Establishment.

THE Widow of the late THOMAS NORRIS, begs leave to inform the numerous friends of her late Husband, and the Public generally, that having procured the services of a competent Foreman, the business heretofore carried on by him will be continued at the old Stand, CROSS STREET, where all kinds of COPPER, TIN, and SHEET IRON will be kept on hand, and all orders in the above line will be executed with punctuality.

As there is a large and varied Stock on hand, she would respectfully invite the attention of her friends and the Public generally, before purchasing elsewhere, as she is prepared to sell every article at the lowest possible price.

October 6. (4w.) ELIZABETH NORRIS.

GEORGE F. ROUSE,

Attorney, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Office in Prince Wm. street, over the Boot and Shoe Store of M. Francis. Sept. 29.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES.—Just Received per "R. S. Grande from Cienfuegos:

10 Hhds } Muscovado Molasses very superior
20 Tierces }
10 Barls }

March 4, 1853. ROBT. ARMSTRONG

PURE COD-LIVER OIL & LIME.—A further supply of this Valuable Medicine received by Steamer from Boston. W. O. SMITH.

Almonds, Raisins, and Onions.

Just received ex Schr. Pearl from Boston:

3 BAGS Soft Shell ALMONDS;
50 Boxes, } Finest Muscatel
54 Half Boxes, } RAISINS;

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Shoes! Shoes!

THE Subscriber will receive per Steamer 'Admiral':—A Consignment of PORTERS CASES of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Cloth Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS—which he offers for sale at Wholesale. S. K. FOSTER.

The Renowned Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir.—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liquorpond-st., Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the beast of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

August 12th, 1853. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say, the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DISEMPOLLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, Kingst., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines: Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse, that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SUFFERING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL-HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Mosley-Lane, Manchester, dated February 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt-street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

T. FORSTER KER.

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

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

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by most all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World; in Pots at 1s. 3d. 3s. 3d. and 5s. each.

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

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

S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 2 King-st. St. John, N. B.; A. Cuy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend-of-Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. G. White, Belleisle.

REMOVAL.

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

MONUMENTS,

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

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

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

SPARS for Sale.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for Sale, rough Spars of all sizes.

SPARS made to order at the shortest notice, at his establishment, Lower Cove.

BENJAMIN PEEL.

N. B. Wanted—An active person to take care of Spars, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply as above. Sept. 15.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Have arrived and for sale by

October 31 FELLOWS & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Saint John, Oct. 6th, 1854.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Packet Ship "JOSEPH TARRATT," and per Steamer "AMERICA."

On Thursday First, (5th instant,)

Will be ready for inspection, a MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,

SHAWLS, PLAID DRESSES,

RIBBONS, VELVETS, MILLINERY,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Pilot, Beaver, and Broad Cloths,

TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, &c.

PRINTS, TICKENS, SHEETINGS,

Twil'd Shirting Stripes, Ginghams, &c.

Hollands, Linens, Steamdowns, &c., Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Warps, &c.

☞ With an endless Variety of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

P. S.—Further Supplies per Packet Ships "IMPERIAL," and "LIBERIA." J. D. & CO

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY *of London.*

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.

Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deabrisay, Esq.,
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.,
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.,
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.,
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.,

WILLIAM J. STARR,

February, 1860 *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

Just received per Packet Ships "Middleton," and "David G. Flemming."

TWELVE CASES of Men's, Women's, & Children's CLOTH, PRUNELLA, FELT, CASHMERE, and other BOOTS and SHOES.—For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

Further supplies expected by succeeding Packets.

S. K. FOSTER.

August 18, 1854.—(City papers 2w.)

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

Ex "MIDDLETON."

F. CLEMENTSON has received his first Spring importation, consisting of these Goods which are particularly required by the wholesale purchaser for the Country trade, and including his stock in Store, makes the best and largest assortment ever imported into this City:—100 ASSORTED CRATES in Store, guaranteed free from breakage. The whole is offered on the most reasonable terms.

(Late S. Cooper's Store,)

Dock-str., St. John, April,