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AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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May 28, 1852.

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August 29.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

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

Families is Manufactured.

All orders left at the Stores of Mr. James McFarlane, Messrs. Flewwelling and Reading, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Union Street, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BROWN.

St. John, June 18.

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

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber has rented the Fire Proof Store in Prince William Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Lynch, where he will attend to all *Auction, Commission and Brokerage Business* committed to his care.—Trusting from his long acquaintance and strict attention to business to receive a share of the public patronage.

THOMAS RAYMOND.

N.B.—Storage in a fire-proof Cellar for about 1000 Barrels—apply as above.

St. John, No. 29, 1852.

Third Division of Profits
THE
MINERVA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON,
ESTABLISHED IN 1806.

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of this Company, held in London, 24th June, 1852, it appeared that 400 Shares, being four-fifths of £10,000 Sterling, were declared distributable amongst the Policy Holders entitled to participate. The distributable Profits of the Company for the five years ending 25th June, 1852, amounted to £12,000 Sterling, and that in virtue of the power reserved by the Deed of Settlement, the Directors have recommended the Bonus payable at Death, or £20 per £100, viz.

The reduction of Premium thereon, £6 15s per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The Bonus last declared was £6 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the last five years, or £12 per cent. on the sum insured.

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

Amount Insured.	Amount of Bonus.	Amount of Abatement of Premium.	Actual Premium.
[illegible]	[illegible] per cent.	[illegible] per cent.	[illegible] per cent.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I have given one instance in illustration of the priestly curse from the altar. I select another from the little pamphlet before me. A poor woman sent her children to a Protestant school, and, on the trial of the priest for cursing her, a witness thus testified under oath: "The priest put on a black dress; the clerk quenched all the candles but one, and that one the priest put out, saying, 'So the light of heaven is quenched upon her soul.' He then shut the book and said, 'The gates of heaven are shut against her.' Her neighbors immediately withdrew all intercourse from her. Shop-keepers [illegible] her; and had she not been taken into the house of a kind Protestant, she must have perished when on the eve of giving birth to a child which the priest had also cursed, for he cursed the fruit of her womb!"

Now, Sir, with priests of this infernal character swarming in every part of Ireland, making here a "sick call" for a shilling—there "giving a communion" for two and sixpence—there saying mass for five shillings—there baptizing for sums varying from two to twenty shillings; marrying sometimes for twenty shillings and sometimes for twenty pounds; and everywhere carrying on a war to the hatts against the Bible, and all its free, ennobling, and elevating influences, can you, can any man wonder that Ireland is so low in the scale of civilization—that its people are so poor, ignorant, and superstitious—that its sons and daughters in all the lands whither they wander are hewers of wood and drawers of water?

As illustrating the terrible tyranny of these "surplice robbers" as exercised in another way, permit me to state another case which occurred a few years since. A Rev. Mr. O'Brien, wishing to build a chapel in the parish of Clonakilty, drew up a subscription paper, and taxed his parishioners according to his estimate of their means. A baker by the name of Donovan was marked at sixteen shillings and three pence, which he paid. He was again taxed nine shillings, which he also paid, but under protest, because of his poverty. Soon a third demand came for sixteen shillings more, which he refused to pay. On the next Sabbath, as he was going to mass, he was asked by the priest whether he would pay that sixteen shillings or not. He replied, "I am not able." The priest replied, "I will settle you." Terrified by the remark, Donovan sent sixteen shillings by his wife to the priest, who then refused to take less than two guineas. On the following Sunday he cursed him from the altar, and all those who refused or neglected to pay what they were taxed. Donovan went on the next holiday to mass, where he was formally excommunicated, and all were cursed who would have anything to do with him. So terrible was the dread of this curse, that he could not buy turf enough to heat his oven, nor could he sell any of his stock. Reduced to despair, he went in penance, in a white sheet, to the chapel, and asked pardon of the priest and of God. The priest took him to his house and demanded the two guineas, but the diseased patient told him he could not possibly make it up. The excommunication was continued; the man was compelled to shut up shop, and was driven to beggary. These facts were brought out in a trial for damages before a jury in Cork, which fined the reverend rascal fifty pounds.

This thing of doing penance, by going to chapel wrapped up in a white sheet, is quite a common trick in some parts of Ireland. Sometimes whole families are compelled to go thus dressed, to atone for the sins of one member; and when the sin has any squinting toward Protestantism, the penance is increased by compelling them to go barefooted and bareheaded. A family in Mayo had thus to do penance for the sins of one of their number. To the family belonged a young woman, who, although advanced in years, had not quite surrendered all hopes of matrimony. Her natural hair, which was not so dark as it once was, she sought to conceal by raven locks, which gave her an appearance quite youthful. But on the fated Sabbath her borrowed locks had to be laid aside; and she entered the church sheeted, barefooted, and, and to narrate, bareheaded! Her gray hair, and short and thin at that, revealed her years, and gave her hopes of matrimony to the winds. She yet lives, but has never forgiven the priest the double injury which he inflicted on her, to uncover her gray hairs and destroy her market. Although a good Papist, it is rumoured that she raves at his reverence whenever she thinks of the exposure of that thin gray hair on that penitential Sunday. I give you the story as I received it from a sympathizing acquaintance of the deeply-injured spinster.

Oh, Sir, there is not a poor, ignorant, half-clad Irish Papist, man or woman, that comes to these shores, but is not sent here by Providence to be a witness against Romanism, and a witness against its mercenary and ruffian priests, and to warn us as a nation against a system which only blights, to the extent of its influence, all the interests of humanity. Nations recover from the wasting influences of war, famine, and pestilence; but for the people who wear and will bear the yoke of Romanism, there is no recovery.

But, Sir, it is pleasant to know that, even in Ireland, the people are beginning to see, and rightly to estimate this horrible despotism, and to assert their rights, even amid the dangers that threatened them when cursed and excommunicated from the altar. The wand of the priest is broken; and the peasant that once cowered before him as a chicken before a hawk, or as a lamb before a wolf, now dares to resist him to his face. The gentry that once feared him, because of his fearful power over their tenants, are beginning to treat him as he deserves. In spite of his altar curses, children are sent to school—in spite of his anathemas, the people by hundreds and thousands read the Bible and believe it, and are passing over to swell the ranks of Protestantism. Some amusing anecdotes are every where told in illustration of all this. "Do you pray to the Virgin Mary?" said a priest to a bright-eyed Kerry girl, the daughter of one of his parishioners, that he met near a schoolhouse with a Bible in her hand. "No, your reverence; and why should I?" was the reply. "Because she knows all things, and will hear and answer your prayers," said the priest. Quick as a flash the girl replied, "Now it is singular, your reverence, that if she knows all things, that she did not know where her Son was when he was missed from the company that was returning from Jerusalem to Galilee; and see, here is the place," handing him the Bible, and pointing him to the second chapter of Luke. And he rode away, no doubt cursing the Bible, the girl, and the school in his heart.

An Irish milkman commenced reading the Bible; his priest heard of it, and was soon at his house. "I am informed that you read the Bible, John," said he; "is my information correct?" "Sure it is true, plase your reverence! and a fine book it is," said John. "But you know it is very wrong to read the Scriptures, and that an ignorant man like you has no right to do so," said the priest. "But you must be after provin' that same before I can consint to have it off," said John. The colloquy then proceeded as follows:

Priest: "That I will soon do; I will prove it from the book itself." And taking the Bible, he read this passage from 1 Peter, ii. 2: "As new-born babes, desire the sincere milk of the Word, that you may grow thereby." "Here you see," said he, "that you are wrong to read the Scriptures yourself; you are only a babe, and you are enjoined to desire the sincere milk of the Word; one who really understands what the sincere milk is, must give it to you, and teach you."

John: "Ah, but be aisy, your reverence, while I tell you. A little time ago I was took ill; I got a man to milk my cows, and to attend on my business, and what do you think he did? Why, instead of giving me the pale milk, he cheated me by putting water in it; and if you get my book you may serve me that same. No, no, I will keep my cow, and milk it myself, when I can get the sincere milk that isn't, as I should think you, mixed with water."

Priest: "Well, John, I am glad you are wiser than I thought you were; but as you are not quite a babe, keep your Bible, but don't read it, or read it to your neighbours."

John: "Sure enough, your reverence, while I have a cow, and can give a little milk to my poor neighbours when they want it, I feel it my duty to do [illegible] your reverence I will."

[illegible] the mixture of the milkman, the little pamphlet, "Charming in Curse and Cure," from which I [illegible] quotations, does not state; but it suggests [illegible] the priest, armed with bell, book, and [illegible] the spiritual man for the same offence, [illegible] fell most heavily. He had a [illegible] which he made a living. It was [illegible] but the curse of the priest [illegible] to have him a horse to ride [illegible] of night, he was compelled [illegible] and yoke to the harrow, and thus [illegible] the land. And with such priests of barbarism [illegible] the church, and thus every [illegible] the people, is it any [illegible] that superstition in Ireland is so hard to [illegible] them? They deserve our pity and commiseration; and the scorn and contempt with which they are often visited, should be poured upon the religion and its priests, which have been and are, the chief causes of their degradation.

