St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVIII. Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, September 22, 1853. Number 2.

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.

JOSIAH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President*.
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S. L. TILLEY, S. E. FOSTER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor*.
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary*.

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

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, }
GEORGE THOMAS, } Esquires.
THOMAS BIRD, R. N. }
I. WOODWARD, *Agent*.

Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 26, 1853.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 30.

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 MURRITT'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.

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 6. JOHN B. TURNBULL.

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.

Superior to none Manufactured.

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

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCHIBBEL,
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 Frame Mahogany Piccolo,	£20	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	25	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	30	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuns legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-3 Octave to A above.

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

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

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Day Grate 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.

Hides and Tanners' Oil.—9 Cases containing a general assortment, in prices varying from 6d. to 25s., received by the *Lisbon*, and for sale at the Bible Depository.
July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

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.

W. 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 through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &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 *Manager*.

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

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate, viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will 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.

Teachers, Peddlers 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.

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 MARSELLS, 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 HARPT'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.

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, Mattresses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.
October 3, 1851.

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 Washademoak Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.

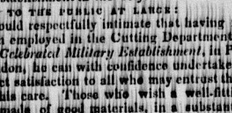
ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

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 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.



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.

Shawls! Shawls!!
Received per steamer Cambria—
SILK, Checked, CACHMERE DE ECOSSE, Barege, Tissue and Damask Silk SHAWLS; Embroidered Circassin, Alpaeca and Merino ROBES. JAMES SMELLIE.

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,

No. 22 KING STREET, 20th OCTOBER, 1852

THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Devon* and late steamers, part of his Full 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 selling articles, viz:—

Heavy Canada, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS; Doeskins and Cassimeres, BLANKETS; FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS; Fancy COTTONS, RED TICKS, DRILLS; TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

Also—*on Consignment, for Wholesale*—

3 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.

Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

"LOOK SHARP!"

you want to purchase Cheap Goods call at the

Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse,
STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET,
FORMERLY
"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 *Bellcarriage 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 different 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; Albata 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, Brooches, 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.*

AT THE
American Clothing Depot.
South side King Street.

A Fine assortment of Fancy DOESKINS and Scotch *TWEEDS*, a nice article for Summer wear—which will be made to order lower than at any other Establishment, as they were bought at Auction at one half the Sterling cost—a perfect fit warranted.
June 3. JOHN E. SMITH.

BRANDY.—To arrive ex *James Baddie*, 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 brls. 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.

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.*
ST. JOHN, JUNE, 1853. JAMES KENNY.

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 receive 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.

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 Valises, various qualities;
Oiled Silk, a beautiful article;
Children's BELTS, very pretty;
Peaks, Braids, Straps, Sweats, 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 cash.

Hats and Caps made to order.

*** The highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
July 8th. 12, North side King-street

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

Miscellaneous.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

BY MISS ANNE T. WILBUR.

THERE was once a young girl who was so beautiful and so good, that the greatest prince in Europe, if he had met her in a cottage, would have left all the princesses, to bestow upon her his hand and his crown. Now, far from having seen the light in a cottage, this young girl was born at the foot of the loftiest throne in the world. It was Marie Nicolowna, the adored daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

Seeing her blooming as a flower of May, and sought by all the heirs of severings, the czar cast his eyes on the richest, handsomest and most powerful among them and smiling on his idol as a father and a king, said to her:

"My child, you are now of an age to be married, and I have chosen the prince who is to make you a queen, the man who is to render you happy."

"The man who is to render me happy?" stammered the princess, blushing, with a sigh which was the only objection of her heart, "Speak, my father," added she, as she saw her father's brow wrinkled, "speak, and your majesty shall be obeyed."

"Obeyed!" exclaimed the emperor, trembling for the first time in his life; is it only from duty that you will receive a husband from my hand?"

The young girl remained silent and dropped a tear.

"Your faith is then promised to some one?"

The young girl still kept silence.

"Tell me, Marie, I command it."

At this word, which moves fifty five millions of men, the princess fell at the feet of the czar.

"Well, yes my father, my heart is no longer my own. It has been given to a young man who knows nothing of it, who shall never know of it, if such is your desire. He has seen me only two or three times, at a distance—and we have never spoken to each other—we will never speak to each other, if your majesty forbids it."

