St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, July 29, 1853. Number 47.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

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

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

Inducements for Clubbing,

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

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

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

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

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZENEDEE RING, S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, } *Directors.*
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

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

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MURRIT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:—

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30 0 0
Rosewood C. G. Piccolo,	35 0 0
Do. Elegant do.	40 0 0
Cottage,	42 0 0
Semi-Cabinet,	45 10 0
Full Cabinet,	50 0 0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65 0 0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octave to A above.

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

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

Soap and Candles.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Union-street, St. John.

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

Inferior to none Manufactured.

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

JOHN BROWN.
St. John, June 18.

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

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

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

M. N. 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, Mattrasses, Curtains, Cornices, &c. made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.

October 3, 1851.

Brushes and Pencils.—9 Cases containing a general assortment, in prices varying from 6d. to 20s., received by the *Lisbon*, and for sale at the Bible Depository.

July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

REMOVAL
OF THE
Halifax Tailoring Establishment.
Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

PERSONS wanting CLOTHING at this Establishment of the best of West of England Cloth, can obtain it at reasonable rates, and on the following terms, namely:—One half when the measure is taken, and the other half at the rate of 7s 6d per week until the sum is paid. Garments will be delivered four or five days after they are ordered, or sooner if required. Parties not known must give security for the weekly payments.

Having carried on business in the West of England, he has 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.

April 29, 1852. C. H. BARTLETT.
St. John, May, 1853.

JAMES LUPTON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

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

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

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

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

MONUMENTS,

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

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

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

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay State and patent Union COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, Close Stoves, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and descriptions. For Sale at the Warehouse of the Subscribers.

The above Goods can be recommended to the attention of the public.

Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention, if left at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 22. North Market Wharf.

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.

LOCKHART & CO.
NO. 17, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN,
Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.

Received per "Liberia," "Siam," "Rosalie," and Steamers Canada, and Admiral, a large assortment of New Goods—now open, and offered for sale at wholesale and retail—

GENTS' Satin HATS, latest London and French styles; Gents', Youths' and Children's Straw Goods, in Canton, Florence, Leghorn, Pedal and Palm Leaf HATS.

Gents' Black and Drab Kossuth and Magyar HATS; Youths' Satin, and Black and Drab Felt HATS, with Feathers in Kossuth and Prince Alfred styles.

CAPS in every variety and design;
French, American, and British Furnishing Goods, in Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Neckties, Gloves &c.
The *New Reversable Alpacca, India Rubber Coat*, Goodyear's India Rubber Coats;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Glazed Hats and Cap Covers;
Carpet Bags, Trunks, and Valisses
Gold and Silver Lace, at the lowest prices.

May 27.—6i. LOCKHART & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.

FASHIONS FOR 1853.

THE Subscriber having received his Spring Style of blocks, is now prepared to furnish Gentlemen with HATS of a very superior quality and of the latest Fashion at a reasonable price. Parties in want of a good HAT would do well to call at Magee's Hat and Cap Store, a few doors below the St. John Hotel.

April 1. A. MAGEE.

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*

"LOOK SHARP."

If you want to Purchase Cheap Goods call at the
Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse.
STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET,
FIRST STORE,
"Sign of the Knife and Fork."

WHERE you will find one of the best assorted Stocks of CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS ever imported into this Province, Wholesale and Retail Purchasers would do well to call and examine the Stock before going elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase at this Establishment.

Just received the Spring Supply, by the *Liberia* and *Bellerrigg* from Liverpool, and *Admiral* from Boston—The Stock comprises the following articles; Table, Desert, and Carving KNIVES, in Ivory and other handles; butcher, bread, and farrier's Knives; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Bladed spring Knives, with various handles; RAZORS; of differen makers; SCISSORS of every description; all kinds of BRUSHES and COMBS; tall and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, of various qualities; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottled CRUET STANDS; Tea and Coffee POTS; SPOONS; Alabata SPOONS and *Forks*; Fluid Lamps; Snuffers and Trays; *Tea Trays* and *Waiters*; Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Cream Jugs; *Pistols; Revolvers; Guns*; Sugar Bowls; hot water Kettles; Fire Irons and Fenders; *Gun Caps*, Slates, Harps, Carpenters Pencils; Letter Paper; Buttons, shirt Studs; JEWELRY, *Rings, Pins, Broaches, Watches, Bracelets*, Shawl Pins, Lockets, silver Spoons, Mugs, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses, Cash Boxes; with various other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Terms Cash.

W. B. NICHOLSON.
May 20. Proprietor.

Freehold Property for Sale.

330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.

ALSO—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademock Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.

ALSO—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

For Sale or Exchange
For Property in Town.

THE Subscriber's FARM at Musquash, Parish of Lancaster, 14 miles from the City. It contains 600 acres, 200 of which is cleared, and about 80 acres diked Marsh. There is a good half acre garden adjoining the House. There are on it a good two story House, containing 7 rooms and a kitchen: Cellaring for 2,000 bushels of Roots, and all necessary outhouses. There are two Barns adjoining the House, and one on the Marsh. There is a good School, an Episcopal Church, and two large Saw Mills in its immediate vicinity. The Railroad if it pass that way will run through the Farm.—Payments will be made accommodating.

This Farm will be divided into two parts, if it should suit purchasers; all the buildings to go with the westerly portion, except one small Barn on the easterly half of the Marsh.

JOHN GILLIES.
St. John, December 19, 1851.

FROM LONDON

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS;
5 hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
2 1-2 tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
15 hhds. Linseed OIL;
2 hhds. Miniature Bottles of INK;
1 barrel Nutmegs, 1 barrel Cream of Tartar;
5 casks SALTPETRE.

Also, daily expected—
One thousand boxes more of Window GLASS, including all sizes, from 6x8 to 46x50.

JOHN KINNEAR,
May 27, 1853. Prince Wm. Street.

Miscellany.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY DURING THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

Let us look back to the beginning of this century, and see what mighty works have been done by inventors since that time. In 1800 there was not a single steamboat in the world. In 1807 Fulton launched the Clermont, which made a passage to Albany in 32 hours. At that time the mode of travelling was by schooners and sloops, which were frequently six days on the passage. The improvement was certainly great, but what would Fulton now say to steamboats running the same distance in eight hours, and some of them large enough to stow the Clermont on their forward decks.

At present, it is calculated that there are no less than 3,000 steamboats of all sizes, in America, and the time saved to travellers, by the invention of the steamboat, is at least seventy per cent; that is a person can travel a greater distance in 30 days now on a steamboat, than he could in 100 days in 1800. Look at the Iron Horse moving out of his stable, screaming and panting to start on his journey. That is the steam engine in its most perfect state—it is a near approach to the spiritual and physical combination.—Behold how easily he drags that ponderous train at the rate of thirty miles per hour, thus conveying hundreds of passengers in comfort and safety, to a distance in an hour, which, but a few years ago, would take them nearly a whole day to accomplish by stage. Within three months the Queen of England was transported from the interior of Scotland to London, a distance of 400 miles, in ten hours. In 1800 the same journey could not be accomplished in less than eight days. In the United States there are at least 5,700 miles of railroad constructed, and there cannot be less than 20,750 miles of railroad now in operation in Europe and America, for neither Africa or Asia can yet boast of a single copy completed.

Who, if he were told twenty years ago that the sun would be used for a limner's pencil, would have believed it? Not one, and yet this has been done.

When M. Daugette a distinguished chemist of Paris, first published, in 1839, that he had discovered a method of taking pictures on metal plates by the sun, the public regarded his metal tablets with feelings of wonder.

The animal chemistry of Liebeg has been but recently given to the world; cotton and saw dust are made to propel cannon balls, and rend rocks by sparks from a battery, and chloroform has come to the aid of surgery; arms and limbs are amputated from men and women every day, and they are as ignorant of the operation performed on them, as the dead in their graves.

There is not a single department in science and art but what has been greatly enriched with splendid discoveries the last fifteen years.

Fifteen years ago pins were all made by hand, each was made of more than one piece, and a number of persons were employed to finish every one. A single machine now completes the operation from beginning to end; and in Waterbury, Conn., 4,030,000 are finished every day and the machinery for counting them and sticking them in papers is equally ingenious.

Look at the simple article of Lucifer Matches;—twenty years ago we knew nothing of their benefits. None but those who were comparatively rich; could buy them, and fifteen years ago a box, which now sells for a cent, could not be purchased for less than twelve cents.

Among the grand discoveries of the last half century, the Electric Telegraph stands out in bold relief. It has given to man the power of transmitting his thoughts, to his fellow man thousands of miles distant, in a few seconds. 'Electricity leaves her thunder bolt in the sky, and like Mercury dismissed from Olympus acts as letter-carrier and message boy."

In 1832, when Morse first proclaimed that he could, write messages by electricity at any distance, wise people shrugged their shoulders and looked with bland indignation upon such a proposition. In 1843, the first line of telegraph was completed in our country, between Washington and Baltimore and since that time the progress of telegraph lines has been most surprising and astounding, if any can now surprise us in the shape of discovery. All the important cities of our union are linked by the lightning tracks and whenever we travel, there we behold suspendeded on slender poles, these attenuated threads, along which the lightning fleets with messages, of love, hope gain, or fear. The speeches delivered in the halls of Congress to day, are delivered to the readers of the newspapers in all our important cities, next morning. The science of Voltaism, electric magnetism, and Electrotype, are trophies of the discoveries made during the last fifty years.—*Am. Paper.*

THE LITTLE "MORNING GLORY."—Dear little pet! She was going a journey, in the cars with mamma; and her little curly head could not stay on the pillow for thinking of it. She was awake by the dawn, and had been trying to rouse mamma for an hour. She had told her joy in lisping accents to "Dolly," whose stoical indifference was very provoking, especially when she knew she was going to see "her dear white-haired old grandpa," who had never yet look upon her sweet face, although pen and ink had long since heralded her polite perfections. Yes, little pet must look her pretties, for grandpapa's eyes are not so dim, that the sight of a pretty face doesn't cheer him like a ray of glad sunlight; so the glossy waves of golden hair are nicely combed, and the bright dress put on, to heighten, by contrast, the dimpled fairness of the neck and shoulders; then, the little white apron, to keep all tidy; then the little Cinderella boots, neatly laced. I can see you, little pet! I wish I had you in my arms this minute! Good bye! How the little curls shake; What a nice seat our tiny voyager has, by that pleasant open window, upon mamma's knee! How wonderful fast the trees and houses and fences fly past! Was there ever anything like it! and how it makes her eye wink when the cars dash under the dark bridges, and how like the ringing of silver bells that musical laugh is when they dart out again into the fair sunlight. How cows and horses and sheep all run at that horrid whistle. Little pet feels as though she was almost a woman, to be travelling about, seeing so many fine things. On they dash! it half takes her breath away—but she is not *afraid*; no indeed! What little darling ever could be afraid, when its hand was in *mamma's love clasp!*

Alas! poor little pet!

Grandpapa's eyes grow weary watching for you, at the little cottage window. Grandmamma says, "the cakes will be quite spoiled;" and she "knits to her seam needle," and then moves about the sitting room uneasily; now and then stopping to pat the little Kitty, that is to be pet's playfellow. And now lame Tim has driven the cows home; and the dew is falling, the stars are creeping out, and the little crickets and frogs have commenced their evening concert, and *still* little pet hasn't come! Where *is* the little stray waif!

Listen! Among the "unrecognized dead," by the late railroad accident at Norwalk, was a female child about three years of age; fair complexion and hair; had on a red dress, green sack, white apron, linen gaiters tipped with patent leather, and white woolen stockings."

Poor little pet! Poor old grandpapa! Go comfort him; tell him it was a "*shocking accident*," but then "*nobody was to blame*; and offer him a healing plaster for his great grief, in the shape of "damage" money.—*Fanny Fern.*

REAL FAME.—Scott had tasted at our house the Yarmouth bloaters, then an article of less savory notoriety than at present; allowed their superiority to the "Finnan haddies," and enquired where they were to be got. My mother, having undertaken the commission, applied to our fishmonger, Mr. B———n, of Billingsgate, a most worthy and matter-of-fact Triton, whom no one would have suspect of an addition to poetry or romance. Hearing that the half hundred small fishes were to be sent as far as Sussex Place, he rather shook his head at the inconvenient distance.

"Rather out of our beat, ma'ma. There are plenty of places where they can be got good."

"I am sorry for that for I am afraid Sir Walter Scott will be disappointed, having learned that yours are the best———"

"Walter Scott, ma'ma! God bless me is Sir Walter in town? Tom go an pick the very best half hundred you can find in that fresh lot from Yarmouth. Well, ma'ma and how is he looking? Why, if you had of told me they were for him. I would have sent them to Jerusalem or Johnny Groat's house. Now mind Tom, that the boy starts directly: remember, 24 Sussex Place; and no mistake about it."

This circumstance being recounted to Scott he cordially exclaimed.—

"Well now, this is something like real, tangible fame. I like this more than all the minauderies of the old French countesses, who used to bother me at Paris with their extravagant compliments, and were only thinking, I'll be sworn, of their vanity all the while."

THE BAFFLED LAWYER.—At the last sitting of the Cork Assizes, a case was brought before the Court, in which the principal witness for the defence was a tanner well known in the surrounding country by the sobriquet of 'Crazy Pat.'

Upon Crazy Pat being called upon for his evidence, the attorney for the prosecution exerted to the utmost extent, his knowledge of legal chicanery, in the endeavor to force the witness into some slight inconsistency, upon which he might build a point—but he was excessively annoyed to find that Crazy Pat's evidence was consistent throughout.

Perceiving that none question failed to answer his purpose, the disciple of Cork and Blackstone betook himself to that often-times successful resource of lawyers—ridicule.

'What did you say your name was?' he inquired dippantly.

'Folks call me Crazy Pat, but———.

'Crazy Pat, eh! A very euphonious title—quite romantic, eh!'

Romantic or not, sur, it wudn't be a bad idea if the Parliament wud give it to yerself, and lave me to phase another.'