To show you the manner in which the gentry, so many of whom have fallen victims to curses from the altar, begin to treat the priests, permit me to narrate a circumstance. There resides at Clogher a family by the name of Holmes. The present head of the family, a large proprietor and humane, was denounced, and to save his life he fled to Dub[illegible] it. He hastened home from London, and on the eve of a feast-day, called on the priest, and requested him to ask the people, after mass on the succeeding day, to remain behind in the chapel, as he had something to say to them, to which he assented. Suspecting something, however, the priest commenced mass earlier than usual—hastened through it—and when young Holmes came to chapel, the people were dismissed. He invited them back to the chapel, and sent for the priest; but the messengers could not find him. "I will find him," said he; and left the chapel, but soon returned with his reverence. With the priest by his side, he thus addressed the people from one of the steps of the altar. "My fathers have long resided in this place, and have they not always been the kind friends of your fathers?" "Yes, yes, your honor," resounded from all parts of the chapel. "My brother has succeeded to the estates here, and has he not always been a kind landlord?" The same reply echoed from every part of the house. "And now, what is the reward for all his and our fathers' kindness, which you are about to give him? There are those eating at your tables, and sleeping in your beds, and sheltered in your houses, who are pledged to murder him; and to save his life he has had to leave the home of his birth. He will return in a few days; and I stand here before you, to warn you, that if my brother goes down to the grave a murdered man, there is one man in this parish that will soon follow him, and that man is the priest who has denounced him from this altar." He turned round and looked the priest full in the face, who cowered before him. He left the chapel, the people making way for him without insult or molestation. His brother returned in a few days to his family and to his home, where he resides at the present hour, as safe a man from assassination as there is in Ireland, as long as that priest and his brother live. I was entertained at the hospitable house of Clogher, and stood on the altar step on which that young Holmes stood, when, by his bold and manly bearing, he struck with a salutary terror the priest and his parishioners. As a sense of guilt always renders men cowardly, denunciations of landlords from the altar have greatly diminished since the hero of Clogher taught them how to put a stop to them.

Romanism and its priests have been, and now are, the curse of Ireland; and the only cure for Ireland lies in their removal. And can the curse of Ireland be a blessing to any land? Can it be, Sir, a blessing to America? Are these Father Wilkies and Father O'Brions, these reverend and right reverend altar-cursing "watchmen of despotism," the men to *Christianize* and *civilize* Americans—the men to teach our people the Gospel of Christ, and the true way to heaven? From these ministers of barbarism and missionaries of darkness may the Lord deliver us and our posterity.

With great respect, yours,

KIRWAN.

WHAT WOULD BE AT STAKE IN A GENERAL WAR?

[From the London Spectator.]

Conversation in Vienna, as well as in London and Paris, in Berlin, Brussels and Rome—in New York and Washington say nothing also of Cape Town and the Australian capitals—is concerning itself with the prospect of a general war. The Continental veterans of the last war, the Germans and Austrians especially, are speaking as if their old experiences were rising to a premium, and they are laying down the laws as to the probabilities of such occurrence with great civility. They are considering the probable results of this or that combination which the out break may happen. Louis Napoleon, they say, will not be able to stick to peace by his own will; his army and entourage will force him into hostilities. A war between France and England would be pleasing to Austria, especially if Prussia join England, for then Austria might make war in Germany, and strengthen her own empire. We attached no great importance to the speculations of old gentlemen whose political views are based mainly upon the state of affairs thirty or forty years ago, and who find great difficulty in bringing the understanding of 1825 to bear upon 1852 or 1853. The general tendency however, to talk of a subject although of no great moment at any particular place or time, becomes clearly significant as soon as it extends over successive years and many countries. If people in places so far apart as those which we have mentioned for 2 or 4 years persevere in discussing war as an imminent probability, it is all but certain that they are moved by some common impulse resting upon reality. If a Viennese general, an Italian patriot, a Cape rebel, a Australian colonist, a cute Yankee, an French adventurer and a London trader, all find their minds inclined to run upon the same idea, there must be some real and solid fact at the bottom, upon which they all really stand, and of which they are conscious. It does not matter that the fact may lie below the surface, may be vague and difficult for us to scrutinize and describe. We all feel it is there; it is the common cause of the common thought in so many different communities and understandings. The general concurrence, therefore, of superficial signs, indicates that this war talk has in it a reality; that war is a thing to be, at no very distant day.

But if war is to fall upon the world, what does it involved in a general contest? This is a question which concerns us not remotely, nor lightly; because in the brief interval allowed between that event which all concur in expecting, the position of our country in the conflict—the things in which it takes the most lively interest—may be materially influenced.

The first that appears to us to be at stake is freedom. The freedom of Europe is pre-eminently at stake, especially according to our English understanding of the word. Although the modern idea as to the "rights of the people," prevalent upon the whole England, and in those countries which have been endeavouring to copy her institutions, is of comparatively recent growth, yet for some century or two, or even more, Europe has upon the whole been adopting a civil rather than a military form of government. It is sometimes said that this process of civil freedom is endangered and checked by out breaks like those 1848; and as a fact it may be so, but as a matter of logic the result is but creditable either to the state of Europe or to the moral courage of those who support constitutional freedom. The excesses of an uneducated populace and its especial friends have no logical force against the merits of regulated liberty; as little as the excesses of military government can be taken to defend freedom of any sort. It is the business of those who uphold regulated liberty to see that their doctrines be maintained in the face of both expanding extremes; and it argues little for the conviction, the moral courage, or even the practical intelligence of men, when they bend from maintaining their principles at the time when those principles are most peremptorily challenged. The revolution of 1848, and the re-action of 1849, were exactly the times when the upholders of constitutional freedom should have used their utmost exertions; and it was exactly at those times that they most especially drew back from [illegible] vanquished; arbitrary rule has pressed with such iron force on the the populations, that a chronic rebellion is maintained by counter irritation; and in case of a general war, it is probable that provocatives of the same kind, on both sides, would be sufficient pretence for increase to the aggressive spirit of arbitrary rule. Immense armies have been formed for the maintenance of that rule; a period of general disturbance would give them the opportunity of extending those encroachments and confirming them. Although none of us can determine the ultimate result of a general commotion in in Europe, the first result seems tolerably certain—the establishment of a military machinery as the ordinary rule of government. An illustration of that is seen in Northern Italy, where even Municipal affairs are administered by the soldiery of the empire. If freedom is at stake, therefore, in the next European war, the most obvious danger which threatens it, is the general establishment of military administration.

The next thing which England more especially has at stake, in case there should be any general conflict, is her commerce. This is assailed to many ways. Her intercourse with countries quite willing to trade with her might of course be stopped by any power able to intercept that intercourse, especially if England failed, by the peculiarity of the position that she might assume, to engage on her side the good will of any such community. Northern Italy and Hungary, for example, have signified their desire to extend commercial relations with this country, and we know that their resources for that purpose are ample. But in the case of a war it might be possible for Austria to intercept even the existing trade of England with both these countries. Her commerce at sea would be much more manifestly endangered. The Australians already perceive that; and in the Australian newspapers, as well as in private letters brought by the last mail, we find a sombre reflex of the reports from Europe that a war might probably break out. The Australians are alarmed for their own produce trade, for the gold trade, for the trade from England, at all, in short for commerce in any form. Freights and insurance they say will rise. Of course they would. The long voyage even more than the short would be menaced by a state of the world which should let loose the maritime Powers and privateers against our trading ships.

In these respects England stands in a perfectly different condition from what she did before. At one time her sailors were exclusively her own; but since that period great progress has been made in manning with English sailors the navy of a foreign country—the navy of the American Republic. At a more distant period it was highly amusing for British privateers to intercept Spanish argosies, bearing gold to Europe. At the present day the great argosies are the English; and amusing as it might be to bring a Spanish gold ship into London and Bristol, the countenances in London and Bristol would look very blank at hearing that an English gold ship had been carried into New York or Brest. Yet the contingency is by no means impossible. Much, indeed, would depend upon the question, who were our enemies or our foes. Some we need scarcely fear; others would turn the scale against us or for us, in an immense proportion. The underwriters would be able to tell the mercantile equation of dangers like these, but they could not form the estimates until they knew the distribution of animosity or amity.

Using the word in a very high sense, commerce would be attacked still more vitally in another form, and the Australians forsee it. A general war would put a stop to emigration—emigration to Australia, emigration to America. A general war, in other words, would stop the outlet of our people and the inlet of our wealth; that is to say, if we arrayed against strong maritime Powers. This check to emigration would have its effects not only upon us at home—it would injure our colonies and our remote dependencies; it would exasperate them, and our relatives and allies might be so disgusted as to see no value in longer alliance. A general war in Europe might materially effect the political geography of the British empire. But much, as we have said before, would depend upon the distribution of animosity or amity. The insurance broker could not exactly finish the mercantile equation for this contingence; the statesman may have some idea both of its importance and its bearing.

Although contingencies not less momentous than these might be included in the possibility of an European conflict, it would be very false policy to let recognition of that truth render us timid. There is counsel in courage as well as in caution. By a timid policy we might court the dangers which we deprecate. England will not obtain any safety in a troubled future except that which she can secure for herself. The distribution of amity or alliance may effect the facility of that insurance or perilition must depend upon England. If she cannot defend herself, and all that is precious to her, it might prove the most paying policy to declare herself politically insolvent, at once give up her place among the nations to some more wealthy ruling power, and accept the protectorate which any state may be willing to give her on reasonable terms. There may be commercial men who would jump at this suggestion; we trust there are few statesmen who cannot look beyond it.

ANTICIPATED EARLY DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Yorkshireman.)