The emperor in his turn remained silent. He grew pale. He paced the saloon. He dared not ask the name of this man. He who would have braved, for a caprice, all the monarchs at the head of their armies, trembled at the thought of this unknown being who would dispute with him his dearest treasure.

"Is he a king?" asked he at last.

"No, my father."

"The heir of a king?"

"No, my father."

"A grand duke?"

"No, my father."

"A son of a reigning family?"

"No, my father."

As each step descended, the czar paused, breathless.

"A Russian noble?"

"No, my father."

"A foreigner?"

"Yes."

The emperor threw himself into a chair, and hid his face in his hands like Agamemnon at the sacrifice of Iphigenia.

"Is he in Russia?"

"Yes, my father."

"At St. Petersburg?"

"Yes, my father."

And the voice of the young girl grew fainter.

"Where can I see him?" asked the czar, rising.

"To-morrow, at the review."

"How shall I recognize him?"

"By his dignity and grace. He is the handsomes cavalier in Europe, next to yourself, my father."

"By what shall I recognize him?" repeated the czar.

"By his green plume and black horse."

"It is well. Go, my daughter, and pray God to have pity on this man."

The princess retired, and the emperor remained absorbed in reflection.

"A child's caprice!" said he. "I am foolish to make myself uneasy about it. She will forget him. She must forget him!" And his lips dared not pronounce what his heart added: "She must, for all my power would not be proof against her tears!"

The next day, at the review the czar, whose eagle eye embraced all with a glance, sought and saw among the battalions only the green plume and black horse. He recognized in him who wore the one and was mounted on the other, a simple Bavarian colonel of light horse, Maximilian Joseph Eugene Auguste Beauharnais, Duc de Leuchtenberg, the last child of the son of Josephine, the Empress of France, and of Amelie, the daughter of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, an admirable and charming cavalier, indeed, but as inferior in rank to Nicolowna as a soldier to an emperor.

"Is it possible?" asked the czar of himself, summoning the colonel, doubtless with the intent of sending him to Munich.

But at the moment he was about to crush him with a word, he stopped short at sight of his daughter, swooning in the carriage.

"There is no room for doubt; alas! it is he," thought he.

And turning away from the astonished stranger, he returned with Marie to the imperial palace.

During six weeks, all that wisdom, tempered with love and severity, could devise, was essayed to destroy the image of the colonel in the heart of the princess. At the end of the first week, the latter was resigned; at the end of the second, she wept in private; at the end of the third, she wept in public; at the end of the fourth, she was willing to sacrifice herself to her father; at the end of the fifth, she fell sick; at the end of the sixth, she was about to die.

Meanwhile the Bavarian colonel, seeing himself in disgrace at the court of his host, without daring to acknowledge to himself the reason, waited only a dismissal to return to his regiment. He was about to set out for Munich, when an aid-le-camp of the czar came to seek him.

"I should have started yesterday," said he to himself; "I should have avoided what now awaits me. At the first flash of lightning, we should keep out of the way of the thunder."

Now, this was the thunder in store for him. He was introduced into the cabinet reserved for the reception of kings. The emperor was there, with pale complexion and moist eye, but with firm and resolute air.

"Colonel," said he, casting upon him a penetrating glance, "you are one of the finest officers in Europe. It is said of you, and I believe it, that you have a lofty spirit, a learned education, a lively taste for the arts, a noble heart and a loyal character. What do you think of the grand duchess, my daughter, Marie Nicolowna?"

This direct question bewildered the young man. It is time to say that he admired, adored the princess, without having dared to acknowledge it to himself; as a simple mortal adores an angel of Paradise, as an artist adores his ideal of beauty.

"The Princess Marie, sire?" exclaimed he, at last reading his own heart, without daring to read that of the czar; "your anger would crush me if I should say what I think, and I should die of happiness if you would allow me to say it."

"You love her! it is well," the czar, smiling benevolently.

And the royal hand from which he expected the thunderbolt, successively conferred on the colonel the brevets of aid-de-camp general of the empire, president of the Academy of Arts, etc., all with the title of imperial highness and several millions of revenue.