This caused a slight laugh in the court room, and the judge peeped over his spectacles at the attorney, as much as to say—'You have your match now.'

'And what did you say your trade was?' continued the disconcerted barrister, with an angry look at the witness.

'I'm a tanner, sur.'

'A tanner, eh! And how long do you think it would take you to tan an ass-hide?'

'Well, sur, since it seems to be very important for ye to know, it's meself that ll jist tell ye—that's entirely owing to circumstances, intirely.'

'Did you ever tan the hide of an ass?'

'An ass? No sur; but if you'll just step down the lane, afther the Court, be jabers, I'll give ye physical demonstration of that I cud tan the hide of an ass in the shortest end of three minits.'

This unexpected reply of the witness, brought forth roars of laughter, in which the Bench heartily joined, whilst the baffled attorney, blushing to the eyes, hastily informed Crazy Pat that he was no longer required.

A Lady, a regular shopper, who had made an unfortunate clerk tumble over all the goods in the store, among which were a great number of stockings, they were all fall goods—objected that none were long enough. "I want the longest Hose that are made," "Then, Madam you had better apply at the next Engine House."

"We won't indulge in such a horrid anticipation," as the hen-pecked husband said when the parson told him he would be joined to his wife in another world, never to be separated from her. "Parson I beg you won't mention the unpleasant circumstance again," said he.

The "strikers" are of a striking interest.—The sausages makers declare that they will "mince" matters no longer with their employers; if they "stuff skins" all day, they must have their own skins full.—*Boston post.*

Gratitude is a duty none can be excused from, because it is always in our own disposal.

DERRIANA;

HISTORY OF THE SEIGE OF LONDONDERRY, AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.

IN 1688 AND 1689.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Continued.

Soon after the departure of Lord Mountjoy, a French engineer landed at Cork, and travelled with all expedition to Dublin, assuring Tyrconnel that King James would be suddenly with him, and that nothing was to be feared from England for several months. All men had recollected the error of Charles II. in not coming into Ireland during the civil wars, and therefore on the arrival of this news the aspect of affairs quickly altered. The hopes which had hitherto supported the spirits of the Protestants now utterly vanished. Despair occupied their place, and they associated themselves in all places, getting into castles and other places of strength, for the preservation of their lives. Those who had already taken strong positions, and put themselves in a condition to make a defence, were now commanded by proclamation to return to their respective homes, on a pain of being prosecuted for high treason. Matters at last came to such an extremity, that the Protestants were driven into a state of warfare, on the principle of self-preservation, and Lord Kingston, Sir Arthur Rawdon, and others, endeavoured to secure some strongholds in which they might hope to make a stand against their persecutors. But matters were so indiscreetly managed, and the vigilance of their enemies was so great, that all their efforts proved fruitless; their inconsiderable forces were soon defeated, and almost all the Protestants throughout the kingdom, except those of Londonderry and Enniskillen, were disarmed in a very short space of time. The gates were shut up in cities and towns, and none were suffered to pass through them without being strictly searched for arms.—The houses were examined, and plate and money seized and carried away, as well as arms. The horses of the gentlemen and farmers were seized for the King's service, and brought into the garrison towns, where the Popish soldiers lived at free quarters in the houses of Protestants, by which these unfortunate people were reduced to such a state, that many of them were not left a morsel to eat, or a bed to rest upon.

Matters, however, wore a better appearance in England at this time, for on the 28th of this month (January), the Parliament of England resolved, that "King James II. having endeavoured to subvert the Constitution of the Kingdom, by breaking the original compact between the King and the People, and by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom, had *Abdicated the Throne*, which was thereby become vacant."

The next day the Commons voted, that it had been found by experience to be inconsistent with the Protestant Kingdom of England to be governed by a Popish Prince; and they also presented an address to the Prince of Orange.

Tyrconnel, in the meanwhile, continued his violence against the Protestants of Ireland, and the acts of all his subordinate agents were characterised by a degree of treachery inseperable from cruelty. Among many other instances of a similar usage of Protestant gentlemen, the treatment of Captain Barton, of Carrickmacross, in the County of Monaghan, has been recorded by Archbishop King. This gentleman had a protection for his house and arms at that place, and had left his servants in it, while he remained in Dublin, as an hostage to the government, which suspected him of a design to join the Protestants in arms at Londonderry or Enniskillen, then at open war against them; yet, in his absence, a party of Colonel MacMahon's regiment went to the house about the first of February, in this year, and demanded the possession of it. The servants showed their protection, and told the officer commanding the soldiers that they had orders from the Government to keep the house; the commander assured them that he would not disturb them, and that he only designed to lodge some of his men in it, to secure it more effectually for the King and the owner; upon which promise the servants let him and his men into the house. As soon as they had got entrance, they began to plunder, destroy, and deface whatever they did not take away with them, and in a few hours, by ruining his improvements, and robbing him of stock, furniture and other moveables, they injured him nearly to the value of ten thousand pounds. He complained to the Goverdment of this treacherous and cruel treatment, but could obtain no redress; new injuries were added to those already inflicted upon him, and at last his house was burned to the ground.

The month of February was spent by the Enniskilleners in meetings and negociations with Colonel Lundy and the leading men of the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, Donegal, Cavan, and other parts of the country. The Protestants of the North-East Counties had, as already noticed, entered into associations for securing the Protestant religion, their lives, liberties, and properties, and now orders were issued that the Protestants in the North-west of Ulster should form themselves into troops and companies, and afterwards into regiments, and all agreed that in case of extremity they should submit to the command of Colonel Lundy, whose reputation stood very high for conduct and experience in military affairs, but whose treachery and cowardice they at that time had not so much as suspected. The gentlemen of the County of Fermanagh held a meeting, at which they resolved to raise two regiments of foot, and a regiment of horse; but the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, in his account of the actions of the Enniskillen men, says, that by reason of the backwardness to the service, manifested by some of these gentlemen, those regiments were not raised, so that the great stress of the country, as he terms it, was left upon the Governor of Enniskillen, and those gentlemen who adhered to him.

On the first of this month, the English House of Lords rejected a motion to place the Prince and Princess of Orange on the Throne. The majority on this occasion was only five in number, and the rejection of this measure, which was so soon afterwards adopted, arose from an artful party among the Lords, who aimed at rendering the settlement of the Government impracticable in any other way than recalling King James and his infant son, measures odious to the great body of the Protestants of the nation, who had so severely smarted under the tyranny of the father, and who very generally supposed the son to be a suppositious child, thrust into the succession to the throne by a jesuitical device. A petition was drawn up in London, to be presented to the Lords, desiring, in plain terms, that the Prince and Princess of Orange should be settled on the throne, and signatures of a multitude of persons of all ranks and descriptions appeared to it, so that it might fairly be considered as an expression of the general sense of the people. But the Prince, with his characteristic nobleness of soul, scorning this mode of proceeding, sent orders to the Lord Mayor to put a stop to this tumultuous proceeding, which was accordingly done. After several debates, and the Princess's refusal to be Queen alone, it was at last agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament that the Prince and Princess of Orange should be King and Queen of England. On the twelfth of this month the Princess arrived in England, well pleased at what had been done, and the strict union of sentiment and affection between her and her illustrious husband entirely frustrated the designs of a powerful party, which had hoped, by causing a misunderstanding between them, to find occasion to serve their old master. On the next day, William and Mary being seated on two large chairs, under a canopy of state in the banqueting house, both Houses of Convocation waited upon them in a full body, and after a declaration of the rights of British subjects was read to them, the Speaker of the House of Lords made a solemn tender of the Crown to their Highnesses, in the name of both Houses of Parliament. The answer of the Prince was

such as [illegible] him, brief and heroic; he acknowledged the offer to be the greatest proof of the trust reposed in his royal Consort and himself. He accepted it thankfully, observing, that as he had no other intention in coming into England than to preserve our religion, laws, and liberties of the Nation, they might be assured that he would endeavour to restore them, and be willing to concur in every measure for the advancement of the welfare and glory of the nation. A burst of acclamation resounded through the house on the conclusion of this speech; it flew with electric rapidity over the city, was re-echoed with joy through the three Kingdoms, and on the same day they were proclaimed King and Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

In the meantime the Romish party in Ireland were encouraged in their intolerable aggressions on the Protestants, by daily reports of the landing of King James at Cork. Almost every post brought a false alarm of the tyrants arrival—bonfires were lighted, and guns discharged in several garrison towns, in honor of an event looked upon as the finishing stroke to all opposition to the dominion of Tyrery in the island.

Early as it was in the year, General Hamilton was sent with an army into Ulster, and the Judges entered on that circuit a full month before the usual time of the Spring Assizes. The pretext for this extraordinary measure was to punish the thieves and robbers who had plundered the Protestants, but the design was to condemn those poor men of the Reformed Religion who had taken up arms to defend their houses against these villains, and also to extort from them the means of supporting that army which had been raised for their destruction, there being at that time, from a ruinous management of the public affairs, little or no money left in the Exchequer. These Judges, immediately after opening their Commission, read a letter from the Government to the principal men in each of the counties, and to the Protestant Minister and Popish Priest of every parish, requiring them to summon the inhabitants of each parish together, and cause them to subscribe to the utmost of their ability for the subsistence of the King's forces, assuring them that his Majesty would soon be at the head of his loyal subjects in Ireland, with a considerable assistance from the King of France, and that they who had no money should send in meal, malt, beef, cheese, butter, herrings, leather, brogues, stockings, wool, cloth, linen, or any other articles, of provision or clothing which the country afforded. By this crafty measure, the Protestants were exposed to inevitable ruin, and the little they had left was now drawn from them for the maintenance of their persecutors. General Richard Hamilton, who commanded the army sent to the North at this time, and who afterwards became so distinguished in the war which ensued, was the fifth son of the gallant Sir George Hamilton, of Donalong, in the County of Tyrone and Nenagh, in the County of Tipperary—an officer whose services in the cause of Charles I., as Colonel of a regiment of foot, had been eminently conspicuous and were highly rewarded.

The war was now commenced against the Protestants, and prosecuted in all directions with vigor proportioned to the fears of Tyreonnel, and the apprehension of the Popish Clergy, that unless their crusade against the Reformed Faith were brought to a termination in a short time, the opportunity of regaining their lost ascendency would be gone forever. At the same time that Hamilton marched for the North, Lord Galmoy, afterwards so notorious for his perfidy and cruelty, was sent with a strong body of forces to guard the passes between Connaught and Ulster, for the purpose of preventing the Protestants on the western side of the Shannon from joining their more numerous friends in the Northern Counties. He was the son and successor of Edward, second Viscount Galmoy. On the 6th of August, 1677, he was created Chancellor of the University of Oxford; he first commanded a troop of horse in the Royal Guards, and was afterwards Colonel of Foot in James's new raised Irish army; he was also Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kilkenny. One of his dragoons, on their march to the North, met with the wife of a clergyman, who had fled to Derry or Enniskillen, and according to the dreadful report recorded in Burton's History of Ireland, several of them, one after another, ravished her, and afterwards cut open her body, leaving it exposed in a most savage manner, along with the body of a dead man.—About the same time, a Protestant gentleman, in the County of Tipperary, seeing some of Tyreonnel's dragoons coming towards his house late in the evening, shut and barred his doors, as if the family had retired to bed. Upon this, sixteen of them advanced to the hall door, and not being quickly admitted, they broke it open, calling the owner of the house a traitor for shuttingit against the King's troops. They then pillaged the House of all the valuable articles in it, and horrid to relate, they violated the gentleman's only daughter before his face. Thirteen of the ruffians abused her while she was expiring, and three of them after she was actually dead. Such, at this melancholy time in Ireland, was the dominion of that power which exalts itself against God.

The Protestants of the West County of Cork had for three preceding years been severely persecuted by their Popish neighbors; they were robbed and plundered of their furniture and cattle in the open day-light, which terrified them so much, that leaving their homes and the little which had been left in them, they now flocked into walled towns, for the preservation of their lives; the Irish, in this triumph, grew so insolent, that they went in great bodies through the country, with pipers playing before them, and gathered in the remains of the property of the unhappy objects of their fury.—These robberies appeared, from the confession of Chief Justice Nugent, to be designed by the Government, and he boasted of the policy of such a proceeding. At the Assizes of Cork, he publicly called such robberies necessary evils, and from the beginning he took no care to suppress them. On the 28th day of February, in this year, the Protestants of Bandon, hearing that the Earl of Clancarty was marching with six companies to reinforce the troop of horse, and two companies of foot there, commanded by Captain Daniel O'Neill, disarmed the garrison, killed some soldiers, took possession of all their horses and arms, and would have done much more had they been assisted. They shut their gates, and generously refused to give up any of their leaders, but at last purchased their pardon for a thousand pounds, with the demolition of their walls, which were then razed to the ground, and have never since been built. In a letter of the 1st of March, preserved among Sir Richard Cox's manuscripts, Tyreonnel expresses his sorrow that this treaty had been made until the authors of this disturbance were punished.

The chief actor in disarming the Popish garrison of Bandon, on this occasion, was William Fortescue of Newrath, in the county of Louth, a captain in the Earl of Clancarty's regiment of foot. After James's abdication, he associated himself with the Earl of Inchiquin and other Protestants of the province of Munster, for self-preservation, and on this, their first success, they proclaimed King William and Queen Mary. This service exposed Captain Fortescue to the resentment of the Irish, by whom he was afterwards a very great sufferer: for the Earls of Inchiquin, Barrymore, and others, being deprived of their commissions, he narrowly escaped with conditions for his life, in the surrender of Mallow, upon articles with Lieut. General McCarthy; and the Earl of Clancarty, in mere prejudice to his firm adherence to the Protestant interest, not only detained above an hundred and fifty pounds of his money, which he got into his hands, but soon afterwards, in breach of his articles, robbed him of two hundred pounds worth of his substance, and committed him to the gaol of Cork, among thieves and vagabonds, where he kept him in restraint above eleven months, with daily threats of death, refusing him all subsistence, bail, or exchange. This same Clancarty, on his march towards Derry with his regiment, commanded the companies disarmed at Bandon by Captain Fortescue, to revenge themselves by plundering his house in the County of Louth, while he lay in gaol an hundred and thirty miles distant. They took away all his stock and goods, to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds, burned and destroyed his dwelling house and improvements, stripped his family, and left them so miserably exposed, that some of his children died of the severe usage they received.