We have been informed, this morning, from an authentic source (and one on which we can unreservedly rely) that all parties in the House of Commons are persuaded that a dissolution of Parliament will take place this year. There are various powerful, almost irresistible, reasons for arriving at this conclusion. In the first place, the Opposition is sufficiently numerically strong to procrastinate the public business; and on some important question, to place Ministers in a small minority. It is the opinion, indeed, in the best informed circles, that the Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, and Mr. D'Israeli in the Commons, will constitute themselves into an opposition as ungraceful, violent, and unmitigatable, as that which pursued the latter part of the late Sir Robert Peel's official career. Having, virtually, been driven from office by the people, they will now seek [illegible]

It is, however, on the Peelite section of the House that the weight of their malevolence will fall. Under the pretence of being the victims of an unnatural coalition of parties, they will not rest until they have shaken, by every factious movement which the forms of either House will permit, the stability of Ministers. All this may be very consolatory to the wounded spirits of the fallen Ministers and their partisans; but we are much out of our reckoning, if the country, at a general election, will not mete out a commensurate reward for such a line of action as that resolved on by the Derbyites. Neither will Ministers, we believe, "stand much nonsense" hereafter. The moment it is perceived that faction is likely to frustrate the passage of Ministerial measures, it is intended that the nation shall immediately be appealed to. Of the result of that appeal no two opinions can be entertained.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, February 18, 1853.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The bill with which Mr. Everitt has been *amusing* the 27 millions of Sovereigns of the United States, is to us, who can penetrate without spectacles the electioneering "dodge," truly amusing; not can we divest ourselves of the opinion, that the intelligent portion of our republican neighbors are equally enlightened on the subject. Another bill, however, has been introduced by Mr. Seymour from the New York Committee of Commerce, in which he enters further into detail, and consequently unmasks more of the *trait* laid for the destruction of the Provinces. The extremely *modest* demands made in the bill last named are as follows:

1st. The unmolested right to fish in all the waters of the British Provinces, including all bays, creeks, inlets, and harbours, and the right to cure and dry, pursuing them in every way in the same position as the people of these colonies.

2d. They demand free and perfect right to navigate the St. Lawrence, St. John, and all lakes and canals in the British North American, with vessels and crafts of every description (American bottoms) as well as with rafts and floats of every nature and kind whatever.

3d. That New Brunswick abolish the export duty on all timber cut on their territory, or in this Province, and exported to the United States.

4th. That we admit into the Provinces from the United States, free of duty, the following articles:—Grains, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, seeds, unmanufactured flax, and animals of all kinds, undried fruits; fish of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, and fresh; meats, salted, smoked and fresh; butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, ores of all kinds, and marble in its crude or wrought state, gypsum, ground or unground, ashes, firewood, agricultural implements, including axes; fishroll, broom-corn, bark, unwrought burr-stones, dyestuffs, rice, cotton, manufactured tobacco, and unrefined sugar;

5th. That all lumber carried in vessels of the United States to the British West Indian Isles, be admitted at the same rate as that of British vessels from British Provinces.

6th. That square or round timber, or sawed or manufactured lumber of any description, either from American territory, or the British Provinces, shall enter the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, free of duty. Or if any duty be levied on lumber so carried, they (the Americans) will charge the same amount of duties on *all* British vessels entering American ports.

That propositions such as these should be made either to the Provinces or to the British nation, argues that the statesmen of the "Almighty Universal Nation" look upon John Bull as in his *dotage*, and John Bluenose in his *nonage*. To the admirers of Free Trade and Reciprocity we would put the question, What are the Provinces to gain by such an arrangement? We reply, Nothing. Yes, but what are they to lose by it? We again reply, Everything. Our why neighbour Jonathan has been playing *fast and free* with us from the first mooting of the question of *Free-trade*, using us pretty much as the spectacled dog does the trout, first throwing the fly, and then drawing it to himself as we approached to take the bait, amusing us with an *optical delusion*, for the purpose of hooking and landing us the more conveniently in shallow water. The first position taken by our "*liberal*" neighbour is, that he shall enjoy, free and unmolested, the undisputed right to fish in all the waters of the North American Provinces; in our bays, in our creeks, in our inlets, and in our harbors. Let us look before we leap. What would be the result of such a privilege? And in arriving at a conclusion, let us, as the best method of hitting the truth, reason by analogy; what has been, in all human probability will occur again. It has been the practice of American fishermen to visit our waters annually, while we, as a set of good-natured blockheads, have permitted the intrusion without complaint. Now mark the result. No sooner do these marauders visit our shores, than, not content with stealing the fish, but they require unobstructed operations; and for that purpose, at the Grand Manan, in our own Bay of Fundy, under the cover of night, they have destroyed the nets of our fishermen, robbed their vessels, and violently abused and beat our people. Often such has been the case, and we can refer to many of our fellow-citizens, formerly engaged in the business, for the truth of these assertions, but who have been compelled to relinquish a business when the risk of life and property overbalanced the hope of reward. If we say such has been the case, when they had no right in our waters, what are we to expect when, by treaty, they become vested with an undisputed right? We can not see, neither can we hope for any thing short of annihilation of that now important branch of our resources. We regret that want of room in this impression precludes the possibility of our entering more fully into this (to us) vital question, but will return to it in our next issue.

THE DIGGINGS.

What a strange world is this we live in! Nobody is contented with what they have, or what they are. If they have enough, they wish for something more; if they are well and profitably employed where they are, they are anxious to go to some place where they think they would be better off. Every one is on the move, and all are struggling after something they have not yet reached. Hence the changing character of our population. Old faces disappear, and are soon forgotten; new faces come in their place, and they in turn will have to make way for others.

But what, it may be asked, has this to do with "the diggings"? A great deal. How many, within the last two or three years, have disappeared from this community; and why did they leave us? Because they were dissatisfied with things here, and therefore hurried off to quarters where they expected to do better. We have, consequently, lost their services at a time when we could ill spare them. But have they bettered themselves by the change? The list of those that went to California tells a very different tale. Nearly all have been unfortunate, and all have failed in realizing what they went in quest of. And is Australia any better in this respect? The tidings which have just reached us from that far distant land, do not say so. On the contrary, recent accounts disclose the fact that the young men of education and promise, who left us a few months ago, big with the hope of soon returning rich as Croesus, are glad to get employment as common policemen. Who knows that some of them, like the New York dandies in California, and like some of our own young men in the same place, may be turned into shoe-blacks, waiters, errand-boys, grave-diggers, &c., for the sake of a living? We hope our foreboding will not be realized, but we have our doubts.

But look at this matter in another point of view. To meet with disappointment in the main object for going to the gold producing countries is bad enough, but this is, in a moral point of view, by no means the greatest evil. Think of the *manner* [illegible] men are unavoidably thrown, consisting in many [illegible] very refuse of mankind, the excesses every where practised, the next to total want of religious observances, and the fearful amount of depravity and crime, that every where meets the eye; and could there well be a worse place to go to than either California or Australia? A minister of religion, writing from Victoria, says: "Christians in our fatherland are too apt to forget that we have daily to walk in and out among a people, found here in very large numbers, whom society at home will no longer tolerate; and, with a suddenness beyond all parallel, every thing here has become of a nature only calculated to arouse all their worst passions. Crime, I am sorry to say, is fearfully prevalent. I yesterday baptised the child of a parishioner, who was murdered about three months ago, and the mother is the second female in my church who has been made a widow by the murderer's hand during the short space which has elapsed since the church was opened. This is a fearful state of things; but it is fact." We feel confident there is not a single parent among us that would deliberately expose his child to the evil influences of such a hot-bed of iniquity and crime, for the sake of any advantage whatever.

If any one ask, what, then, is to be done with our restless, dissatisfied young men? we say, let them stay at home, curb their roving spirit, and at once begin in good earnest to exert themselves *where they are*. They need not go to California or Australia to seek fortunes: they can make them in New Brunswick if they will only apply themselves to business. The same amount of exertion here, which is absolutely necessary to avoid starvation in the so-called "gold regions," would soon make a man rich.

Bestir yourselves, young men, where you are, and you need not expatriate yourselves in quest of gold. The resources of our Province are inexhaustible, and the projected railway will have a prodigious effect in developing them. Stay here, then, where your services are required, and where you will find plenty of friends to lend a helping hand if you require it. If you go to California or Australia, you may come back *wiser*, but, we fear, not *richer* men.

In our next, we shall hazard an opinion as to the probable effect which the gold discoveries will have upon prices, &c.

A brilliant oration, delivered before a meeting in Philadelphia, on the day of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, and showing forth the principal public events *domi et militiæ* of that great hero, has been recently published by its author, the Rev. Wm. Blackwood, by the request of the parties who had solicited its delivery. It is a very able, animated, chaste, and interesting production—just, in short, what might have been expected from one who was well known when in Ireland as Dr. Cooke's right hand man, and who, for abundance of information on almost every subject, readiness of delivery, and power of address, has few superiors in this or any land. The oration will be interesting to many in this City, not only on its own account, but owing to the circumstance that its author would most probably, years ago, have been one of the ministers of this City had he not happened to be licensed by an Irish instead of a Scotch Presbytry. Mr. Blackwood paid a visit to St. John for the first time last summer, and preached in one or more of the Presbyterian churches.

As examples of the composition of his oration, we give two extracts, one regarding the Battle of Waterloo, and the other regarding the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, the spirit of which last is particularly creditable:

"We shall attempt no description of the battle. It afforded no room for strategy. All the day long it was one continued butchery by artillery, the terrific charges of cavalry, met and repulsed by the compact squares of English infantry. Repeated and repeated—again and again—that living tide surged down the slope from the French position, and rolling up the British side, were broken as by a wall of adamant. Receding, it gathered strength like the ebb of the ocean, to flow onward again and meet a similar catastrophe. So general was the slaughter, that an officer was compelled to state "that his brigade was reduced to a third of its numbers, and that the survivors were so exhausted with fatigue, that temporary relief was indispensable." "Tell him," said the Duke, "what he asks is impossible. He and I, and every Englishman on the field must die on the spot which we now occupy." "Enough," returned the General, "I and every man under my command will share his fate." At a quarter past 7 o'clock, P. M., preparation was made for the final charge of the French Guard—that column whose advance on every field had been the herald of victory. And now the fate of Napoleon trembles in the balance of destiny. Shall that guiding star which had lighted him to renown through the cloudy smoke of an hundred battle fields, now accord into the zenith, to shine with a permanent and brighter lustre on the pathway of his future glory, or veiled in gloom, shall it fall from the heavens, and leave him to doubts and darkness on his future way? The charge was received by the English foot Guards, the 73rd and 30th regiments, who with Vivian's brigade and Adam's Foot overwhelmed the French column and threw it into irrevocable confusion. The charge became general along the British line. The Prussian troops emerging from the forest on the English left, arrived in time to aid in the repulse, and follow up the pursuit, which ended in the total rout and destruction of the French army; for of the men who fought at Waterloo, scarcely any appeared in arms again. This was the last and crowning victory of the English General, and here his military career ended. The star of the Corsican had fallen like a meteor from the heavens. Napoleon was prostrate, and Wellington's work was done."