This gallant gentleman was son of Sir Thomas [illegible] of Dromskin, Knight, who was cashier-[illegible]-general from the Government of Carrick-[illegible] committed a prisoner to the castle of [illegible] where he lay confined with many other [illegible] and military officers, until they were [illegible] consequence of the victory at the Boyne. [illegible] time, the Protestants of the North-East [illegible] proclaimed King William and Queen [illegible] principal towns of that district. They made an unsuccessful attempt to reduce Carrickfergus, and after their refusal to lay down their arms, General Hamilton advanced against them with a considerable body of troops. They retired from Newry to Dromore, where they were overtaken and routed by the enemy, who being greatly superior in numbers, slaughtered them most unmercifully in the pursuit. They stopped at Hillsborough, but were soon obliged to fly from the town and [illegible] continued their precipitate retreat. About four thousand of them, kept together by the spirited exertions of Lord Mount Alexander and Sir Arthur Rawdon, reached Coleraine, and took their station there in order to prevent the enemy from crossing the river Bann; and at the same time the Protestants of the North-West of Ulster poured into Enniskillen and Londonderry, as their last places of refuge.

About this time a large party of the Popish horse and foot suddenly entered Cork at midnight, and disarmed all the Protestants of that city. The next day they seized all their horse, and broke into the houses of several of the principal citizens, whom they robbed of great sums of money. Similar outrage were committed in the neighbouring towns. Lieutenant-General MacCarthy having thus, with the spoil of the Protestants, encreased his horse, and added to the number and equipments of his foot marched with two field pieces towards Castlemartyr, the seat of Colonel Henry Boyle, who had with him there about an hundred and forty gentlemen and servants, to defend themselves against the attacks of the Papists. He was persuaded by his friends to make no resistance, on the promise of the Lieutenant-General that neither their persons nor estates should be molested; but without any regard to this promise the house was plunder, and Colonel Boyle, with many of the gentlemen he had with him, were carried prisoners to Cork.

On Wednesday, twelfth of March, King James landed at Kingsale, and proceeded to Cork, where, on Sunday, the sixteenth of the same month, he heard mass in a new chapel erected there by the Franciscan Friars. As the Royal bigot passed through the streets, on his way to the mass-house, he was supported by two of these Friars, and attended by many others in their habits. He was received and entertained by Donough, Earl of Clancarty, who was made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and appointed to the command of a regiment in the Royal Guards, and also Clerk of the Crown and Peace throughout the Province of Munster. Tyreonnel met his Royal master in Cork, who immediately created him a Duke for his services; and the life of a Protestant Magistrate, one Brown, a gentleman worth five hundred pounds-a-year, in that county, was sacrificed on the occasion. Brown had been in arms against the Rapparees, and as the Assizes were going on when the King arrived, he put himself on his trial, expecting that in case of his condemnation, the Royal visit would insure him a pardon; but in this he was sadly mistaken; far from being wise or humane enough to begin with such an act of mercy, if not justice, the deluded monarch gave an appalling proof of the cruelty of his disposition, by leaving the unfortunate gentleman to his fate, who was immediately hanged and quartered.

In the meantime, about three thousand of the Irish being garrisoned in the Fort of Charlemont, and attempting to plunder the Protestants in the neighbourhood of Armagh, Lord Blaney had frequent skirmishes with them, in which he constantly prevailed, to their great loss, until the thirteenth of March, when being informed that his castle of Monaghan had been taken by the Rapparees, and that all the Protestant forces in that quarter had retreated to Glasslough, where they were closely besieged by the enemy, and hearing also that Sir Arthur Rawdon had quitted Loughbrickland, and that the Irish army under General Hamilton had possessed themselves of that place, he called a council of war, in which it was resolved to march the next day to relieve their friends in Glasslough, and afterwards to proceed with them through Dungannon, to join those who had already retreated into the County of Antrim; but Lady Blaney and the Protestants shut up in the Glasslough were relieved in the meantime by the valour of Mathew Anketell, Esq., who had suddenly collected two troops of horse and three companies of foot. The Irish had entrenched themselves in a Danish fort, situated on a commanding eminence, and from their position kept up a heavy fire on the protestants who advanced against them. Anketell, however, intrepidly led his gallant band into the fort, from which he dislodged his terrified adversaries, and pursued them with slaughter, but he was slain himself in the hour of victory. Major John M'Kenna, who commanded six hundred of the Irish on this occasion, was taken prisoner, with his son, and eighty-nine of his men left dead on the field. It was with difficulty that the victors were prevailed upon not to sully their glory by murdering the captive ethefhain, in revenge for the death of their beloved Anketell, whose remains were buried with great solemnity in the aisle of the church of Glasslough, where a plain tombstone in the floor records his untimely death in maintenance of the Protestant religion. After the battle, Lady Blaney and her party escaped to Londonderry, with two troops of horse and three companies of foot.

The Protestant Association having in the meantime, received fresh assurances of support from England, proclaimed King William and Queen Mary in the North-Eastern town of Ulster, and even ventured to make an attack upon the Castle of Carrickfergus, in which, however, they were unsuccessful; and after General Hamilton, as already mentioned had driven them from Newry, Dromore, and Hillsborough, Lord Mount Alexander and Sir Arthur Rawdon kept four thousand men in arms at Coleraine, while those of the North-West district sought refuge either in Enniskillen or Londonderry.

On the fourteenth of this month, Count Lauzen and the Marquis de Lery landed at Kinsale, with five thousand French troops, and King James sent back as many Irish, under the command of Major General Macarty. Lord Blaney kept possession of the city of Armagh, after his Lady had escaped to Derry, until he was nearly surrounded on all sides by strong parties of the enemy. He had been promised reinforcements by Governor Lundy, from Derry, but being disappointed in them, he resolved to march on the Tyrone and Londonderry side of Lough Neagh, and the lower Bann, to Coleraine, with his little army consisting of seven troops of horse and eight companies of foot. With a view to intercept him, twelve hundred men were rapidly hurried forward from the forts of Charlemont and Mountjoy, to seize the pass at Attrea bridge, and five hundred more were dispatched to attack him in the rear. Lord Blaney, however, reached the bridge about a quarter of an hour before his opponents arrived there, where he halted, gave battle, and killed one hundred and fifty of them, driving many others into the river, where they were drowned. The rest fell back in confusion, and he made good his masterly retreat to Coleraine. Some companies of his army, however, which had endeavoured to escape on the eastern side of the lake, were not so [illegible] They were overpowered and disarmed near the town of Antrim. On the sixteenth, the Enniskillen-men, who five days before had proclaimed King William and Queen Mary with great solemnity, received an account that the garrison of Dungannon was deserted by order of Col. Lundy, and that they, and all the inhabitants in the country about Dungannon, had fled towards Strabane and Londonderry. At the same time, their Governor received letters from Lundy, acquainting him that it was concluded by their Committee to order all the forces in the North-West Ulster to draw towards Derry and the Lagan, for the purpose of making their stand on the Donegal side of the Fin water: the letter contained a very melancholy account of the condition of the garrison of Derry. The Enniskillen-men, however, resolved not to forsake their town, and their heroic maintenance of that important pass between Connaught and Ulster contributed in an eminent degree to the security of Derry and the country about it.

[To be continued.]

[From the London Morning Herald.]

There is probably no country in Europe, not professing the Roman Catholic faith, in which Roman Catholics are more liberally and more forbearingly treated than in Prussia. And this is not a system adopted to-day or yesterday, but a system dating back to the times of the Great Frederick. In his day Berlin and Potsdam were the refuge of the oppressed of all religions. Thither fled the Huguenots of France—the Protestants of the Pays de Vaud—and the Valais. Thither fled, also, the philosophers and *beaux esprits* who were persecuted in the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV., and during the whole of reign of Louis XV. In Berlin, at different periods, were found Leibnitz, Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Madame du Chatelet, the father of Ancillon, Dunker, and many Italians, Spaniards, and Portugese, oppressed and persecuted in their own countries. Work which could not then obtain an *imprimatur* in France, in Brussels, or in Austria, under Maria Theresa or the Emperor Joseph, were freely printed, published, and sold, *Unter den Linden*, at Berlin. The result of this freedom of thought and opinion was, that, while less liberal and tolerant states were filled with strifes and dissensions, and were unprosperous in a fiscal and trading sense—Prussia waxed daily richer and more successful. The Roman Catholic in Silesia, in Pomerania, or in the March of Brandenburgh, was treated just as tenderly and as justly as the Evangelical or Reformed Church in the capital. The good example of tolerance set by the old warrior called by Prussians in an ecstacy of admiration—*Frederich der Einzige*—the unique, the unparalleled Frederick—has been imitated by his successors, and by none more than the late excellent King of Prussia, Frederick William III. Two of the Ministers of that Monarch, Stein and Hardenberg, ameliorated in every possible way the condition of Roman Catholic clergymen in Prussia, and in certain locations liberally allocated to them a fixed stipend. The son of this deceased Prince, the now actual Sovereign of Prussia, has walked in the footsteps of his worthy father. But this kindness and consideration extended to the priests of the Church of Rome—these largesses, showered down upon them both by father and son, have not had the effect of conciliating the bishops and archbishops of the Roman Catholic faith—have not had the effect of conciliating the Papal Nuncio, or his Holiness Pius IX. Every one is aware of the trouble and *tracasserie* produced in the reign of the late King of Prussia by two Roman Catholic bishops, and of the attempts made by these priestly perturbators to create discontent in the country on the subject of mixed marriages. That question, which in the whirlpool and turmoil of the year 1848, 1849, and 1850, had lain in abeyance, has just again been revived. The Ultramontane priests called Redemptorists and Passionists (which is but another and a newer name for Jesuit)—whom some Prussian towns, in the hope—the vain hope—that these men would act as a *remora* against revolutionists—the Passionists and Redemptorists, holy fathers, we say, have recently, at the bidding of Rome, again opened this question of mixed marriages, and have everywhere read to their flocks a Papal Bull, in which Pio Nono expressly tells them to refuse their assent to such mixed marriages, unless the parties entering into the contract bind themselves to bring up all their children in the one only Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic faith. Ardent lovers and devout Roman Catholics in vain protest their readiness to do that which people of different religions joined in matrimony, or about to be so joined, were in the habit of doing, or promising to do, in France in the days of Louis XVIII., and Charles X., and in Ireland in the days of George III., George IV., and William IV. An amicable compromise was the order of the day. If the gentleman was a Protestant, and the lady a Roman Catholic, from the year 1815 to the year 1844 or 1845, was the general understanding that the boys should be brought up in the creed of the father and the girls in the creed of the mother. This regulation *a l'amiable*, which satisfied Pius VII., Leo XII., Gregory XVI., and Pius VIII., will not satisfy Pius IX. or his nuncios *in partibus infidelium*. Now, so bigoted, so intolerant, and so arbitrary have these minions of a foreign and aggressive power become, that they force the Roman Catholic father or mother, about to marry a Protestant, male or female, to *swear* that ALL THE CHILDREN issue of the union shall be brought up in the creed of Rome, so that if, in the diocese of Posen, or possibly in the diocese of London or Dublin, a gentleman of the Evangelical or Protestant faith is about to unite himself with a blooming bride of Popish blood and belief, he is forced on the Evangelists to promise and swear that the sons and daughters of his marriage shall be brought up in the faith of Rome.

Is this, then, the idea Romanists entertain of justice, fairness, and equity—of toleration, liberality, and reciprocity—of good and kindly feelings? If such be their notion of fair, honorable, and conscientious dealings in the marriage or any other contract, all we can say is, that their ideas of fair and honourable dealing differ very widely from the views of all other Christians—and would even be condemned as intolerant and illiberal by enlightened Turks or instructed Hindoos or Mahomedans. So long as the Romanists had any favour or privileges to obtain, either in England or in Prussia, their promises were of the fairest and the smoothest. Butter, to use a homely praise, would not melt in their mouths—they were all things to all men, and were at once yielding, tolerant, suave, and malleable. They sought, they averred, merely equality, not dominion or supremacy. But now that they have obtained this equality he who runs may very clearly read, that they really require absolute dominion—uncontrolled sway—unquestioned supremacy. Having obtained the inch they sought in 1829, they are resolved to go an ell beyond it in 1853. What though they swore the contrary thirty years ago? *Autres temps, autres mesurs.* Pius VII. was then Pope of Rome, Pressayneous was Archbishop of Paris, Poynter Roman Catholic Bishop of London, and Troy Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, *Vous avez changé tout cela*, Romanists now explain in justification, for Pio Nono sits 1853 in the Papal chair—Wiseman calls himself Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and Paul Cullen rules the see of Dublin. What was the law of Holy Church under Pius VII. ceases to be so under Pius IX. The *personnel* of the Papedom being changed, the principle and practice change with the *personnel*. But the occupant of the Holy See for the time, being always infallible, of course Pio Nono is right in 1853, as Pius VII. was right in 1829. Reasoning such as this may satisfy Roman Catholics of the mental calibre of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, or such good easy statesmen as the Earl of Aberdeen, but it has failed to satisfy such a Monarch as Frederick William of Prussia.

As an answer to the bull of the Pope, the King of Prussia, who has ever dealt so tenderly by the Roman Catholics, has directed General von Bonin, the Minister of War, to issue an order to the Prussian army to the effect that any officer taking the oath required by the Roman Catholic priests and bishops in reference to these mixed marriages, shall be at once dismissed the service. This is a Royal Rolando for the Papal Oliver, and, for ourselves, we can only delight in this matter on Brandenburgh against the Bishop of Rome.

If some such spirited order as the Prussian Ministry of War's were issued nearer home the Wisemans and Cullens would think twice before they issue mandates conflicting, not merely with the principle of justice and most political, but with the peace, comfort, and happiness of domestic and married life.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, July 29, 1853.

Four Days Later from England.

The American steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Saturday evening last, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant, and 149 passengers.

The London papers have the following rumor: That M. Bruck, Austrian Envoy, instead of a conciliatory mission to Constantinople, has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all concessions previously refused to Lindgen's mission.

PARLIAMENT.—THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, said that the new circular, purporting to be Count Nesselrode's, was an authentic document, but the Russian Government could not substantiate the assertion it made, that the entry of the Russian troops into the Danube provinces was caused by the appearance of the English fleet in Turkish waters. Next evening Lord Lyndhurst asked the Earl of Clarendon if he concurred in these views. The Earl replied that he considered there was a wide difference between the situation of the fleets in Besika Bay and that of the Russian army in the Provinces of the Danube; for while one was neutral ground, the other was not, and the presence of the fleet in Turkish waters could be no offence to Russia.

The Morning Chronicle of the 11th inst., has an editorial narrating the singular fact, if true, that Russian emissaries are spread throughout the northern dependencies of China, endeavouring to convert the allegiance of the Buddhists to the sovereignty of Nicholas. This information is derived from French missionaries.

Captain Haug's proposed expedition to explore the interior of Australia had been favourably reported on by a committee of the Royal Geographical Society.

FRANCE.—The plot against Louis Napoleon's life at the opera was more serious than at first supposed. The conspiracy is unravelled, and the prisoners are on trial.

The silk crop in different parts of France is viewed with anxiety, but is not suffering; other crops again promise well.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Count Nesselrode has issued a new circular, more impudent than the last, claiming that Russia occupies the principalities because French and English fleets occupy Turkish waters, and hints most clearly that Russia will refuse conciliation until the fleets are withdrawn, expressing, however, Russia's willingness to evacuate the principalities, when demands are fully granted. This note had partially opened the eyes of the European public, who see necessity for bringing matters to a settlement one way or the other, Russia's object being merely to gain time and render its position impregnable, scarcely admitting the possibility of war. Opinions begin to press for something decisive, and the public are continually amused by despatches of a specific tendency, the latest implying that France and England had, last week, forwarded to St. Petersburg a moderate note of concession on both sides to end the matter. An answer was expected a week from July 11th; till received, all is mere guesswork. Bourses are pretty firm, a good sign.

The new Manifesto of Count Nesselrode was published in the Journal of St. Petersburg, of June 20th, old style. It is an important document.—The following is a synopsis: the note is entitled, "Russian Notification to the European Powers. Circular," and is addressed to M. ——, Diplomatic Agent, &c. It commences by reminding them that his (Nesselrode's) circular of May 30th notified them of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Ottoman government; that Russia had narrowed its demand to the simple signature of a note, which, except in what particularly concerns the holy places, did not contain in respect of the general guarantee claimed in favour of the church, anything more than a simple confirmation of what Russia had long possessed; that if this demand were not complied with in eight days by the Porte, measures more decisive than simple rupture of relations would be taken, and in making this ultimatum, Russia had given particular explanations to the great powers, and especially requested France and England not to complicate the difficulties of the situation by their attitude. This two-fold request was unheeded, Turkey having refused the ultimatum, and the two maritime powers not having thought fit to defer the considerations recommended to their serious consideration.

They had sent their fleets into the waters of Constantinople. By that advanced attitude the two powers have placed Russia under the weight of a threatening demonstration, which, as they were forewarned, has added new complications to the crisis. Consequent on this refusal, and this demonstration, the Russian troops, stationed in Bessarabia, had entered the principalities, not to make an offensive war upon the Porte, but to substitute for moral guarantee and to reestablish the equilibrium of the reciprocal situations, by taking a military position; inasmuch as Russia regards the presence of the fleets in Turkish waters as a maritime occupation. But further than this Russia has no intention to hold the position longer than her honor and security require, and so soon as Turkey shall have accorded satisfaction, and the two powers shall cease, the Russian troops shall return within their own confines; but Russia does not in the least conceal how full of meaning is the attitude which she takes, and what results may follow from it, should the Turkish government compel her to come out of the limited and narrow circle in which she desires to remain; but the position into which Turkey thrusts us, (Russia) by pushing things to an extreme, leaves no other course open.

The Latest News is contained in the following from the London Times of the 12th:

The French Minister of War is asserted to have addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes, on the Turkish question, in the following strain:

"We are not bent on making war, but if the Emperor, to whom the honor of this government is dearer than all, should think that national honor exacts war, he will certainly not recoil from necessity."

Vienna, July 11.—The Russian troops are about to be concentrated near Peterwarden in protection of the frontier. It is said that the Porte will publish a proclamation in reply to the Emperor of Russia, setting forth all the injustice suffered from Russia for above a century.

The Divan of Moldavia met at Jassy on the 27th of June. The first act was to vote an address of devotion to the Czar. An army eighty thousand Russians is to occupy the principalities. Contracts for rations have been concluded for nine months.

TROUBLE AT SMYRNA.—In a riot at Smyrna, resulting from the arrest of Costa, Kossuth's emissary, the captain of the United States frigate St. Louis behaved gallantly. In consequence of the row, Austria demanded and received from Turkey satisfaction for the insult, and the governor of Smyrna was discharged.—The American commander's conduct excited admiration. U. S. frigate Cumberland was still at Piræus. No further accounts of the King difficulty.

Advices from Smyrna, June 29, state that the captain of the American frigate has laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig in which the Hungarian Col. Costa is imprisoned. The American captain declared he would oppose the removal of the prisoners to Trieste. The United States minister claims Costa on the plea that he is an American citizen.

The Turks continue their warlike preparations, and their whole fleet (composed of two three deckers, three seventy-fours, eleven frigates, seven corvettes, eight brigs, and nine steamers) will be ready to sail for the Black Sea immediately. Last week an embargo was laid on every Turkish vessel in the port, and a large supply of excellent seamen was in this way obtained, as every craft had to furnish a certain number of men. That matter being settled, the embargo was removed.

M. Balabine, a residuary member of the Russian Legation, left Constantinople on the 17th ult. for Odessa, taking with him the archives of the embassy, and bearing the answer of the Porte to Russia's last and slightly modified demands. The Porte offers to recognize a moral engagement with respect to all the Christian powers, but asserts that it is precluded by existing treaties from signing a treaty with Russia. Baron Brunn, it is said, has had some hand in drawing up this conclusive reply. However that may be, it seems quite consistent with every act and expression of Turkish state since Menschikoff's departure. The Sultan is said to attach great importance to the advice of Austria.

The Porte, it is said, has resolved upon not meeting the invasion of the Danubian provinces with armed resistance, but would protest against such violation, and retire, while Russia continued to occupy the territories, to enter on negotiations. Daily conferences take place between the English and French ambassadors and the Turkish minister for Foreign Affairs. The government has given strict orders that Russian travellers and residents, particularly merchants, shall be treated with the utmost consideration.

IRELAND.—CLARE ELECTION.—The latest intelligence from Clare gives the following numbers, but not the decisive result:

Sir John Fitzgerald, 1,350; Cornelius O'Brien, 1,274; Colonel Vandeleur, 1,227.

The votes were given in despite of the most awful threats that could be fulminated. Here is a passage from the speech of a Romish priest, delivered from a Romish altar to a large congregation of inhabitants of Clare: "May the blight seize your potatoes! May the mortmal seize your cattle! May the cholera seize yourselves! May you be sent to hell!—if Colonel Vandeleur is returned!"

FRANCE.—Vice Admiral Hamelin has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron in the place of Baron Lacuse. Vice-Admiral Brunt is appointed to the chief command of the squadron of evolutions of the Atlantic.—Rear-Admiral Charner is appointed second in command. Captain Legras is appointed flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Barbier de Tinan, commander-in-chief of the naval station of the Levant.

The levy of seamen in the port of Havre has caused such a scarcity in the merchant service, that wages have risen twenty per cent.

The Jena ship of the line, of 90 guns, sailed from Toulon on the 24th, to join the fleet in Besika Bay.

The French government has consented to allow the Sultan to purchase 50,000 or 60,000 stand of arms, to be selected from the arsenal stores, and has given orders to the Messageries-generales to be in readiness to convey them to Turkey. The Constitutionnel says some of these arms are perhaps already on their way. Turkey having also asked for a certain number of French officers to take command in the Ottoman army in case of war, orders have been given to send in returns from the different regiments of officers who, having regard to their ages and families, may be eligible for this service.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape papers brought by the Melbourne steamer which arrived at Plymouth on Friday, came down to the 17th of May, nearly four weeks later than those received by the Bosphorus. Peace continued on the frontier, and there was no reason to believe that any further rupture would take place, at least for the present. Small quantities of gold had been discovered at Natal.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The arrival of the French and English fleets in the Bay of Besika, and the good accord which prevails among them, inspires Turkey with the greatest confidence.

The Russians have sunk several boats loaded with stones in the canal of Sulina, to interrupt the navigation of the Danube.

The following fulsome paragraph from the Fredericton *Reporter* of last week, was copied into and adopted by the *New Brunswicker* of Tuesday last; and we cannot but express our surprise, that that paper should tacitly join in thus be-lauding the radical leader of the Nova Scotia Government party:

"The Hon. Nova Scotian has succeeded in giving his detractors one of the most triumphant refutations which his most ardent admirers could have anticipated. He has long since won the palm in hot warfare for the constitutional rights of his countrymen, and long may he continue to wear it."

It cannot be denied, that the Hon. Joseph Howe has for some years past waged "hot warfare" with his opponents in political matters; but that he is entitled to all the merit ascribed to him by his panegyrists, we can by no means concede. It is not every hot warfare that is honourably conducted; and unfortunately in political matters it is too often the reverse; and *certes*, we do not feel disposed to admit, that in his career of political conflict, the Hon. Joseph Howe is entitled to high commendation in this respect. His first act, on getting into office, in turning out every magistrate in the Province, who would not think with him and submit to his dictation, and his more recent conduct in railway matters, in first endeavouring to bamboozle his own countrymen, and then striving to gull the people and Government of New Brunswick, prove but little in his favour, in regard to his mode of managing "hot warfare" in politics; although, had he succeeded in his railway schemes, he would have established an unquestionable title to good generalship in *humbug*, rather than in open and manly contention.

DECIMAL NOTATION.—We perceive in the *Athenæum*, (a London literary and scientific journal) of June 18th, a notice of a public meeting of the SOCIETY OF ARTS, on the 10th of June last, which was "crowded to suffocation," and at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert presided, and personally distributed the medals and prizes awarded by the Society. It was stated on that occasion, that although a smaller number of prizes was then given than formerly, it was not because the Society was less able or less willing to reward merit; but because, from the altered spirit of the times, the encouragement and aid of the Society were less needed as a means of bringing forth isolated inventions and dormant talents, and were more urgently needed in the developement of enlarged generalizations and comprehensive measures.

In the list of prizes awarded, we find the following:—

"To Professor Jack, of New Brunswick, for his Essay on the Decimal System of Weights and Measures—the thanks of the Society."

We understand that some time ago Professor Jack, of King's College, Fredericton, prepared a paper on the above mentioned subject, for reading before the Fredericton literary association known as the ATHENÆUM, and subsequently transmitted a copy of the Essay to the SOCIETY OF ARTS, in London. The paper was read before that learned society on the 23rd of February last, and met with the highest commendation. It was highly spoken of in the London *Athenæum* of Feb. 26th, and was published almost entire, together with the very animated discussion which it originated, in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. Since then, numerous communications on the subject, especially with reference to decimal coinage, have appeared in the columns of both publications; and in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* of July 1st, Mr. Jack's system of Decimal Weights and Measures are brought forward. In this Essay, Professor Jack contends that to introduce a *Decimal System* of coinage and measurement, in place of all the existing systems of weight and measure, as well as in the current coinage; and thus to establish a uniformity and simplicity of notation hitherto unknown, but extremely desirable. The subject is one of great importance, and well worthy the consideration both of scientific and practically mercantile men in general.

We have received a copy of the "*Journal of the New Brunswick Society*," being part IV., containing volume I., which has just been published at the *Head Quarters* office, Fredericton. It contains the Report of the Annual Meeting of the Society, held in January last, and also a very interesting and minute report on the Provincial Exhibition of 1852, as held at Fredericton, and of all the proceedings connected therewith, together with a variety of other documents. The pamphlet, therefore, will be an interesting record for preservation and reference on future occasions.

☞ The mail to meet the sailing of the Steamer for England, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday evening at 7 P. M.