* * * *

"The course of the Duke of Wellington relative both to Reform in Parliament and Catholic Emancipation, may be easily explained. A son of the aristocracy, a nobleman of the school of 1688, trained to military habits of thought, beholding in the horrors of the Revolution a whole harvest of evils springing from a change of government, and witnessing the disastrous results of Democracy in the Peninsula—his mind constantly attached to order and averse to change, and especially to constitutional changes, we do not think it strange that he resisted these measures as long as he conscientiously as he did. On the principle of Emancipation he witnessed a decided alienation, by it he secured, a numerical majority in the nation. It was asserted at the time, and believed by many, that the professors of the party making pretensions with military but unmanly. We are not surprised that in view of injury, in view of its early political training, and associated as he and those who agreed with him in government were, by a large section of the people, he should so long have resisted this measure. Then again, as to his conduct in carrying the Emancipation Bill through Parliament, his avowed principles are absolutely expository of his apparent inconsistency. He avowed after the victory of Talavera, not that he had retreating in fault—but recently, compelled him. He resisted Catholic Emancipation, not that he had, towards not because he did not desire to unite these classes, but the concentration of superior forces by the [illegible] the principle, yet as a legislator, called to give laws in accordance with the public mind, he consented to introduce and support the Bill, in order to save the nation from intestine strife and commotion. We apprehend that there can be no more dangerous principle for the morals or the patriotism to adopt, than the one which we have just enunciated, and on which he acted. Obviously, his duty called him, when he became convinced that his position was untenable, to intimate to his Sovereign and the members of the Ministry, that not on the merits of the case had his mind undergone a change, but as to the means and safety of defending his position, he could see his way no longer, and then by resignation, allow the responsibility of legislation to rest on those whose political convictions approved of the change.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The *New Brunswicker* of Tuesday last suggests the propriety of making the Suspension Bridge a "*free bridge*," in which opinion we most cordially concur. For the projection of this stupendious and beautiful structure, we are indebted to a *foreigner*, Mr. Reynolds, and to his untiring perseverance are we also indebted for its completion. During the process of erection, as is customary on such occasions, the usual amount of doubts and objections as to its completion and efficiency, has been expressed by the Capt. "Cuttels" of the day; yet amidst evil report, and good report, the bridge has progressed to an efficient completion, and now stands both a monument of the triumph of art, and an ornament on the romantic pinnacles of the "Split Rock" and "Western Head." The price of this truly beautiful aerial pathway is £20,000, which sum, it is both thought and hoped, will be paid most cheerfully out of the Provincial funds. The sum, by the most penurious *quid nunes*, has been spoken of as a "high figure," and it has been suggested that either Mr. Reynolds, or the Company whose agent he is, has made "*a pretty snug profit out of the concern*." Our response is, So let it be. Mr Reynolds is not only entitled to a handsome remuneration for his enterprise, but is also fully entitled to either a gold medal or an appropriate piece of plate from the citizens, expressive of their entire approbation of his conduct throughout, and also as a mark of their lasting gratitude for the service performed. This would be doing the thing handsomely, and would reflect credit upon our Province generally. And while we are in the vein to be generous, let us also suggest the propriety of being just; and in order to be so, be found among those who desire the bridge to be "*toll free*." This bridge has now taken rank among our GREAT ROADS, and has been no more expensive than the Nerepis Road, or any other of the many great roads and bridges yearly provided for by the Legislature. Our revenue has, since our memory, trebled its bulk, during which time some hundreds of thousands of pounds have been appropriated for roads, *great* and *by*, *public* and *private*, and why a bridge across the Falls should be made an exception to all other bridges in the Province, and be subject to "*toll*," we are yet to learn. Is it because the City of St. John pays the great bulk of the revenues of the Province that we are to be taxed in this instance? If that is to be the ruling principle—if it be settled to "ride the free horse to death," the sooner we discover the fact the better, in order that we may be on our guard against unfair treatment. Again, if we are to be thus saddled, even among ourselves, we go in for even-handed justice. Put a toll-gate on the "*Marsh Bridge*," as well as on the "*Falls Bridge*," thereby laying the lands both east and west of the City under a like impost. And if the object of the Legislature be to extort the price of the bridge from the pockets of individuals, instead of the public chest, which now boasts the unprecedented sum for last year's revenue of £138,000, of what use, we would ask, is our high tariff, and how is it to be expended? We say distinctly that a thousand a year for twenty years, which would "pay the bond and cancel obligation," would never be missed out of so large a revenue, and is only what this city, which contributes so largely to the Provincial funds, is justly entitled to.

CARLETON CHANCERY SUIT SETTLED.

We are happy to announce that this expensive and vexatious contest is brought to a close. At a meeting of the Common Council yesterday, the terms of settlement agreed upon by the Committee of the several parties interested, were unanimously approved of. Carleton assumes £20,000 of the City debt, and pays the interest thereon annually out of the Western revenues, until the principal due is discharged. Surplus of Carleton Revenues to be expended in Carleton under the sanction of a majority of Carleton members. There are other details of minor importance. A Bill is to be prepared to submit to the Legislature at its approaching session, to sanction this arrangement by the law of the land. The present Carleton revenue is about £2,000 per annum, and augmenting fast.

VALUABLE PERIODICALS.—We are indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien, Bookseller, King-street, for the following publications:

Harper's Magazine for February, one of the very best numbers of the work that we have seen. Mr. O'Brien gives this periodical for 18¾ per number, or for 4 1-2 less, than it can be had in New-York.

Godey's Ladies Magazine, for the present month. One splendid engraving alone which it contains "My Boy's Sir," is worth more than is charged for the entire month. Sold by Messrs. McMillan.

The Illustrated Magazine of Art, No. 2, a new monthly periodical, affording 121 pages of reading matter, illustrated by 21 engravings, and all of them executed in a superior style. This publication abounds in Scientific, Mechanic, and general information, and is much worth the price charged for it, 1s. 3d. per number.

The Hudson's Bay Company are about to despatch a boat expedition to the Arctic Sea, for the purpose of completing the survey of the northern shores of America, only a small portion of which (probably from 300 to 400 miles) now remains unexplored. The party is to consist of one officer and twelve men including two Esquimaux interpreters, in two boats; the men will fight and sleep for convenient transport over land and for river navigation; the other large, strong, and well adapted for encountering rough weather in an open sea, but without any deck or other covering except tarpaulins. Mr. John Rae, the officer in command the expedition, states that he has found the company's ports already to be in a state to afford every the comfort and hearts of our friends as well as the making correct astronomical and other observations.

The Baltimore Clipper and the Richmond Whig [illegible] that the Supreme Court of Virginia [illegible] other officers of the State Courts by the people. The Clipper says:—

"The Convention of Judicial officers [illegible] vote has brought upon the [illegible] action of things which [illegible] that Judges who had held to the [illegible] tenure of their power would not be the [illegible] Expositors of Justice."

To Correspondents.—"A Traveller" has been received; but from its import being of little interest to our subscribers generally, it must be declined occupying our pages at that time.

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Graham's Pictorial Illustrated Journal.

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The following are the terms of the paper:—One subscriber, one year, $2; two subscribers, $3; four subscribers, $5; eight subscribers, $10. The paper will be for sale at all the periodical depots throughout the country, after the 1st of January, at six cents per copy.

Wistar's Balsam in the South.

☞ The following certificate of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM in the cure of Influenza, Coughs and Colds, is from a Gentleman well and favorably known to the people of this and the adjoining Counties, and will doubtless induce all who are similarly affected, to try Wistar's celebrated Balsam.—(Charlottesville; Va. Advocate, March 21, 1849.

Charlottesville, March 6th, 1849.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle.

Dear Sir—In the winter of 1846—7 I was confined to my room and bed some two or three months, with a very severe cough, produced by a cold. This was attended with considerable pain in the side; I found it difficult to be in bed. My physicians and friends thought I was going into a decline or consumption. I had heard much of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and asked the opinion of my Physician about trying it; he made no objection; in fact he said I could take nothing better. I obtained two or three bottles; took it, and was completely restored by it. I have since made use of this Balsam in my family for influenza, Coughs and Colds always with decided success. I do not hesitate, and take pleasure in recommending this article to my friends and the public.

Signed. C. J. NOEL.

The genuine always has the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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Married.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. William Paisley, to Annie, sixth daughter of the late Mr. Robert Barbour, all of this city.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. B. Scott, Mr. Robert Lyons, to Miss Ellen Rossetor, both of the Parish of Portland.

At the residence of the bride's father, Fall Side, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. J. L. Littlejohn, to Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Barnabas Tilton.

On Thursday the 27th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Trimble, Mr. John Macres, of the Parish of Wickham, to Miss Rebecca, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Nickison, of the Parish of Springfield.

At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, E. I., on the 4th Nov. Mr. William Phillips, of the firm of Binney & Coy, formerly of Fredericton, N. B., to Charlotte, daughter of Charles Cozens, Esq., of England.