☞ The Consecration of the Cathedral at Fredericton, which is to take place on the 31st of August next, being an event of a highly interesting nature, and unique in the history of the Province, while it is also one which the present generation is not likely to see repeated within our borders, will most probably induce very many of our citizens to visit Fredericton, for the purpose of witnessing it. We therefore cannot but think, that on so peculiar an occasion, the proprietors of the several river steamers should make a *pleasure trip* of it, and charge passengers only one fare for the passage up and down. We have no doubt that by doing so, they would induce very many to take the trip who would otherwise stay at home, and thereby would materially increase their own profits. We hope the hint will be acted upon.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Our indefatigable and obliging Postmaster General, John Howe, Esq., is ever ready to afford every facility in his power for the improvement of postal accommodations; and we wish that greater means were at his disposal for effecting such improvements as fast as they are needed. We would suggest for his consideration, that the numerous population of the Grand Lake district, and the importance of its growing interests, render it very desirable that a weekly mail should be established for that district, instead of the present *fortnightly* one. In the mean time, we have pleasure in informing the inhabitants of Young's Cove, that our worthy Postmaster General has determined, in compliance with their numerously signed requisition, to establish a Way-Office at Young's Cove, for their accommodation. In the present state of our postal affairs, we consider that the establishment of Way-Offices in rural districts, as fast as they appear to be required, will materially benefit the revenue of the Post Office, as well as greatly accommodate the population.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—We perceive the following notices in New York papers; from which it appears that GLEASON is decidedly distancing the rival illustrated newspaper:

THE MAMMOTH PICTORIAL.—It will be just as we predicted—*Gleason's Pictorial* is now triumphant, and the great gas light is becoming extinguished. Barnum's *News* has reached us, traced; that is, only half its original size. We congratulate Mr. Gleason, and the public, who, perceiving at once the intention of the great showman, have supported Mr. Gleason. This is as it should be—what enlightened man but must repudiate a system where wealth will seek to annihilate the talent and industry of those who were the first to conceive and carry into execution the designs exhibited in Gleason's Pictorial? Honor to whom honor is due.—*New York Picayune.*

"KINDER GIS OUT!"—Barnum has found Gleason too many guns for him, and after trying to rival the favorite and original illustrated American paper, GLEASON'S PICTORIAL, for the space of six months, has given up the attempt, and has cut down his paper to one half its former size, or just one half the size of Gleason's Pictorial. How his subscribers will be satisfied with this, after paying for a whole loaf to receive but a half a one, is none of our business. Eight pages, in place of sixteen, is a falling off indeed! In the meantime, Gleason's Pictorial keeps on the even tenor of its way, full of fine illustrations and excellent literary matter. We don't know Mr. Gleason personally but he has achieved a success in typographic art worthy of immortality.—*New York Evening Mirror.*

"BLACK BALL LINE."—Messrs. Reed & Co., have just launched a new ship (built at Carleton) of 990 tons, called the *John Barbour*, which is to be added to their fine line of Liverpool Packets. We are gratified to learn that this line is succeeding so well, and have no doubt that in less than three or four years from this there will be a line of *Steamers* running between St. John and Liverpool—one leaving each port once a month. In such case all our merchants would steam it direct from St. John, instead of *via* Halifax. There is business enough now in our humble opinion, for such a speculation.—*News.*

Towed into the Harbour yesterday from the Bend, a beautiful new ship of about 1000 tons called the "*Eskunga*." The E. is the prettiest ship that ever arrived in our Harbour from the Bend, and is well worthy the inspection of connoisseurs. She is thoroughly put together of the best materials, chiefly of Juniper, and reflects much credit on her builder Malcolm Cochrane, and is commanded by Capt. John Harvey, of this city.

The steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, sailed from the latter port on Friday morning last, with $436,807 in specie, and about 100 passengers, among whom are the following from this City, viz:—Miss Doherty, (*Victoria House*,) and Messrs. Sheraton, Hastings, Inches, Hegan, Kemp, Beard and Waugh.

The packet ship "Middleton," which arrived on Friday evening, brought 243 passengers, viz:—

Male adults,	100
Female ditto.,	61
Males under 14 years,	39
Females ditto.,	28
Male infants,	8
Female ditto.,	7
	243

One male adult died on the passage.

"*Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast*," is the *dictum* of the poet; and England's unequalled dramatist declares that "he who hath no music in his soul, is fit for treasons, stratagem, and spoil." Such, too, is the universal belief of the civilized world; in all ages the divine art of music has been justly considered as one of the most effectual ameliorators of human manners and tranquilizers of human passions, and a love of music as a sure evidence of refined taste. Yet there are anomalies in the world; and therefore how far a Board of Aldermen can be susceptible of musical influence or refinement, is a problem yet to be solved. As in legal estimation a Corporate Body has no soul; so we presume it has no senses or civilized tastes; and on no other principle can we account for the existence of the following barbaric enactment; a piece of legislation more worthy of the heathens of the Cannibal Islands than of a civilized community in a Christian country:

"And be it Ordained, That no person to whom a License shall be hereafter granted to keep a T

of any Kind, to be played by *any* person in *any part* of the house so licenced, under any circumstances, without previously performing the humiliating absurdity of getting a written license from the Mayor, under the penalty of a fine of £5. A wife or daughter of such a person cannot use her pianoforte; he himself must not indulge himself in his private apartment with the sound of a flute, a violin, or an accordeon; no member of his family can take or practice a musical lesson in his house; a band cannot play therein at a public ball or entertainment, without the previous absurd permission in writing, or the subsequent preposterous penalty! Only a short time ago the captain of an American ship in this port, having just had his accordeon repaired, took it with him into a respectable house of entertainment, frequented by shipmasters; and being ignorant of this absurd law, treated the family to a tune on the accordeon, and a daughter of the house thereupon performed another. The whole affair was a thoughtless piece of innocent amusement, in a private parlour, with no idea of infringing the law, or in any way perpetrating the offence contemplated by the spirit of the law; but a vigilant Police officer being unfortunately at hand, complaint was duly made, and the Magistrate, feeling that he had no discretion in the case, fined the housekeeper *five pounds!* We repeat, that arbitrary enactments of this nature, going so very far beyond either reason or necessity, are odious and oppressive, and require immediate revision. The unconscious offender in the above case was an American, in whose own country every respectable Hotel includes among its furniture pianofortes in the ladies' parlours, and where, therefore, no such absurd restrictions exist. He was naturally astonished at finding so ridiculous and tyrannical a law in force in this port, and carried away with him from St. John very queer notions of the *liberty*, the *civilization*, and the *taste* of our community. We earnestly hope that the barbarism will forthwith be erased from our City Ordinances; if our corporate authorities are in any degree susceptible of the civilizing and soothing effect of music.

THE AFFRAY.

The investigation at the Police Office relative to the unfortunate affray on the 12th July, terminated on Tuesday last; the remainder of the evidence affording no additional weight of testimony beyond that previously received. The Police Magistrate of course found it his duty to commit the young men for trial at the Circuit Court, which will commence on Tuesday next; but we have no doubt that they will in the *interim* be allowed the privilege of bail by a Judge's order. The *Freeman* of yesterday again stirs up the case, by copious comments and *exparte* reflections on the conduct of the parties, in anticipation of the approaching trial; and while reluctantly admitting the incorrectness of some of its own original statements, attempts to fasten upon us a charge of wilful mis-statement on two points, in last Friday's *Chronicle*. We had intended fully to reply to-day, but want of space compels us to postpone our remarks till next week, when we shall thoroughly refute the charge, explain the trifling inadvertencies *accidentally* and involuntarily committed, and expose the *jesuitism* of the *Freeman's* assertions in support of his false charge.

RAILWAY.—Mr. Morton arrived by the Steamer *Admiral*, on Wednesday morning, and has proceeded on a tour of inspection to the Railway operators at the Bend.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Francis E. Winslow to be Deputy Treasurer for the County of Victoria.

By His Excellency's Command.
Secretary's Office, June, 1853.

ERRATUM.—BYE ROADS QUEEN'S.—Special Grant No. 503, for M. Dunham read Joseph O. Dunham.

Notice.—Henceforth, the terms of the *Chronicle* will be only 10s. per annum to subscribers who *pay in advance*, and 12s. 6d. when paid *yearly* or *half-yearly*, not in advance.

☞ We specially request all those *now in arrears*, (and more particularly those who have indulged themselves by being from seven to fifteen years in our debt,) to come forward at once and settle old scores, and commence afresh under the above new arrangement, which will prevent the necessity of resorting to coercive measures. We would say to all such delinquents, let us at all events make a satisfactory settlement of some kind, even if we are obliged to give them further time for payment. We hope they will take this hint as "*a word to the wise.*"

Mr. Stephen S. Wiggins is an authorised agent for the Chronicle, Grand Lake.

Mr. Archibald McAllister, is agent for the Chronicle, Queen's County, on the western side of the river.

CITY CUSTOM.

JAMES GARRETT & CO., would call the attention of their City Customers to r lot of French Satins and Silk Vestings, superior to anything of that description of goods heretofore offered for sale in this market. They will be made to measure at from 30s. to 35s.

Medicinal Uses of the Wild Cherry.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry had been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gave Wild Cherry Tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of syrup of Wild Cherry bark and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the Wild Cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stage of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, etc., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John, N. B.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Collins, all of this city.

On the 14th instant, at the Parsonage House, Springfield, by the Rev. R. D. Palmer, A. B., Mr. Michael R. Lunn, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of Mr. Matthew Stephenson, all of the English Settlement, Parish of Johnston.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Robert F. Alexander, of the Parish of Portland, to Elizabeth, sixth daughter of Francis Hazen, of the parish of Simonds.

On Friday afternoon, 22d inst., by the same, Mr. Reuben Bast, of the Parish of Southholm, to Miss Sarah A. J. Chambers, of the Parish of Lancaster.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Elder, Mr. William Keays, of Norton, to Margaret Jane, only daughter of Mr. Robert Duncan, of Springfield.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, John Fleming of Fredericton, in the County of York, to Miss Ann Jane Harper, of Jackson-ville, in the Parish of Wakefield, and County of Carleton.

On Thursday, the 14th instant, in the Baptist Chapel in Fredericton, by the Rev. J. D. Caswell, Mr. Charles A. Estey, to Miss Elizabeth Reed, both of Fredericton.

At Galveston, Texas, on the 19th June last, Mr. James Drury, of Sussex Vale, N. C., to Miss Emma Fitzgerald, of Fredericton, County of York, Province of New Brunswick.

Died.

On Saturday evening, after an illness, of six months, Mr. William V. Branscombe, aged 42 years.

On Thursday morning last, Elizabeth Jane Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Goodwin, aged eight months and three days.

On Wednesday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Henry M'Lauchlan, in the 25th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, Grace Ann, infant daughter of Mr. John Anderson, aged 11 months.

At Carleton, on Tuesday, 26th inst., Anna Gilmour, only daughter of Mr. John V. Dykeman, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At his residence in Lancaster, yesterday, after a short illness, Mr. William Scott, aged 64 years. Mr. Scott emigrated to this country many years ago, and has always borne the character of an upright, honest and zealous man. His remains will be interred in the Church Burial Ground on Sunday next. Friends and acquaintances are requested to assemble towards the Suspension Bridge at 3, P. M.

On Sunday the 17th inst., at her Mother's residence in Kingston, Augusta Maria, only surviving daughter of the late Asa Davidson, Esq., High Sheriff of King's County, in the 29th year of her age.

At Canning, Grand Lake, on the 3d inst., after a short illness, Charlote Maria, wife of Mr. William Ross, and only daughter of the late Mr. Samuel J. Austin, leaving an infant son, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Sackville, on the 20th inst., of typhus fever, Bliss, eldest son of Mr. Charles Cahill, in the 25th year of his age.

At Hillsborough, Albert County, on the 17th inst., James Wallace, Esq., (father of the Rev. James Wallace,) aged 81 years.

At Granville, N. S., on the 4th inst., Mrs. Tamer Hun, aged 84 years.

At Melbourne, Australia, on the 20th February last, of Fever, Horatio Nelson, third son of the late Rev. H. N. Arnold, Sussex, aged 17 years. He went passenger in the brig Australia, from this port, August last.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Ship Kathadin, Eustis, Boston, 5—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.
Heroyna, Smith, Philadelphia, 8—G. Sutherland, flour, &c.
Brigt. Penta, Hiller, Portland—G. Eaton, ballast.
Schr. Advance, Whittier, Searsport—G. Eaton, ballast.
Copy, Speer, Halifax—E. Allison, sugar, ale, &c.
Sunday—Ship Rochambeaux, Stackpole, New York, 7—John Robertson, ballast.
Monday—Barque Napoleon Danverig, New York, 9—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast
Tuesday—Schr. Julia, Anderson, Salem, 4—E. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.
Franklin, Mussells, Bangor, 3—master, do.
Wednesday—Barque Augusta, Johnson, New York, 10—J. M. Hamilton, do.
Thursday—Norwegian Bark Norge, Nickelson, New York, 3—H. Garbutt, ballast.
Friday—Ship Actress, Murphy, Boston, 4—C. McLauchlan, balst.
John Garrow, (iron ship) Hamilton, Liverpool, 40—Owens and Duncan, ballast.
(At Mushquash) Ship Coskin, Milcher, Portsmouth, 5—H. Garbutt, balst.

CLEARED.

21st—Ship Guiding Star, Wright, Liverpool, deals; Meridian, Mason, Liverpool, deals; Helen Thomson, Brown, Troon, timber and deals; Barque Gilbert, Duby, Belfast, deals; Brig J. & J. Jost, Potter, Glasgow, deals; Brigt. Nora, Jordan, Eastport, laths.

22d—Brig Alida, Veen, London, deals; Annawan, Hardy, New Bedford, boards, &c; Brigt, Unita, Bielevioich, deals; Schr. Esturia, Ingersoll, Eastport, Salt.

25th—Ship Josephus, Paine, Liverpool, deals; Brevet, Sinclair, Liverool, timber and deals.

26th—Brig Meteor, Anderson, Hull, deals; schr. Hero, Flewelling, Salem, boards & plank; Lynnfield, Bograt, New York, lumber &c; Abby P. Fenno, Mussels, New Haven, do.

27th—Ship Mindora, Crowell, Liverpool, deals; Mary Anna, Dean, Gloucester, do; brig Luna, Christoffer, Grimsby, do; schr. Cardenas, Berry, Boston, lumber; Iry Green, Johnson, New Haven, do; A. F. Howe, Davis, Boston, do.

28th—Ship Amphitrite, Elridge, London; Bark Lagesund, Mollack, Hull; Nordstjeren, Jorquessen, Grimsby; Brig Ballarat, Cresser, Liverpool; Silsam, Williams, New Port; Schr. Mary, Mahoney, Boston, do.

TAX ON DOGS.

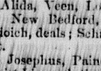
Notice to the Citizens.

A LAW to impose a Tax on DOGS in this City passed the Common Council on Wednesday last, and in pursuance of an Order of the Board, I hereby give Notice that from and after the Fifteenth day of August next, no person will be permitted to keep any Dog within this City until the owner or keeper thereof shall have paid to the Mayor the sum of Five shillings for a Licence to do so; and the person so obtaining a License will be required to have the first letter of his Christian name, and his Surname at length, and the number of such License, plainly and legibly marked on the Collar, to be kept about the neck of the Dog intended to be Licensed.

The owner or keeper of any Dog found loose or going at large without a collar so marked and numbered, will be liable to a fine of twenty shillings, and the Dog will be taken up and impounded, and after twenty four hours destroyed, unless the fine be paid.

JAMES OLIVE,
July 29, 1853. 2i. *Mayor.*

Steamer to Hampton.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the Steamer "WOODSTOCK" will run between HAMPTON and DRURY'S COVE, as follows:—
Cove at 5, P. M. Saturday; Hampton at 7, A. M. on Monday.
Cove at 10 A. M., on Tuesday; Hampton at 4, P. M., on Tuesday.
Cove at 10, A. M., on Wednesday; Hampton at 4, P. M., Wednesday.
Cove at 10 A. M., Thursday; Hampton at 4, P. M., Thursday.
Cove at 10 A. M., Friday; Hampton at 4, P. M., Friday.
Cove at 5, P. M., Saturday. July 29.

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale, a large three Story House situated in Simonds Street, Portland formerly occupied by Mrs. Simonds. If not Sold before the 15th of August, it will then be offered at Public Auction.
July 29.—3i. MOSES SPRAGG.

Full Quarters.—Boarders and others patronizing the *Hibernian Hotel*, Church Street, from the Sister Provinces, will find the Currency the same—the English Shilling will be taken for the full Quarter, and so on *ad libitum*.
July 29. JAMES NETHERY.

REDWOOD! REDWOOD!!—Landing per Schr. *Ori*—2 Tons Redwood.
July 29. S. L. TILLEY.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons against purchasing a note of hand, of £10, drawn in June last in favor of JOHN MURRAY, Junr., of the Parish of Sussex, and due on or before the fifteenth of January 1854; as I never received value for the said note. C. F. McLEOD.
Norton, 22nd July, 1853. [3ins.pd.]

CARD.—The Subscriber returns his best thanks to Engine Companies No. 7 and 8, and his friends generally in Carleton, who so effectually exerted themselves in saving his property from total destruction by fire on the 18th instant. The kind intentions so promptly manifested by the members of the three engine companies who crossed from the western side of the harbour, with a view of rendering assistance is gratefully appreciated.
J. H. LITTLEHALE.
Carleton, July 22nd, 1853. [courier.]

120 HHDS. 10 tierces and 10 barrels MOLASSES—very superior;
For sale low by ROBERT ARMSTRONG.
June 3. 7, Dock-street.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man wishes a situation in a Dry Goods establishment.—Salary not much object. Testimonials good. Apply at the office of this paper. July 29.

TO THE LADIES.

THE best Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS in the City are now to be had at Faulk & Hennigar's Shoe Store, received by the steamer *Niagara*, and made to order, consequently domestic. We feel anxious that the Ladies of our City would give our Boots a simple trial, which will prove to the superiority. Also: SHOES and RUBBERS as usual, cheap for cash. FAULK & HENNIGAR,
July 15, 1853. Germain St. Rocky Hill.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the Postmaster General of the United States under which MAILS will in future be forwarded to and from this city, and BOSTON, PORTLAND, and EASTPORT, by the Steamer "Eastern City," and in charge of Benjamin M. Flint, who has been appointed Steamboat Mail Carrier under United States Post Office Department.

The Regulations will be precisely the same as those under which Mails are at present conveyed by Colonel Favour in the "Admiral."

Until further notice, therefore, Mails will be closed for one or other of the above named Steamers on *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday* Mornings, and Letters to be thus forwarded must be posted at this Office fifteen minutes before the time advertized for the departure of the boats after which time, none can be received, but Col. Favor on board the "Admiral," and Mr. Flint on board the "Eastern City," will be prepared to take charge of loose letters from the time of closing at this Office until the "oats-leaves."

The Rates of postage chargeable on letters thus forwarded are the same as by the land route, viz. *Six Pence* currency of *ten cents* the half ounce to all parts of the United States except California and Oregon; and *ninepence* currency, or *fifteen cents*, to the latter places. The prepayment of this postage will be optional, and may be made by affixing postage Stamps, but not less than the whole postage, or an equivalent amount of Postage labels can be taken. It must be borne in mind however, that loose letters forwarded in charge of Col. Favor or Mr. Flint, cannot be prepaid in money, they must either be prepaid by affixing postage labels or be forwarded unpaid. J HOWE,
General Post Office, P. M. G.
St. John, 15th July, 1853. 4i

WANTED.—A Situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper, by a person of much experience, and who can produce satisfactory testimonials from late employers in Saint John. Advertiser would prefer the City, but proposals will be entertained for any Town in the Province. Address, A. B., Times Office. (July 8, 1853.)

Just Received by late Arrivals—
SEA ELEPHANT OIL, in Barrels;
SLARD OIL, in barrels;
Spirits of Turpentine;
800 boxes half white GLASS, (nearly equal to Crystal;)
25 boxes Ground PEPPER;
25 do. Ground COFFEE;
1500 pieces low priced PAPER HANGINGS;
200 gross Taper CORKS; 100 kegs coloured paints;
Five different quanlities Steamed FEATHERS;
A quantity of assorted BRUSHES,
Tins of JAPAN, for carriages, &c.;
Barrels Mason's BLACKING.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 15. *Prince Wm. street.*

NEW STYLES.

Just received, per "Admiral" and "Eastern City," from New-York and Boston.

A LARGE assortment of Gent's and Youths' Hungarian, Magyar, Cass, Jenny Lind, Cuban, D'Orsay, Elgin, Kossuth and other Hats, comprising all the newest styles.—
Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Children's Leghorn, China Pearl and Fancy Trimmed Felt Hats;
Trunks and Valisses, various qualities;
Oiled Silk, a beautiful article;
Children's BELTS, very pretty;
Peaks, Braids, Straps, Sweets, Kossuth Feathers, &c.;
On hand—our own manufacture—all kinds of Fashionable HATS and CAPS.
All the above will be disposed of wholesale and retail at the lowest possible rates for each.
Hats and Caps made to order.
☞ The highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
July 8th. 12, North side King-street

OYSTERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of excellent Shediac OYSTERS, which will be served up in any style to suit customers, at the Hibernian Hotel.
July 15, 1853. JAMES NETHERY.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully wishes to inform the TRAVELLING PUBLIC that the above ESTABLISHMENT is now opened for Transient and Private

BOARDERS,

And being Supplied with CLEAN BEDDING and well ventilated Rooms, hopes by strict attention and MODERAT CHARGES to merit a share of Public Patronage.
JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, July, 15, 1853.

GENTLEMEN may select from the largest and best varied Stock of Fitted and Unfitted
DRESSING CASES,
of every style, from 4s 6d to 80s each, at the Fancy Arcade, corner of King and Cross Streets.
July 8. J. CROUCH.

OVERALLS.—500 Pair Mechanics OVERALLS, for sale at 2s. 6d. per pair only, at Granite Hall, No. 1, Dock Street.
July 8. THOS. R. JONES.

SHIP BREAD.—2,000 Pounds SHIP BREAD. For sale by
A. A. COUGHLAN,
July 1. No. 5, Prince William street

WANTED—A respectable young woman to assist in a family in this city. To live and otherwise be treated as a member of such. Wages, particulars, &c. made known at the office of this paper. *June 17.*

OYSTER SALOON,
WATER STREET,
Two doors South Peters' Wharf.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for best of Good Things of this life.

MUTTON,
AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WINES, LIQUORS,
SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

THE hungry or thirsty have only to call, and make known their wants and they will be administered to, with Rail Road speed.

☞ **Dinners**—*served up at a minutes notice.*
JAMES KENNY.
St. John, June, 1853.

ENGLISH HARNESS.—2 Setts superior London made Harness. For sale by
A. A. COUGHLAN,
July 1. No. 5, Prince Wm. street

Tea, Saleratus, Tobacco.

Received this day—
200 Chests superior quality Congou Teas;
25 Boxes TOBACCO; 50 Kegs Saleratus.
For sale by
July 1. EDWARD ALLISON.

SUGAR.

5 BBLS. Crushed SUGAR; 10 do Brown do;
100 lbs. CLOVES; 6 boxes Tobacco PIPES; 500 Pieces ROOM PAPER; 10 Boxes TEA. G. M. BURNS,
July 15. South Market Wharf

BRANDY.—To arrive ex *James Reddie*, from Glasgow; 200 Cases fine old BRANDY.
In Store—
10 Hhds. Brandy—*Martell's*; 10 Hhds. 25 Qr. Casks ditto—*different brands*; 30 hhds. GENEVA—*Anchor Brand*; 6 hhds. 4 quar. casks superior SHERRY WINE; 10 cases, 2 dozen each, CHAMPAGNE, (English Importations); 20 hhds SUGAR; 25 bbls. New York Mess PORK; 10 casks Paris White; 2 tons London White LEAD; 25 bbls ROMAN CEMENT (English) for sale by
July 1. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber has this day Removed to the new Brick Building adjoining the Electric Telegraph Office, Princess Street, where he will continue to issue Policies on approved Fire Risks.
JAMES J. KAYE, AGENT.

FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE.

THAT well known FIRE ENGINE, now in possession of *Volunteer Engine Company No. 3*—of the following dimensions:—Cylinder, 6½ inches; length of stroke, 11 inches; together with four joints of Suction Hose, Branch Pipes, Wrenches, &c. &c., being in good serviceable order.

Further particulars made known on application to either of the Committee.

JAS. M. DECKER, JOHN YEATS, ROBERT LASKEY, D. J. LEAVITT, J. M. F. WHITING, } Committee.
J. H. LEAVITT, G. F. THOMPSON, WM. LAWTON, A. McNAUGHTON, } Committee.
St. John, 1st July, 1853.

Steam for Windsor and the Bend.

The Steamer *Maid of Erin*,

Will leave the North Wharf for WINDSOR, on MONDAY and FRIDAY Evenings.—Returning will leave Windsor on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at High Water. Will leave for the BEND, on WEDNESDAY Evenings, and will leave the BEND for St. John, on THURSDAY, at High Water.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to THOMAS PARKS,
July 1. *Dock-street.*

BOARDING.

MRS. BUTTERS, can accomodate several Gentlemen with comfortable APARTMENTS.—Residence corner of Germain and Queen streets.
May 6th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having resolved to move to Fredericton, will, from the 1st to 31st July offer his entire Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., to his friends and the public at *First Cost.* Those who wish to avail themselves of a rare opportunity to supply their wants *cheaply* will do well to call soon, as the Stock must be disposed of within the month.
LAUGHLAN McLEAN.
Oromocto, July 1.—1m.

CRYSTAL AND HALF-WHITE SHEET **Window Glass.**—1000 Boxes, part of which have arrived, both double and single thick, very necessary sizes, from 8x12 to 30x40—a superior article—the double thick of which is nearly equal to plate glass, at less than quarter the price.
June 15. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. st.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store.
FOSTER'S CORNER, GERMAIN-STREET.

NEW BOOTS and SHOES, per Ships *Eudocia* and *Cunmore* and steamers *Admiral* and *Eastern City*—Ladies' Silk, Prunella and Cashmere Boots, of the latest fashions and best qualities; Ladies' and Misses' Cashmere Walking Sole Boots; White and Black Satin Slippers; Black and Bronze Kid Slippers; Ladies' American Shoes, of various styles; a good assortment of CHEAP PRUNELLA BOOTS; a large lot of Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. to 1s. 3d.
June 25th. S. K. FOSTER.

Wilder's Pure Cod Liver Oil, and Phosphate of Lime.

A CURE for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humorus.

A supply just received from the manufacturer,—For sale at ONE DOLLAR per Bottle, by
WM. O. SMITH.
July 2. Market Square.

CARD.

MR. JOHN R. JACOB, Surgeon, and General Practitioner, has removed from Woodstock to St. John, where he is now prepared to practise his profession.

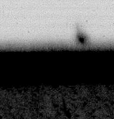
☞ Residence—Corner of Great George and Pitt-streets. June 25th.—1m.

ANTHRACITE COALS.—Fifty Tons now landing. For sale by
May 6. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS.

ANOTHER now supply of cheap and handsome ROOM PAPERS has just been received and opened, varying in price from 5d. to 9d. a piece, and all new patterns.
June 25. S. K. FOSTER.

NOTICE.



Mr. JAMES GREEN has made arrangements with Messrs. Gilbert & Drury to convey the Passengers to and from the steamer "Woodstock," for Hampton, at Drury's Cove, according to their advertisements. The stage will leave Johnston's Hotel, North side of King's Square, at 8 1-2 o'clock A. M., and half past 4 P. M. A book will be kept at Mr. Marter's Store for gentlemen to book their names. Tickets for this conveyance can be had for 1s. 3d. St. John, July 8.

New Books.

Per Steamer "Admiral."

GODY'S Lady's Book for July; Graham's Magazine for do; Arthur's Magazine for do; Monthly Waverly, June; Part 6, History of the Painters of all Nations; Vol. 6, Coleridge's Complete Works; The Book of 1000 Anecdotes; Dashes at City Life, by our Ned; Keats' Poetical Works, (Moxon's English Ed.); Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature (Moxon's Ed.); Soane, Newman, and Baretti's Spanish Pronouncing Dictionary; No. 16, Bleak House, (Illustrated); Cooper's Novels, complete in 25 cent vols., price 1s. per vol; Levers and Maxwell's Novels, complete, price 1s. and 2s. per vol.; Uncle Tom's Cabin, cheap American edition, price 1s. 6d.; a further Supply of Sam Slick's Wise Saws, price 2s.

Late American Papers.
July 8, 1852. B. O'BRIEN.

Shawls! Shawls!!

Received per steamer Cambria—
SILK, Checked, CASHMERE DE EROSSE, Barege, Tissue and Damask Silk SHAWLS; Embroidered Circassin, Alpaca and Merino ROBES. JAMES SMELLIE.
May 24. Prince Wm. Street.

COAT MAKERS WANTED.—Wanted Five Good Coat Makers. Good wages given and constant employ. Apply to
C. BARTLETT.

MAHOGANY.

10,000 FEET of very superior MAHOGANY, just received, will be sold cheap, in the log, or in boards, to suit purchasers.