At Dorchester, (Mass.) on the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. H. Means, Mr. Joseph Coram, Jun., late of Saint John, Cabinet-maker, to Miss Margaret E. Taylor, of the former place.

At Boston, Jan. 10th, Mr. John Reed, of St. John, N. B., to Lydia Conner, of Boston.

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On Saturday morning, John Alexander, third son of Mr. John Henderry, aged 5 years and 6 months.

At Shemogue, Westmoreland Co., on the 14th of December last, Margaret, wife of Joseph Avard, Esq., aged 56 years, leaving a large family and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintences to mourn their loss.

At his residence in King's Co., on the 20th ultimo, after an illness of nine weeks, Mr. Francis Good, in the 60th year of his age, leaving a wife, eleven children, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

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PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

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Sunday—Schr. Martha Greenow, Whelpley, Boston, 14—master, gen. cargo.

CLEARED.

11th—Ship Star of the East, Wright, Liverpool, deals, laths, wood, &c.

14th—Ship Tasmania, Cronk, Liverpool, deals.

Schr. Jason, of Prince Edward Island, Morrison, master, from Savannah, for this port, with a cargo of pitch pine timber, while making for Vineyard Sound on the night of the 2d inst., in a thick fog, went ashore on the south side of Cuttyhunk, where she remained on the morning of the 4th, when Capt. M. left her; at that time the hull remained tight, and exertions were being made to save vessel and cargo.

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Cleared at Charleston, Jan. 8th, ship Cambria, McCrum, Liverpool. At New York, Feb. 4th, barque Cordelia, Clarkin, St. John.

Sailed from Newcastle, 22d, Perseverance, for Boston; Emerald Isle, Dec. 24, ship Lady Peel, Clark, do. Also.—From Alexandria, Feb. 1st, Clara, Lee, do.

Sailed from Boston 10th, ship Miles Burton, Robinson, for this port.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

JOHN FARRIS.

[illegible] Certificates [illegible] for sale at this office.

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Cleared at New York, 8th, schr. Sterling, Barker, for this port. At Boston, 9th, brigt. Mary, Holwell, do.

Arrived at New Orleans, (to date,) barque Olive, Olive, from this port, and commenced a cargo of cotton to St. Jean, with immediate despatch.

Cleared at Charleston, Jan. 8th, ship Cambria, McCrum, Liverpool. At New York, Feb. 4th, barque Cordelia, Clarkin, St. John.

Sailed from Newcastle, 22d, Perseverance, for Boston; Emerald Isle, Dec. 24, ship Lady Peel, Clark, do. Also.—From Alexandria, Feb. 1st, Clara, Lee, do.

Sailed from Boston 10th, ship Miles Burton, Robinson, for this port.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

JOHN FARRIS.

[illegible] Certificates [illegible] for sale at this office.

February 12, 1853.

NEW WORK JUST PUBLISHED.

RECEIVED per Steamer Canada, new PATTERNS in PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETINGS, being direct from the Manufacturers they will be sold at the lowest rate.

(Ch. Witness & M. News.)

TO LET.

Possession given on the first day of May next.

THE STORE in Dock Street at present occupied by Mr. [illegible]

Inquire of John Hawes, Esq., Portland, or to

G. M. BURNS,

South Market Wharf.

Feb. 18, 1853. (Gmm)

TO LET, FROM 1st MAY, 1853.

ONE Half of the Subscriber's HOUSE, in Horsefield street. Also Stable, Workshop, &c., suitable for a Joiner or Cabinet Maker, if required.

Feb. 11. J. N. DUBANT.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

THE Committee of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute invite the Mechanics and Manufacturers of the Province, to contribute to the New York Industrial Exhibition, which will be opened on the 2nd May next. The Executive Government have placed at the disposal of the Committee a sum of money to aid the undertaking, and it is requested that those persons who are desirous of transmitting specimens of their skill and workmanship will inform the Committee of their intention, by Wednesday the 23d instant.

Any further information will be given on application to the undersigned.

James R. Ross,
Joseph W. Lawrence,
George W. Smith,
George H. Lawrence,
John Allen,
Robert Shives,
John J. Mustard,
William F. Smith,
} Committee.

Feb. 16.

English and American Fashions, 1853.

THE Subscribers have received the Spring Style Hat Blocks and in their employ both London and New York Workmen, are now busily engaged in making up Spring Style Hats to suit all parties, whether they may prefer English or American Fashions.

The "Coffee House" being about to be torn down, we shall, on the 1st May next remove the whole of our business to the Store, No. 12, North Side of King Street, previous to which we are anxious to reduce the Stock on hand. Parties giving us a call will, therefore, be furnished at reduced prices.

☞ Our present Stock consists of HATS and CAPS, of every description.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, *North Side King Street, and*
Feb 18. *East Side Market Square.*

DWF FOR SALE.—Pew No. 2, in St. John Church, ground floor. Enquire at the office of this paper. Feb. 18.

COUNTY MEETING.—A Special Meeting of the King's County Grange Society will be held at Hampton Village, on Friday the 4th day of March next at 10 o'clock in the morning, at McArthur's Inn. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the County Master.

King's County, 14th February.

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

Feb. 18. FELLOWS & CO.

To Rent.—The upper flat of the subscribers' House, situated corner of Duke and Charlotte streets. Feb. 4. E. DURANT.

TO LET.—Possession given 1st May—The upper flat of the subscriber's house situated in Great Georges' street, *east end*, comprising two parlours, seven bedrooms, kitchen, pantries, wood and coal house, barn, fire yard, and good well of water, and every convenience for a genteel family. Rent low to a good tenant.

Enquire of John Brundage, King street, or H. S. Staples, at Gilchrist and Inches, Prince Wm. st't.

February 4.

NOW LANDING,

ex Brigt. *Emily* from Matanzas, at York Point Slip—

172 HDS. & 27 Tierces MOLASSES, new crop.—For Sale by

Feb. 4. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

SUGAR.

NOW LANDING—

150 BARRELS BRIGHT SUGAR—For Sale by

Feb. 4. EDWARD ALLISON.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, that well known and valuable FARM, adjoining on the Upper or Westerly side of the *Pequiock Stream* in the parish of DUMFRIES, County of York, formerly occupied by Jacob Allen, Esq.; containing nearly 500 acres excellent LAND, mostly fit for cultivation, 100 acres cleared. There are two DWELLING HOUSES and 3 good BARNS on the said Property, and a great quantity of Hard and Soft wood TIMBER.

Also, 230 acres adjoining the said Tract in the rear.

Also, a MILL Privilege at the Mouth of the *Pequiock Stream.*

Also, a Tract of nearly 400 acres fronting on the River St. John, about 1 mile front, known as the HARTLEY LOT, about three-quarters of a mile above the former Tract, well timbered with Hard wood; and through which the Great Road to Canada passes.

For further particulars apply to

L. H. DEVEBER

Carleton Sentinel, 3m.

St. John, February 4, 1853.

Chance to make a Fortune!

THE Subscriber will Rent for One Year, or as long a Term as may be agreed on, either the whole or part on her Premises in Leinster and Carmarthen streets, comprising a Lot 80x100 feet on which is a Ball Court, a Two Story Delling-HOUSE, with out offices. The above Property is eligibly situated for Business requiring room, and is in the healthy part of the City. Apply on the Premises to ELIZABETH LOWRY.

February 11. [1m]

SPERM ELEPHANT OIL, and SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Now landing, 25 barrels. For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

Oct. 22

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned not to come in contract with the WHARF now sunk at Reed's Point, as as the event of any damage received, they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

GRIFFIS STACKHOUSE,
JAMES STACKHOUSE.

Oct 15, 1852.

Hams! Hams!

JUST Received and for Sale—200 HAMS and SHOULDERS.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Nov. 26. Nelson Street.

CORDAGE.

NOW receiving ex "Commodore" from Liverpool—An assortment of Coltart's CORDAGE—For sale by

Nov. 12. EDWARD ALLISON.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—A special meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of New-Brunswick, will be held in the City of Fredericton, on the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. All persons interested will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the R. W. M.

WM. C. GODSOR,
Grand Secretary.

The Publication

BY JOHN TALLIS & CO., OF LONDON.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE LATE

Duke of Wellington;

By Lieut. Col. Williams (a Companion-in Arms, of His Grace.)

Comprising the Campaigns and Battle-Fields of Wellington and his Comrades, the Political Life of the Duke and his Contemporaries, and a detailed account of England's Battles by Sea and Land, from the commencement of the Great French Revolution to the decease thereof.

Adventures, etc.

ADDRESS.

THE earthly career of Arthur Duke Wellington had closed; one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century, the foremost military commander of any age, has paid the debt of nature. The time has now arrived for giving to the world a History of the Great Captain—of the Events of his Life and Time—a life marked by patriotism, probity, and honour and events the greatest which have ever agitated the civilized world, and whose influence will be felt upon society till the end of time. Such a work must appeal to the best and proudest feelings in the heart of every Briton—the glory of his country, the honour of its name and position among the nations—may his own existence as a freeman, are recorded and engraven in the annals of "the well fought fields," and "the deadly imminent breaches," the immortal battles and the glorious sieges in which Wellington and his Companions-in-arms gathered unfading laurels, placed their country's honour and renown on the highest pinnacle of fame and glory, and tore the victor's wreath from the brows of heroes decorated with the trophies of Italy, Egypt, and Germany.

To supply such a desideratum in English literature, the publishers of The Life and Times of the Duke of Wellington have determined to produce a book which shall present to the reader, not only the dry details which a mere biographical sketch would afford, but a comprehensive work, embracing the contemporaneous history of the period; exhibiting the circumstances which brought about the great events in which the Duke and his contemporaries were engaged, and giving to the reader a connected narrative of the lives and actions of the Warriors and Statesmen of the nineteenth century; and this from the pen of one who was a companion-in-arms of the great hero, and participated with him in many a well-fought field.