Also on hand—large lot of Mahogany VENEERS—branch, plain, and mottled.
JOHN DUNN.
Cabinet and Chair Maker,
June 3. Princess street.

SCYTHES, &c.—Griffins North Wayne and Waterville SCYTHES; also SICKLES and REAPING HOOKS; for sale by
July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

White Oak Treenails.—Five Thousand White Oak TREENAILS. Apply to
June 17. A. G. LORDLY.

New Brunswick Hotel.

Charlotte street, nearly opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to recive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.

Good Hostlers are always in attendance.
July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR.

Fish, Tobacco, Saleratus, Pork, Cigars.

100 BOXES varied Brands Souchong TEA;
50 Do. 5's and 8's TOBBACCO;
60 Kegs SALERATUS;
75 Barrels of MESS PORK;
12 M. CIGARS, superior article—For Sale by
June 3. EDWARD ALLISON.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

St. John Clothing Mart,
WATER STREET,
Sign of the ROYAL ARMS.
MARKET SQUARE.

RECEIVED per late arrivals from Great Britain and United States, an extensive New Stock of West of England Superfine BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Albert Cloths, Cashmaretts, &c.; a splendid assortment of French, and English Figured and Plain Satins, a beautiful article, fit for wedding or other purposes; 10 cases of Satinetts, of superior quality and latest designs; 5 cases of superior London Clothing of superior style and of the latest fashions.

Ready-made Department.

Made in the Establishment—fashionable shades.

200 Dress and Frock Coats—blue, black and other textures;
300 Paletot and shooting Coats, various shades;
100 Russel Cord and Lustre Cloth and Sack Coats;
3000 pairs Pants, of every shade, quality and texture;
200 Suits of Boy's Clothing, in Cloth, Cashmaretts, Russel Cord, Tweed and Satinett;
1500 Vests—Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cabmere, Barathea, Valentia and White Moselles.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Men's White SHIRTS, Linen Trimmings; Fancy Regatta and heavy Striped ditto—blue, white and red.

Merino and Lambswool Shirts and drawers.

4 cases Gents' Silk and Satin HATS; 6 cases Kosuths and Leghorn Hats; 8 cases Boys' Cloth and Cassimere Caps.

Seamen's Outfits of every description; Good-year's Patent India Rubber Coats, Leggings, Sou'-Westers, Sporting Bags, &c.; 100 dozen Braces, Silk, India Rubber and Elastic; 20 boxes French Satin and Silk Neck Ties and Stocks, plain and figured, a beautiful article; Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of every description; Silk, Cotton and Kid-Gloves; Trunks, Valises, travelling Bags, &c.; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; with every description of goods requisite for a general Outfitting Establishment.—Gents' selecting their can have their garments cut with exquisite taste, and executed by the best workmen—fit or forfeit.

This unrivalled Clothing Mart, known as the largest and cheapest in the Province, has now completed the Summer Stock of every description of Ready-made Clothing suitable for Gents' Farmers and Tradesmen of every occupation.—All goods marked in plain figures, and no second price.

☞ WATER STREET, SIGN OF THE ROYAL ARMS, FRONTING ON THE MARKET SQUARE.
July 1st. P. NEILL.

Great Russian State Loan of 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with - - 16,588,510 Dollars,
Or - - - - - - - - - - - £2,400,000 Dollars,

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

24 of 40,000 dollars		60 of 4,000 dollars	
22 „ 26,000	„	60 „ 2,000	„
24 „ 32,000	„	120 „ 1,600	„
40 „ 8,000	„	180 „ 1,000	„

&c, &c. The smallest prizes is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in Dec., 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:

One Share for £1 sterling,		
Six „	£5	„
Thirteen „	£10	„
Thirty „	£20	„
Sixty-five „	£40	„

Remittances can be made in bank notes, bills or drafts on Europe, &c, Each share holder will receive the prospectus, with full particulars; and after the drawing, the list of the successful numbers which will also be published in the leading journals. The prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New-York, or any City in the world.

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

Prospectuses may be seen at the Office of this Paper. June 25, 1853.—6w.

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.
Essex,	T. Calvert,	843	Aug. 1.
Imperial,	K. G. Moran,	1287	16th Aug.
Eudocia,	S. Vaughan,	1015	1st Sept.
Dundonald,	J. Gilles,	1372	16th do.
J. Tarrett,	J. Purchase,	967	16th Sept.
Middleton,	H. Nicholls,	998	1st Oct.
Liberia,	R. Carr,	875	1st July.
John Barbour,	D. Robertson,	787	1st Aug.
J. Bannerman,	J. Crakshank,	1000	New ship.

These Ships are built of the best materials, and 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 Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Fraser Brothers, & Co., 4 India Buildings, or here to J. & R. REED.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(478) CROWN LAND OFFICE, June, 29, 1853.

THE upset rate of Mileage this year will be *Twenty* Shillings, and the purchasers are to have the option of taking the ground for *one* year only, at the rates at which they are bid in, or for *two or three* years, (including the first,) at the rate of *Fifty* Shillings per square mile for each year; unless the ground is bid off at a rate *exceeding* Fifty Shillings, in which case such higher rate will also be the rate on each renewal.

The mileage on all renewals to be paid in advance before the 1st day of June in each year, and unless so paid the privilege to renew will be forfeited. The exceptions from each *renewal of Licence* will be the lots of land applied for it within it during the previous year.

3w. ROBT. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

(479) CROWN LAND OFFICE—July 5, 1853.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the second day of August 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 Palmer, at Dorchester.

105 acres, lot 18, tier 3, Desbarres tract, F. Bourgeois.
105 acres, lot 19, tier, 3, Desbarres tract, F. Bourgeois.
97 acres, lot 20, tier 3, Desbarres tract, J. Bourk, Junior.
97 acres, lot 23, tier 3, Desbarres tract, V. Bourk,
105 acres, lot 8, tier 5, Desbarres tract, T. Tibodo.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

100 acres, lot 80, block D, Shediac, C. M'Arthur.
100 acres, lot 83, block D, Shediac, A. M'Fee.
100 acres, lot 104, block D, Moncton, H. M'Lean.
100 acres, lot E, block 12, Moncton, J. Kernan improved.
200 acres, Ready's Brook, C. Corbett; C. Corbett to have credit for £4 7 6, deposit.
75 acres, lot 2, block P. Moncton, P. M'Laughlin.
200 acres, lots 7, 8, block P. Moncton, R. Hedden.
200 acres, lots 10, 11, block P. Moncton, E. Perkins.
50 acres, lot O, block 7, Moncton, J. Hope.
100 acres 20, block 7, Moncton, A. Gifford.
100 acres, lot 21, block 7, Moncton, A Gifford.
100 acres, lot 5, block 15, Salisbury, S. Binney; improved by C. F. Simpson.
100 acres, lot 77, block 17, Salisbury, W. E. Fowler.
90 acres, lot L, block 30, Salisbury, E. Leeman.
97 acres, lot 26, block 31, Salisbury, J. Montgomery improved.
100 acres, lot

Poetry

THE CHIMES OF ENGLAND.

The chimes, the chimes of motherland,
Of England green and old,
That out from vane and ivied Tower
A thousand years have toll'd
How glorious must their music be
As it breaks hallow'd day,
And calleth with a seraph's voice
A nation up to pay!

Those chimes that tell a thousand tales,
Sweet tales of olden time!
And ring a thousand memories
At vesper and at prime;
At bridal and at burial
For cottager and king—
Those chimes, those glorious Christian Chimes,
How blessedly they ring!

Those chimes, those chimes of motherland
Upon a Christmas morn,
Out breaking as the Angels did,
For a Redeemer born—
How merrily they call star,
To cot and baron's hall,
With holly deck'd and misletoe
To keep the festival!

The chimes of England, how they peal
From tower and gothic pile,
Where hymn and swelling anthem fill
The dim cathedral aisle,
Where windows bathe the holy light
On priestly heads that falls,
And stain the florid tracery
And banner-dighted walls!

And then those Easter bells in spring,
Those glorious Easter chimes!
How loyally they hail thee round,
Old queen of holy times!
From hill to hill like sentinels,
Responsively they cry,
And sing the rising of the Lord,
From vale to mountain high.

I love ye—chimes of motherland,
With all the soul of mine,
And bless the Lord that I am sprung
Of good old English line!
And like a son I sing the lay
That England's glory tells;
For she is blessed of the Lord,
For you ye Christian bells.

And happy in my father's fame
And happy in my birth,
Thee too I love, my forest land,
Thou joy of all the earth;
For thine my mother's voice shall be,
And here—where God is king,
With English chimes from Christian spires,
The wilderness shall ring.

[New York Churchman.

A silly but pretty woman complained to the celebrated and beautiful Sophia Arnold of the number of her admirers, and wished to know how to get rid of them. "O my dear," was the sarcastic reply, "it is very easy for you to do it; you have only to speak."

A jester in the court of Francis I. complained that a great lord threatened to murder him if he did not cease joking about him. "If he does so," said the king, "I will hang him in five minutes after." "I wish your Majesty would hang him five minutes before, replied the jester.

"Do you support Gen. Taylor?" "No." "Do you support Gen. Cass?" "No, sir." "What! do you support Van Buren?" "No, sir-ee—I support Betsey and the children, and its mighty tight screwing to get along at that, with corn only twenty cents a bushel."

A good Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarn of a storekeeper as long as her patience would allow, said to him, "Friend H., what a pity it is that it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary in thy business.

A late celebrated judge, who stooped very much when walking, had a stone thrown at him one day, which fortunately passed over him without hitting him. Turning to his friend, he remarked—"Had I been an upright judge, that might have caused my death."

A Bloomer was seen in Cleveland on Tuesday. Her skirts were unusually short, and instead of the pantaloons *a la Turk*, she wore *tights!* It was the *ne plus ultra* of the fashion.

The first law of gravity is never to laugh at your own jokes.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

Stoves Franklins, Registers, &c.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of Cooking STOVES; Close STOVES; FRANKLINS; Regis ES GRATES; PLOUGHS; and all descrip- CASTINGS; *for sale at the Vulcan Foundry ure Rooms*, in Prince William-street, and at the ehouse of the Subscriber.

he style, pattern and quality of the Vulcan dry Cooking STOVES and FRANKLINS, it ved, are equal if not superior to any in the , while the prices are exceedingly low. Pur- are requested to call and examine for them-

for Castings or other work left at the aces will have immediately attendance.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Oct. *North Market Wharf*

Wines, Brandy, Geneva, &c. &c.

ding ex *Miramichi*, from London—in and daily expected per *Corsa*, from Lon-

HDS., 30 qr. casks, & 20 octaves Choice Old PORT; Pale Brown and HERRY; MADEIRA, LISBON, Mar-

hoons } Old pale and Brown Cognac
} Brandy, Martelle, Henessys &c
finest Schiedam GENEVA;
ery Old Jamacia RUM;
ld WHISKY,—(Campbelton, &c.)
restonpans and Allos ALE.
large Stock of the above in bottle—
h Claret, Hock, Moselle, Champagne,

of the best London Brown Stout, and East India ALE, in pints and

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Wine Merchants.
Prince William-street.

GOODS.

ing, 30th April from England and the United States:
ASK 34 1-2 in 7 inch SPIKES;
18 ns or India Castor OIL;
18 s. RICE, in BAGS;
do. Armetto Cake;
do. BORAX;
Black LEAD, for Stoves;
Wood Chairs;
2 sets Cottage FURNITURE.

JOHN KINNEAR.
Prince William Street.

FANCY ARCADE.

King and Cross Streets, St. John N

receive per Belleerrig from Liverpool, Admiral and Eastern City from the States, the following articles in addition extensive stock on hand:
RINGS, in Wedding, set, signet and kinds;
French, English, American, in gold and
an extensive variety, every style;
single and double, Gold and gold plated;
Gold with Coral, Pearl, Garnet, Bril- and other setting;
and silver;
Gold and silver;
do do Mounted;
kinds of every description;
Watches, together with upwards of different articles.
purchaser will find no such an assort- any other Establishment in the two Pro-

J. CROUCH.

WANTED.—At the North American Cloth- Store, King Street, a smart BOY, of good from 14 to 16 years of age.

PERSONAL.

EVERYBODY

and all the rest of Mankind are specially invited to call at the

GRANITE HALL,

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

AND EXAMINE THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST GOT UP STOCK OF

Ready--Made Clothing

—IN THIS CITY—

Consisting of every article necessary for a complete outfit.

STANDING NOTICE.

(Every article warranted to be what it is represented when sold or the money returned.)

Dress, Frock, Sack, Paletots and Hunting COATS *—in every shade, hue and texture;*
Cashmerette and Cassinett SUMMER OVER COATS
Orleans and Russell Cords;
SUMMER COATS—from 14s. upwards;
500 Men's LINEN COATS—*One Dollar Only;*
1000 VESTS—in all colours and quality;
1000 Pairs PANTS—in all styles, plain and spring bottoms;

FURNISHING GOODS,

of every description, such as are usually found in any establishment of the kind.

WATERPROOF GOODS,

Goodyear's COATS and CAPES, JACKETS, PANTS, and LEGGINGS—*of the very best makers;* Warranted free from imperfections; Goodyear's *new style* Drab Rubber COATS—*a new and superior article;*

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags.

HATS AND CAPS,

Silk, Satin, Fur and Kossuth HATS—*in every style worn.*

CLOTH AND GLAZED CAPS—*of every style and at every price.*

COUNTRY DEALERS

Will always find a superb STOCK on hand suitable to their wants, which I will sell at the lowest rates for Cash or approved paper.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

Extensive arrangements have been made for the increasing trade of this department, and I now defy—*Competition*—in my assortment of

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Comprising the greatest variety of style & quality, and with one of the best

PRACTICAL CUTTERS,

and the best Workmen, I can furnish single *GARMENTS or Complete SUITS*—SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, AND WARRANT TO GIVE PERFECT—*SATISFACTION!!*

THOS. R. JONES.