In order to carry out their views, the Publishers have determined that the work shall be profusely illustrated by Portraits of the Warriors and Statesmen of the last half century who have shed a lustre upon the history of their country; also representations of the most important engagements by sea and land, from the period of 1790 till 1852; so that the work, when finished, shall formart Illustrated Gallery of the Naval and Military Exploits of England.

It has been said well said, "Character is the true strength of nations; true glory their best inheritance When the time shall come that the British heart no longer thrills at the names of Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt; Blenheim, Ramillies, Dudenarde, Malplaquet; of Talaverra, Salamanca, Toulouse, Waterloo, "in the last hour of the British Empire will strike." The promotion and elevation of national spirit and feeling is therefore the duty and interest of every true and loyal son of England. May Heaven inspire the hearts of every one of us with that spirit and feeling.

Conditions of Publication.—The work will be issued on the 1st and 15th of every month in Parts at 1s. 3d, and Divisions handsomely bound at 9s 4d. Printed on Imperial 8 vo, double colums, each part will be embellished by two highly-finished steel Engravings, and will contain 32 pages of letter-press. A beautiful steel Engraving, 13 by 19 inches, the Storming of Seringaptam, the first victory in which the late Duke of Wellington was engaged in India, to be given to every Subscriber to the Work.

W. H. BASHFORD, AGENT,

Germain-street, corner Princess-street.

N. B. Wanted, Two respectable MEN of good address to solicit Subscribers to the above, and other numerous Illustrated Works.—Five Dollars a week or good Commissions will be paid to those who suit. City references required.

February 11, 1853.

FREEMASONS, ATTENTION.—A few Freemasons APRONS, Lambskin and Satin; Also, a neat assortment of Gold Breast Pins and Rings set with various settings, suitable for the craft.—Fancy Arcade. J. CROUCH.

Feb. 4. King-street.

Uncle Tom's Cabin for 1s 6d.

Just received per schr. Pearl:—

THE English Edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, printed in very small type, price 1s 6d. Also—the American Edition, in large print, price 2s.

February 4. B. O'BRIEN.

TO LET.—And possession given on the 1st May next.—The STORE in Prince William Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. SHEILLIE & ARMSTRONG.

Also—The Store adjoining, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Raymond.

Also, the COAL YARD adjoining the Bank of New Brunswick.

Also, the STORE occupied by N. S. Demill, Esq., Water-street.

And the BUILDINGS on the Southern side of the Ferry Landing, fronting on Water-street.—For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

NELSON DEVEBER.

February 4. *Attorney for Proprietors.*

NORTON HOUSE.

THE Subscriber would intimate to his numerous friends and patrons, and to the Travelling public generally, that he has taken a House at Hampton Ferry, known as the NORTON HOUSE, where no exertion will be spared to render persons comfortable who favor his Establishment with their patronage.

N. B. There is also a good Stage Barn on the premises, and a good *Hostler* always in attendance.

Norton, Dec. 8, 1852. JOHN B. BELYEA.

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS.

ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table, cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane, and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole

ALSO:

ROSIN OIL in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.

JOHN KINNEAR.

St. John, Dec. 10.—[usual papers.]

TOBACCO, TEA, FLOUR, and Saleratus.

Now Landing ex *"Isabella,"* and *"Zero."*

50 BOXES 8's TOBACCO;
40 Chests Souchong TEA;
50 Kegs SALERATUS;
200 Barrels Superfine Canada FLOUR.—For sale by EDWARD ALLISON.

Nov. 12.

CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscriber has recently received:—100 Boxes Peppermint, Lemon, Wintergreen, Carvance, Cinnimon, Rose, and Liquorice LOZENGES, and will sell them by the Package, below the usual market price.

Dec. 10, 1852. S. L. TILLEY.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, late of the Parish of Springfield, and formerly of Studholm, deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims within three months from this date, and all who are indebted to make immediate payment to

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,
GEO. G. HOLMES,
Executors.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

VULCANIZED RUBBER SOLES, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes. This solution is at highly recommended for its durability, comfort and economy, insuring that great desideratum, dry feet, as the best means to health. It will withstand entirely unaffected by heat or cold, and will wear longer than leather. A single trial will satisfy the most sceptical of its utility.

Furnished by the Subscriber, of all thicknesses, from the thinnest slipper to the heaviest boot.

N. B.—Vulcanized India Rubber Soles neatly put on to ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, at the shortest notice. JOHN M'BRINE.

St. John Boot Store, *North Side King-street.*

11th FEBRUARY, 1853.

100,000 Feet of Rubbers Glass.

now on hand, which is for sale at

FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

consisting of the following sizes:

306 BOXES containing 50 and 100 feet each, 7x9; 600 do. do., 50 and 100 do., 8x10; 200 do. do., each 50 do., 10x12; 100 do. do. do. 50 do., 9x12 to 10x14; 30 do., do. do. 50 do. 10x16 and 10x15; 90 do. do. do. 50 do., 11x14 to 16; 120 do. do. do. 50 do. 12x14 and 12x16 and 12 [illegible] 14x16 to 14x20; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x22 to 14x28; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 15x20 to 15x28; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 16x20; to 16x30; 70 do. do. do. 50 do., 18x24 to 18x30; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 20x22 to 20x30, 3,000 feet from 22x30, 24 x36, up to 34x46.

Persons wishing Glass of any particular size differing from the above, can have it cut without any additional charge. Sales are made by the Pane as well as by the Box.

A quantity of beautiful French Crystal sheet GLASS, both double and single—thick—is ordered to be here in April, which will be quite as good for Shop and Store windows as plate, and will not cost quarter the price. Samples of which can now be seen.

Also—350 warranted Wood and Cane Seat CHAIRS, of various sizes and patterns. A great variety and from of FLINT GLASS, such as show Glasses, Tumblers, &c., with Alum, Cream of Tartar, Bread and Washing SODA, Brimstone, Refined and Crude E. I. CASTOR OIL, Blue Vitrol, &c.

Also—Spices of various kinds; Wrought and Cut Nails; Machinery and Lamp OILS; Writing and Wrapping Papers; White and Brown Sugars; Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine; Live Geese and Common Feathers; Ground Dye Woods; assorted Woodware Please apply at

February 11. JOHN KINNEAR'S.

Prince William street.

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has commenced the above business in the house in Germain st., formerly occupied by Mrs. Brookins, and 2 doors south of Trinity Church.

Having carried on business in the West of England, he has have had extensive experience in Cutting both Military and Naval uniforms as well as every other kind of Fashionable Dress. Subsequently he has been employed as Cutter in the first Establishment in Halifax for seven years, where he took the premium for Cutting Coats; and it was admitted by one of the best Cutters in New York that he is the best Cutter of Spring Bottom Pants in North America.

Persons wishing to learn the most scientific mode of Measuring and Cutting Coats may obtain information at this Establishment.

☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.

January 28. C. H. BARTLETT.

Cheap HAT, CAP and FUR STORE,

Number Seventeen, King-street.

NEW GOODS opened by the Full Ships, from Great Britain, France and the U. S.

FUR GOODS.—Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Queen's Gauntlets, Cuffs and Muffs, in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Polish and British Sable, Minivet, Ermine and Silver Mink.

Gents' FUR CAPS, in Beaver, Otter, Mink, South Sea Seal, Mitria, Astracan and Hair Seal—newest patterns.

Gents' FUR GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, very choice.

Gents Russian Jennet, Wolf, Alpacca, Seal and Buffalo Winter Coats.

A choice lot of Sleigh Robes, in Bear, Lynx and Racoon—*our manufacture.*

Buffalo Robes, Sleigh Foot muffs—new.

Gents' Satin HATS—Fall style; Cloth CAPS, new styles;

Gents' Hungarian Storm Caps—domestic.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, in Shirts, Cravats, Stocks &c.; a large variety of Cloth and Woollen Gloves Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Glazed Hats and Caps, Gold and Silver Laces; with an assortment of other goods—wholesale and retail.

FUR GOODS of every description manufactured to order. LOCKHART & CO.

Oct. 8, 1852. 6i.

RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL.—Per ship Olive—30 Casks of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, a part of them are convenient packages of 30 gallons each. S. L. TILLEY.

OATMEAL! OATMEAL.

The Subscriber has received:

25 BBLS. OATMEAL, "fresh ground."
10 hds. CIDER, superior quality.

For sale by,

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Dec. 31, 1852. No. 7, Dock Street.

WINDOW GLASS, AND ALLSOP'S BITTER ALE.

10,000 FEET of Crown Window GLASS—7x9, 8x10, 10x11, 12x14, 12x18, 22x30, 20x28, 14x24.

30 Casks Allsop's (Burton-upon-Trent) Bitter ALE, to be sold low for cash. S. COOPER.

Jan. 7, 1853. 7, Dock Street.

NEW BOOKS.

Received per *Admiral*—

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK for JANUARY;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for do;
BLACKWOOD'S do. for DECEMBER;

A Life of Vicissitudes, by G. P. R. James;
Hawthorne's Life of Gen. Pierce, with Portrait;
Napoleon and his Marshals, octavo edition, with splendid illustrations;
Select British Eloquence, by Chauncy A. Goodrich, D. D.;
Gems from Table-Land, by Wm. Oland Bourne;
History of Romlus, by Jacob Abbot;
Mercantile Morals, by W. H. Van Doren;
The Orations of Thomas Francis Meagher;
First Impressions of England and its People, by Hugh Miller;
Scenes and Legends of Scotland, and Old Red Sand Stone, by Hugh Miller;
Footprints of the Creator, or Asterolepis of Stromness, by Hugh Miller;
Peterson's Magazine for December;
Monthly Waverly Magazine for October;
London Quarterly Review do.;
No. 130, Dickens' Household Words;
The Petrel, by Sir Admiral Fisher, (new edition;)
To-Diamonion by Traverse Oldfield;
A further supply of the Bivouc, by W. H. Maxwell.