St. John, June 3, 1853.

THE VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
AND
BRITISH HOUSE,
KING STREET.

Saint John, 11th March, 1853.

First Spring Importations!
PER SHIP "MIDDLETON."
5,000 Straw Bonnets!
Newest Spring Shapes!!

J. DOHERTY & CO.

N. B.—*Further Supply per Steamer "Cambria," at Boston—together with RIBBONS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, & Fancy* DRESS GOODS, to arrive per "*Admiral*" next trip. J. D. & CO.

CLARET AND HOCK.—Now Landing, ex *Richard Cobden*, from New York—18 Cases, each 1 dozen, CLARET, Chateau LaFon, and Johannisberger Hock.

RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,

No. 22 KING STREET, 30th OCTOBER, 1852.

THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Devon* and late steamers, part of his Fall Supply of

Winter and Staple Goods,

comprising the usual Retail Stock, and making the assortment of this Establishment nearly equal to any in the trade—The following are some of the leading articles, viz:—

Heavy Canada, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS;
Heavy SATINETTS—newest styles;
Doeskins and Cassimeres, BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS;
Fleece COTTON, RED TICKS, DRILLS;
TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves
Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

Also—*on Consignment, for Wholesale*—
8 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINES, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.

Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

KEEP DRY!

GOODYEAR'S RUBBER COATS, CAPES, Leggings, and PANTS, of the very best quality, *warranted perfect.*

The new style Drab RUBBER COAT, a neat and superior Waterproof Garment at less than Manufacturers Wholesale prices, at GRANITE HALL, No. 1 *Dock-street.*

February 25. THOMAS R. JONES.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, &c.

300 KEGS Brandram's, No. 1 White LEAD;
100 Kegs Green, Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS;
15 hhds. Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL;
5 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE—on hand and for Sale cheap for Cash. W. O. SMITH,

---

BY THE "MIDDLETON," form Liverpool, just arrived—50 kegs ground Mustard and Ginger; 7 casks Bread and Washing Soda; 2 barrels Cream of Tartar and Salt Petre; 2 cases refined Black Lead; 2 casks Epsom Salts; 5 cases Salad Oil; 2 cases Castor Oil; 500 lbs. Blue Starch.

Also.—48 kegs 4d., 6., 8d., and 9d. Horse Nails. For sale by

March 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

Molasses, Sugar, Hides, Rum.

Ex Brig "*William Allen*" arrived this day from Surinam:—

137 HHDS. Muscovado MOLASSES; 47 Do. SUGAR;
200 Salted HIDES;
56 Puncheons *Strong Proof* RUM.—For sale on accommodating terms before storing.

April 8. EDWARD ALLISON

CAUTION.

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

JAMES STACKHOUSE,
GRIFFITH STACKHOUSE.

Oct 15, 1852.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

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

February, 1850.

New-Brunswick Branch
OF THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs
Directors, &c., in Liverpool.
Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Bramley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

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

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq
Directors, &c., in London.

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

Persons assured by this Company are not subject to any covenants or calls to make good losses which may happen to themselves or 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 willl always be prepared to Purchase the Policies of this Office at their equitable value or will grant a New Policy in lieu thereof, without any further payment of Premium, for a sum to be agreed on.

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

Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums after the day on which they respectively *Additional Advantages offered to Lives Assured with this Company at St. John, N. B.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

North American Clothing STORE.

SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET.

WATERLOO HOUSE, ST. JOHN.

R. HUNTER, Proprietor.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per late arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES, a most extensive and varied assortment of GOODS, suitable to the trade, which, with the Stock previously on hand, will be disposed of at prices CHEAPER than similar goods can be had at any other establishment in the Province, notwithstanding any unmeaning puffing that may appear in the papers.

R. H. possessing advantages in the purchasing and selection of Goods, not enjoyed by others in the business, is therefore enabled to sell on the most reasonable terms. The stock in part consists of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Moleskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Cashmerettes, Russell Cord, with various other materials of light texture, for summer wear. VESTINGS—In French and English Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Quilted, &c.

A most extensive stock of CLOTHING, which has been made up with the greatest care, and subjected to the strictest inspection, not only of the Proprietor, but also of an experienced Foreman, comprising all the styles of Garments in the various materials now in use.

Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes, Leggings, &c.

A large stock of the very best Oil Clothing.

In the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT will be found everything usually kept in a general Outfitting Establishment, such as Shirts, Collars, Fronts, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Caps, Brushes, &c. &c.

R. HUNTER.

R. H. having still Mr. J. McNeil as Foreman in his establishment, Gents who would prefer leaving their orders can depend on having their garments made up in the most fashionable style, and a perfect fit warranted.

Positively no second price. All goods marked in plain figures.

St. John, New-Brunswick, May 27. 1852.

May 1, 1853.

The Subscriber offers the following articles, comprising part of his present Stock, at the lowest market prices:

5 TONS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD—in 14, 28, 56 and 112 lb. kegs; 80 Kegs Black, Bing, Green, Yellow and Red PAINT; 1 Ton PUTTY in 7 and 14 lb Bladders; 25 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 2 Bbls. Spirits of TURPENTINE; 270 Boxes Crown and Sheet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14, 11x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x18, 14x20, 21x25; 2 Tins London Coach VARNISH; 8bls. American Coach and Furniture Varnish; 2 Bbls Pure Cod Liver OIL; 10 Boxes Seleratus; 1 Bale Senna; 140 Boxes assorted CONFECTIONARY; 8bls ground Logwood, Red Wood and Fustic; Casks Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Copperas and Cream of Tartar; 1 cask Paint Shoe, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes; 12 Boxes Crome Yellow; 1 Cask Brunswick Green; 1 case Prussian Blue; 5 cwt. Dry White Lead; 5 cwt. Dry Red Lead.

May 1. S. L. TILLEY.

Refined Crushed Sugar.

ONE HUNDRED barrels Refined Crushed SUGAR;
5 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes;
60 casks Raw Linseed OIL, "London";
50 barrels New Mess Beef;
80 barrels Mess and PRIME PORK;
50 hhds. SUGAR, landing and in Store.

April 1st. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

BRANDY.—Ex ship Saint John, from Port Glasgow:—
5 hhds. } Martell's Pale BRANDY,
10 qr. casks. } Vintage 1849.
For Sale by
April 22. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

St. John, 22d April.

---

7 CASES PAPER HANGINGS,

Containing 3,500 PIECES,

RECEIVED by the *Admiral*, this week:—This, with the Stock previously received, will make no less than *Three Hundred and Fifty different patterns* now to choose out of.

JOHN KINNEAR,
April 22. Prince Wm. street

National School Books.—The Subscriber has just received per brigt *Dandy Jim* from Montreal: The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Books of lessons, published in Dublin, by direction of the Commissioners of National Education, and republished by Special sanction at Montreal. B. O'BRIEN.

DR. PAIGE'S PERPETUAL ELECTROMAGNETERS 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.

Now landing from Boston:

WOODEN WARE of various kinds; Jute and and other MATTS; Corn BROOMS; Wheel Heads; Wire Brass Cages and Rat and Mouse Traps; Children's Rocking HORSES and Pack-SADDLES; assorted Baskets, assorted Brushes, Dish Mops, Dust Pans, Iron-bound Measures.

Also for Sale:—

One Ton good quality PUTTY—in Bladders.

JOHN KINNEAR,
March 25. Prince William-street

NOW LANDING.—Wooden and Willow Ware; Chairs, Wood and Cane Seat, various kinds; Black, Yellow, Green and Red Paints; Barrels Dried Currants, and tierces RICE; Kegs Cut NAILS; Washing Soda; Casks Whiting; Barrels Brimstone; Kegs Mustard and Ginger; Chests Olive Oil and Barrels Oatmeal; Boxes Ground Coffee, and Ground Chicory; Pieces Oil Cloth, and kegs Mason's Blacking. For sale by

June 15. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince wm. st

Oil White Lead, Starch &c.

30 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL,
29 boxes London STARCH,
25 Casks of Whiting; 5 casks PUTTY,
5 Tons White and Coloured PAINTS, No. 1.
150 Bars Swedes IRON.
For sale low before storing.

May 27. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

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

Feb. 18. FELLOWS & CO.

TO LET.

And Possession given the first day of May next.

THE HOUSE and Premises occupied by the late James Glass, situated in the Parish of Gagetown, in Queen's County, and known as the "Gagetown Hotel." The House is in good repair, with Barns, Outbuildings, and a never-failing well of water. For particulars apply to Thos. Perks, Esq., St. John, or to the Subscriber on the premises. JANE GLASS.

Gagetown, March 16th, 1853.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

AN assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS; 80 Bushels TIMOTHY SEEDS, from Harvey Settlement;
4 Barrels Red Clover;
1 Bag White Clover; for sale at No. 1, North side Market Square. W. O. SMITH.

April 29, 1853.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Alexander from London—1 cask Pure White Zinc PAINT.—This article is highly recommended for indoor use, and will be sold at the same price as the best description of White Lead. S. L. TILLEY.

GENEVA.—Landing ex ship *Miramichi*, Myles master, from London:—20 Hhds. GENEVA, (Lily Brand); 100 Cases ditto—For sale by

May 20th. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

Never Failing Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CHYLER SIR ANDREW AND CHEMISTS ARE IN THE HIGHEST APPROVED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20, 1852.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About two years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of Sultney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his leg, which so completely crippled him that he could not move without crutches for nearly two years. Recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DISEASED SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID BENEFITLESS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hind, Draper, of Ready, near Gainsboro, dated March 1st, 1852.

To professor Holloway.

Sir,—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines, she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer

(Signed) J. HIND, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED AND LEGS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILLHEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of New-Castle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th 1852.

To professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31, Bailey-street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill-health, accompanied with a disordered stomach and great detangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work. In Pills and Ointment and she states, that in a wonderfully short time they effected a perfect cure, of her legs, and restored her constitution to health and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS, AND ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies, her health rapidly giving away under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being above seventy years of age We shall be happy to satisfy any enquiries as to the authenticity of the really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A Private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means, had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, dear Sir, your's faithfully,

April 6th, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co,

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

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

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by most all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World; by S. L. TILLEY *Provincial Agent*, No. 2 King-street, Saint John, N. B.; A. Cox & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. G. White, Bellisle; at the following prices—1s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

11th FEBRUARY, 1853.

100,000 Feet of Window 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 12x18; do. do. do. 50., 14x16 to 14x20; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x24 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., 20x29 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—250 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 Vitriol, &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.

FINE CONGO TEA.—Thirty Chests now landing ex "Adonis," from Halifax.

April 15. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	10	6
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

TRUSTEES:
Sir Thomas Brancker Brancker, Bart., M. P.
Alex Horsfall, Esq., E. R. Tarbottom, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
Jonathan Rodgers, Esquire, *Chairman.*
T. Brocklebank, Esq. } *Deputy Chairmen.*
J. C. Ewart, Esq. }

William Dixon, Esquire,		Harold Littledale, Esq.	
William Earle,	"	William Lewis,	"
T. Stewart Gladstone,	"	Alex. McGregor,	"
George Grant,	"	John Marriott,	"
Francis A. Hamilton,	"	William Nichol,	"
Francis Haywood,	"	Charles Saunders,	"
Robert Hogan,	"	H. Stolterfoht,	"
George Holt,	"	John Swainson,	"
Geo. H. Lawrence,	"	Jas. Aspinal Tobin,	"

Swinton Boult, Esq., *Secretary.*

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

The Agents are prepared on the part of the Company, to offer a very liberal scale of Premiums, and beg to solicit orders from all parts of the Province.

August 20, 1852.

ATLANTIC
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
CANNON STREET WEST.

London, 1st March, 1853.

THE Court of Directors have much pleasure in reporting the onward progress of this Company. During the year 1852, the new Policies issued were 324, assuring the sum of £182,957 18s., being the largest amount of new business transacted in any one year.

The Income of the year was £53,819 5s 5d., and the funds in hand, after providing for payment of bonuses to the policy holders and proprietors, and reduction of premiums allowed, had increased to £248,979 16s 7d.

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that the expenses of management for the year did not amount to seven per cent. of the income. The number of policies issued, and the income of the Company during the respective years, were as follows:

Year.	No. of Policies actually issued.	Sums assured thereby.			Ann. Income.		
1847	113	102,247	0	4	29,720	12	7
1848	126	116,045	2	6	35,214	4	7
1849	273	149,861	2	6	39,011	1	4
1850	301	156,370	13	0	42,207	5	8
1851	342	176,578	7	0	47,721	2	6
To in 5 yrs.	1153	695,102	5	4	193,874	6	8

Thus exhibiting a steady and gradual increase.

The following table illustrates the Bonuses declared:—

		Average reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus.
1st Division—	1842...	16.833 per cent.	31 per cent.
2d "	1847...	31.333 "	63 "
3d "	1852...	35.22 "	60 "

It cannot be too generally known that the dividends paid annually to the proprietors are derived entirely from the investment of their own capital, the deed of settlement providing that any portion of the income of the Life Assurance Fund to be diverted to pay interest to the proprietors.

The distinguishing feature of this Company is—a guaranteed return at any time for the surrender of existing Whole Term Policies, effected by even rates of *forty per cent.* of the amount of ordinary premiums received thereon.

The objection often raised by persons intending to assure, as to the uncertainty of being able to continue the payment of their premiums, is thus obviated, and a policy holder will always know the value of his policy. Policies will also thus be rendered immediately available as securities.

Loans are granted on deposit of policies of five years' standing, to the extent of their value, thus enabling the holders to provide for the payment of future premiums.

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

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Agents for New-Brunswick.

St. John, May 13, 1853.

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

The Subscriber has received by recent arrivals the following goods:—

40 HHDS. 15 qr. casks, fine old Brandy, Hennessy's;
30 hhds. Pale Geneva;
3 puncheons Campbelton Whisky;
50 bls. London Stout Porter, } Pints and qrts.;
25 " E. I. Pale Ale, }
25 " Dublin Porter, Guinness's best;
5 hogs