☞ Late American Papers. ☜

December 24. B. O'BRIEN.

CAMEL'S HAIR TOP COATS.—The above Coats are generally BLACK, with linings of Black Lustre Cloth, better than Silk, quilted, wadded, &c. They are considered by far the best looking, for a low-priced garment, of any material hitherto introduced for Winter wear. They are not expensive—they only cost from 50s. to 60s. J. GARRETT & CO.,

Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

WOLF SKIN TOP COATS.—These Gray and Black Warm Winter OVERCOATS were first introduced by us last winter. We recommended them to our customers as a superior coat for riding or driving, and we find they are highly approved of by all who gave them a trial.

We have a few of them just finished in a very superior manner, namely, braided with wide braid, blue and scarlet linings, large buttons, &c. They only cost from 40s. to 50s. each.

N. B.—Inquire for the Over-Coat finished to represent fur. J. GARRETT & CO.,

Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

BEAR TOP COATS.—The above Coats are extra made, over-laid, double stitched seams, Alpaca linings, and interlined and quilted in diamonds, with cloth under the wadding, the outside heavy Devonshire kersey.

J. GARRETT & CO.

Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

Store to Rent.

TO Rent to the 1st of May, the STORE lately occupied by Mr. P. Sweeney. Rent moderate. Apply to ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Liverpool and Saint John Line of Packet Ships.

Sailing from Liverpool on the 1st of every Month, with occasional intermediate Ships.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
MIDDLETON,	H. Nichols,	998	1st Feb
LIBERIA,	R. Cann,	875	1st March
IMPERIAL,	D. Bateman,	1297	1st April
GAMBUSINO,	J. Jackson,	978	15th April
EUDOCIA,	S. Varnham,	1015	1st 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 passengers and goods.

The accommodations for passengers are superior either in the Cabin, Poop, or Steerage.

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

For Passage or Freight apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Fairbairn & Co., 4 India Buildings, or here to

January 21. J. & R. REED.

PATENT AGENCY.

PATENTS secured in this Province, Canada, Nova Scotia, and the United States; Caveats, Petitions, Specifications, Assignments, and all the necessary Papers and *Drawings* prepared, and information and advice on all matters respecting the same given, by

C. W. WARDLAW, *Solicitor.*

Office Prince William-street, St. John.

January 28.

BY AUTHORITY.

(4681) [illegible]

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of March next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(The right of granting Licences for the cutting of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Government, after the Land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than ten pounds, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvements.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

115 acres, lot 19, block 9, Moncton, E. L. Crowling.
200 acres, lot X, block 9, Moncton, J. Robertson, credit to be allowed to J. Robertson, for three pounds formerly paid.
100 acres, lot 36 east, south Township, C. Mahony.
159 acres, lot 11 east, South Township, W. Barr improved.
100 acres, lot 17, Annagance, J. Ogden.
28 acres, lot H. Cornhill, S. Graves improved.
200 acres, lots 8, 9, Cornhill, W. Price.
100 acres, lot 16, block 14, Salisbury, Lewis Trites, improved by Uz Blakeney.
62 acres, lot 8 east, block 17, Salisbury, J. Locker.
140 acres, lot D, block 18 Salisbury, J. Crandall, 85 acres, lot 2 north, south range, block 18, J. Hines.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

57 acres, lot 127, Hillsborough, H. Steves.
50 acres lot 31 west, tier 15, Coverdale, W. T. Steves.
50 acres, lot 31 east, tier 15, Coverdale, J. Smith.
50 acres, lot 32, tier 15, Coverdale, W. Wallace.
100 acres, lot 26, block 12, Harvey, S. M Farland.
100 acers, lot 27, block 12, Harvey, K. M'Farland.

SAINT JOHN.

By Deputy Joseph B. Whipple, at the Gov. Emigration Office.

200 acres, lot 95 east, 97 east, 99 east, 150 east, Mount Theobald, E. Kelly, 3d acre survey.

KING'S

By Deputy Fairweather, at Bellisle.

74 acres, lot L, block C, Greenwhich, R. Lowry.
50 acres, lot 4 south, range 4, Mechanics, J. Potts, 3d. acre survey.
50 acres, lot 5 south, range 4, Mechanics T.

FANCY!

Received by Late Cargo, Barque Lord Dundas, Sweet Scented Shaving Soap of the Finest and Most Fashionable Perfume, also, Water of England Fine Perfumery, Bonnets, CAPOTES, CASSIMERES, DRESSING GOWNS and Tweeds, Drapery and Fancy CLOTHS, of the latest patterns, and newest style; Black of English and French SATIN VESTINGS, Plain and Figured, beautiful articles and

AT REDUCED PRICES!

Black Satin Stock, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Whitney Cloth, and Silk OVER COATS, from 20s. to 30s.; Black Satin Stock, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Whitney Cloth, and Silk OVER COATS, from 20s. to 30s.; SHOOTING COATS, Plain and Fancy, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, and Satinettes, from 10s. to 30s., cut the same by the best workmen.

200 Pairs PANTS, in Cassimere, Tweeds, Satinettes, Satinette, from 20s. to 25s.;

100 Pairs VESTS, in Cassimere, Tweeds, Satinettes, Satinette, from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

200 Pairs and Fitted Cloth REEFING JACKETS, heavy lined, from 12s. 6d. to 25s.;

200 Pairs TOW and OVER COATS, from 10s. and upwards; Black in the newest Styles;

10 Cases of Hats and Satin HATS, Knowlt's Hats in Black and Drab, from 5s.

10 Cases of Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth and Tweed CAPS;

Extra CLOTHS and OUTFITS, consisting of every article;

Gent's White SHIRTS, with Linen Bosoms;

Fancy Striped and heavy Striped Shirts;

Red, Blue and White FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS;

Large Stock of HOSIERY;

Large Consignment Lamb Wool GLOVES;

Gentlemen's Best India Rubber Capes, Intuitil, Leg Guards, Knapsacks, Sponges, Gloves, &c.

Also, Rubber Trousers, Sou'westers, Gloves, &c.

Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Trunks & Valises; Silk and Satin Neck Ties, Scarfs, Stocks; Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Cotton HOSE;

Tailors' Trimmings, and every other article connected with the trade.

☞ Tailors and Cutters in this Establishment.—Gentlemen selecting their Cloths can have them made with quick despatch, and executed by the best workmen.

This far famed and unparalleled Clothing Mart will keep up its character and largest in the Province, in offering all the whole Stock of Ready Made Clothing at and under first cost.

☞ WHITE STREET, Sign of the ROYAL ARMS, fronting on the MARKET SQUARE.

N. NEILL.

St. John, Oct. 18.

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

This Day Received per "Lord Stanley" and "Recent Arrivals," the following Prime Articles:

40 HHDS. 15 gr. casks, fine old Brandy, Hennessey's;
30 hhds. Pale Geneva;
3 puncheons Campbeltown Whisky;
60 bbls. London Stout Porter, } Pints and qrts.;
25 " E. I. Pale Ale, }
25 " Dublin Porter, Guinness's best;
8 hogsheads } Fine Old Port Wine;
8 qr. casks }
6 hogsheads } Dark and Pale Sherry, very
10 qr. casks } superior;
20 puncheons Alcohol; 10 do. Jamaica Rum;
50 baskets Champagne, } superior brands;
1 do. pints, }
1 chest Refined Loaf Sugar;
1 chest Refined Crushed ditto;
1 chest fine Congo Tea;
1 chest fine ditto ditto;
2 cases No. 1 London Starch;
2 cases Pickles and Sauces;
1 box superfine Mustard; 20 kegs fine ditto;
2 cases Bottled Mustard, 1, 2, and 1 lb. bottles;
1 case Ground Ginger & 1 case Ground Cassia;
1 case Liquorice Juice; 2 cases Whipping Paper;
100 bbls Pot Barley; 5 barrels Rice;
100 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 1 chest Madras Indigo;
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 50 hhds. Molasses;
10 cases Tobacco, favourite brands;
10 boxes Saleratus; 15 bbls. Beans;
100 bags Java Coffee; 40 bags Laguira Coffee;
50 bags Pimento; 18 bags Black Pepper;
100 boxes } Raisins, new fruit;
50 half boxes }
50 qr. boxes }
100 cases Cooking Raisins, new fruit;
100 cases of Currants new fruit;
1 barrel Oatmeal, fresh ground;
10 barrels Apples, Winter fruit;
100 Kegs prime Cumberland Butter.

For Sale by ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
Dec. 17. No. 7, Dock Street.

Ladies' Attention!

The Proprietor of the FANCY ARCADE, corner of King and Cross-streets, St. John, N. B., has received per late arrivals,

GOLD JEWELLERY, in Finger Rings, Lockets, Gold Pins, Brooches, Earrings, Locket Pins, Gilt Pins, Bracelets, Gilt Ornaments, Gold Pens, Gilt Pens and Pencils, &c.

Also, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

Also, Fancy Ties and Scarfs, Bugs, Pens and other Fancy Wares, for Gentlemen; the same, together with the largest variety of Goods usually kept in a Fancy Store, will be found at the Establishment in Nos. Brussels-st. before—

Fancy Goods cannot be sold at a loss, and better than at any other place.

☞ 500 Imitation Ladies' Breastpins just received.

Dec. 1. JOHN J. CROUCH.

Anchor and Commission Card.

THE Subscriber having extensive acquaintance through the Province, has concluded to devote his attention particularly to the business of COMMISSION MERCHANT & AUCTIONEER.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the several departments of trade in this City and Province, as regards imports and exports, and having by the experience of a number of years acquired a distinct knowledge of the value of all commodities, both real and personal, he trusts he can with confidence recommend his abilities to the community, as competent to do justice to the sale of any property which his friends may place in his hands.

JAMES ADAM,
Oct. 1. Office in Water-street

GROCERY, &c.

S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer from Liverpool—

Children's Cotton and Worsted Highland Socks,
Do Tartan Socks and Stockings;
Do White and Grey Merino SOCKS;
Do White and Grey Ladies' Wool SOCKS;
Do Fancy, Plain and self Colored GITTERS;
Infants Fancy SOCKS, in great variety;
Misses White and Grey Merino Stockings;
Do White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's black, white & grey Merino Stockings,
Do Black Cashmere ditto;
Do Black Worsted ditto;
Do White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's, Girls, and Children's Patent Elastic GARTERS, in great variety;

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

October 19. S. K. FOSTER.

GIBSON'S

Livery [illegible] Stable.

Brussels street, opposite the Baptist Chapel.

THE subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage received by him in the above line, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues to keep good

HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

which he will hire on the most reasonable terms.

ANDREW GIBSON.

St. John, November 5, 1852. 3m.

FUR.

Received per Steamer—

STONE MARTIN Boas, Queens, and Muffs;
Fitch do. do. do.
Siberian Gray Squirrel do. do. do.
Sable do. do. do.

Cuffs to match—For sale Cheap.

LOCKHART & CO.,

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.

Just arrived from France via Isabella, via New York, 100 Baskets Finest Sparkling CHAMPAGNE—For sale by

Nov. 8. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO

"LOCK HOSPITAL"

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET,

"A Short Step from the Market Place."

FULL Sets of 50 pieces balance-handle Ivory, Self-tip, Black Tip, and white bone Knives and Forks, scale, tang, black tip, white bone tang, and cocoa Knives and Forks; Carving Knives and

Razors; Carpenters' Knives, Spokeshaves and Jack Knives; RAZORS—in ivory, black buffalo and cocoa horn handles, of Elliott and other makers; English and American Razor strops; Scissors of every variety, pair of various makers; Bread, Butcher, Sheep and Farriers Knives; Plated and German Silver Wine and tea, table, dessert, egg, salt, sugar and mustard Spoons; Toddy and Soup Ladles; Plated Water in cradle-necks, muffin and tray; Cream Stands; Cake Baskets; Nut Crackers, Spoons and Forks; Silver Tea Spoons; Gold Rings, in jewellery and standard, and sterling; Gold; Bracelets; Tea and Coffee Pots; Cream Jugs; Sugar Bowls; Candle sticks; Shaving Boxes; tea, table, and mustard Spoons; Cream Stands and Ink Stands; Tea Trays; Bread Baskets; Waiters, in japan and plated; Japan Metallic Tea Trays; Portland and Nail Tables; Block-tin Tea and Coffee Pots; Candlesticks, tall, upright, and chamber; Brass Candlesticks Snuffers and Tray, for Hotels; Cigar Stands; Scythes, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches; Spectacles, Cork Screws, Nail Screws; cloth, hair, and tooth, and nail Brushes; Shoe, cloth, hair, back and side Combs; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Cash Boxes; Rosewood Stands; Railway Companions; Work Boxes.

A large assortment of cheap Brooches, Rings; Watch Chains, and Keys; Pencil Cases, black lead; Brooches; Shell Pins; Pictures; Mirror Looking Glasses; Fancy Soaps; Hooked Jewelry; Eau de Cologne Water; Bay Oil; Tuning Forks, slides and tassels; steel Beads; seed Beads; wash pearl, bone and agate Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Pins, Needles, Writing Paper, Sand Boxes; Fiddle Strings; Fancy Pen Holders, with various other articles.

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

W. B. NICHOLSON.

A further supply daily expected from England

July 29.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed.

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

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

MR. J. G. SHARP,—

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

R. D. M'ARTHUR.

To Mr. J. G. Sharp—

Sir,—One of my children has been suffering for years under a severe Cough. The usual remedies were applied without effect. Having heard of Mr. J. G. Sharp's "Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed," I obtained some, and after the use of about 8 or 10 ozs. of this extraordinary mixture, the cure was complete.

J. G. CAMPBELL.

April 28, 1852, City of Saint John.

Mr. J. G. Sharp,

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

PATRICK POWER.

April, 23, 1852, City of Saint John.

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

M. SMITH.

Studholm, Kings County, March, 1852.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d and 2s. 6d. each, at the stores of JOHN G. SHARP, King street; R. D. M'ARTHUR, Medical Hall, King square, and JOHN CHALONER, King street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE Fifth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 24th September, and as a small proportion of our readers usually commence their subscriptions at this period, we take occasion to extend them our gratitude for the encouraging and liberal support heretofore bestowed on our humble efforts, and to assure them of our determination in advance it still higher in the scale of merit, and, if possible, in their own estimation. We aim at an honorable independence in discussing upon all subjects, and, in some instances no doubt, our readers may have been surprised at our determined opposition to highly lauded discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

Time has, in a measure, proved the correctness of what we report to the readers made through the columns of the Scientific American, to establish sound views respecting several conspicuous humbug discoveries. Since the commencement of this Volume, that peerless Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations closed its gorgeous display, affording a delightful episode in the stern page of the world's history. Above and beyond all criticism it has passed away, leaving a world-wide influence, beneficial to every branch of industry, and although not profusely represented by gew-gaws and finnery—the character of our country shone forth with magnificence in all the elements of substantial utility. Acting under the stimulus suggested by the success of the Great Exhibition, the enterprizing citizens of New York have determined to construct a Crystal Palace of no mean dimensions, and as this is likely to become an important feature in our history, we shall endeavor to present our readers with descriptions and illustrations of such novelties as may be deserving attention.

The present form of the Scientific American will be preserved as most suitable for binding and preservation. The paper will be of the best texture, and we shall aim to store its pages with practical knowledge in every branch of the Arts and Sciences. Invention claims important attention, as one of the fundamental agencies in the world's advancement; hitherto we hope to have satisfied our readers by our weekly summary of "New Inventions." The Weekly List of Patent Claims, officially reported for our columns, is a distinguishing feature, which must commend itself to every one interested in Patents.

We need the co-operation of our readers to enable us to publish a journal, worthy of their support at two dollars per annum. We have never appealed to them in vain, and the Premiums offered for the largest list of subscribers will, we presume encourage new efforts. All subscriptions are payable in advance. We repeat out warning against Travelling Agents, as none are accredited from this office.

Letters should be directed (post-paid) to

Munn & Co.,
128 Fulton street, New York

TERMS! TERMS! TERMS!

One copy, for One Year	$2
" Six Months	$1
Five copies, for Six Months for	$4
Ten Copies for Six Months for	$8
Ten Copies for Twelve Months,	$15 for
Fifteen Copies for Twelve Months,	$22
Twenty Copies for Twelve Months,	$28

Southern and Western Money taken at par in subscriptions, or post Office Stamps taken at their full value.

TURNER'S SARSAPARILLA.

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

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO., Agents.

No. 1 King-street, (adjoining Barlow's Counter.)

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. T. B. M. Blundell, Esqrs

Directors, Cashiers, &c., in London.

Charles Tunnard, Esq., Chairman—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Brumley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Benjn Bryan, Esq.
Michael Bousfield, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.
William Clayton, Esq.
Thomas Dorrer, Esq.
Richd. Harfoyd, Esq.
Robert E. Harvey, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.
Thos. D. Horsley, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.
James Lawrence, Esq.
Francis Maxwell, Esq.
George Maxwell, Esq.
Robert M. Lindsay, Esq.
Ed. Montague, Esq.
Henry Moore, Esq.
William Smith, Esq.
John Torr, Esq.

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq.

Directors, &c., in Canada.

Samuel Baker, Esq.
Robert F. Hayes, Esq.
Richard C. Coles, Esq.
Saw. Macdonald, Esq.
Daniel H. Kinkaid, 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 security offered to the Public.

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

In addition to the more customary methods of Insurance, the Company likewise Assures Life 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. Assurances may be effected in various ways, not enumerated, to meet the convenience of parties.

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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 be at liberty to go by profession, be allowed, without any extra charge—

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

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

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

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

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.—6m.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

Glasgow House, King Street.

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

PRINTED CASHMERES and DELAINES,
Printed Cortese;
FANCY DRESS STUFFS;
Printed Muslins;
LIGHT SHAWLS;
Straw Bonnets;
Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

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

Sept. 3. BALLENTINE & BOWMAN.

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

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

Sept. 10 S. L. TILLEY, Agent.

THOMAS GOW,

Plumber and Gass Fitter,

NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,

WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Pitching, 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.

W. H. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand, COFFINS of all description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.

A Hearse always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.

P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattresses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.

October 5, 1851.

KENNEDY'S SUPERIOR HORSE LINIMENT.

The subscriber has recently received from the Proprietor, a 1-2 Gross of this Celebrated LINIMENT. It is put up in quart bottles of various sizes and prices to suit Customers.

A liberal discount made to the Trade and to Country dealers.

Oct. 16. S. L. TILLEY.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

Sharp's Celebrated Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, &c.

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J. G. CAMPBELL.

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M. SMITH.

Studholm, Kings County, March, 1852.

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Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

Sharp's Celebrated Ointment for Piles, Scurvy, Scald Head, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, Scurvy, Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Corns, Bunions, Scalds, Burns, Sore Nipples, Chapped Lips, Sore Legs, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Sore Ears, Sore Feet