"Now," said the czar to the young man, who was beside himself with joy, "will you quit the service of Bavaria and become the husband of the Princess Marie?"

The officer could only fall on his knees and bathe the hands of the emperor with his tears.

"You see that I also love my daughter," said the father rising the son-in-law in his arms.

On the 14th of July following, the grand duchess was restored to health and to life, and the Duke Beauharnis de Leuchtenberg espoused her in the presence of the representatives of all the royal families of Europe.

Such an act of paternal love merited to the czar and his daughter an age of happiness. Heaven, which had its secrets, had decreed otherwise. On Friday, the 5th of November last, the Duke de Leuchtenberg died at thirty-five, worthy to the last of his high destiny, leaving to Marie Nicolowna eternal regrets.

Her hand is again disputed by all the young princes in the world; but she has been too happy a wife to consent to become a queen.

STRIKING ANECDOTE.—The following anecdote is told of the Rev. Dr. M'All, late of Manchester, England.

"A pious person, residing at some distance from Macclesfield, had suffered for many years under the influence of religious dispondency, partially resembling the melancholy case of Cowper: As he was held in much esteem, his mental sufferings created much sympathy. Many Christian friends, and eminent ministers, of different religious persuasions, visited him, endeavoring to kindle anew the spark of life in his bosom, and restore to his mind those religious consolations which he formerly possessed. These efforts proved wholly in vain, as he possessed, like many other in similar circumstances, that kind of preternatural sentenous which led him to convert all the arguments and topics of consolation into the occasion of deeper discouragement and gloom.—It was natural for me to enquire—Did you go?—Yes, he said. I did, though without any hope of a beneficial result; but I went, to express my sympathy with a disciple of Christ under one of the severest afflictions which could befall a good man, and to deepen my own impressions of the importance of spiritual things. You may suppose, he added, 'I was not very forward to speak; but I listened, with unwearied attention, to the sad detail of his doubts, his difficulties, his gloomy temptations, and his utterly dispairing forebodings and fears. Meantime, my eye was not silent, I noticed every circumstance, however minute, which might assist me to place myself in his state of feeling, and to go along with the processes of his mind; and I was exceedingly anxious to detect any little discrepancy which might arise between the facts he advanced and the conclusions to which he came.—At last, looking towards the head of the bed, I observed upon the curtains several pieces of paper carefully pinned here and there, and apparently written upon. Though I suspected what might be the nature of their contents, I said, with apparent surprise and abruptness—What are these papers? O Sir, said the burdened man, they are texts of scripture.—But what texts? I quickly rejoined.—Sir, he added, with a slow and faltering voice, they are promises. But what business have they here? You say you are a cast-away from God's favour, an utter alien from his friendships, that all your religion was a delusion, that you have no interest in one of the promises, and can look for nothing but to be an eternal monument of the divine displeasure. Why, then, should you have these texts and promises of scripture perpetually around you, when you have no sort of interest in the religion represented, or in the Saviour they reveal? The two things do not agree together.—Either your despondency is excessive and undue, or those promises have no business there, let me take them away.'—'No Sir, no Sir,—said the sufferer, 'do not take them away. I love to see them. I had an interest in them once, and they are still precious,—the *memorial* of them is sweet, though the enjoyment of them is wholly gone.'—'Upon this,' said Mr. M'All, 'I altered my tone, and said, with the tenderness I really felt—'But my dear friend, are you not aware that the truths are the same as ever, and your mind clings as tenaciously as ever to these truths, and the author of these truths is the same, yesterday, to-day, and for ever?' All the difference, therefore, arises from your diseased apprehensions of things; and you are confounding the decay of consolation with the decay of piety. Recollect, that while these truths are precious to you, the emotions with which you still cherish them are precious in God's sight; and whilst you have your memorials of the past, *God has his memorials too!* He says, "Yes, I have graven thee on the palms of my hands; thy walls are continually before me."—"The mountains shall depart, and the hills be removed, but my loving-kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of my peace be removed, saith the Lord that hath mercy on thee!'"

"It pleased God to bless this conversation (which has been too briefly and imperfectly sketched) to the afflicted man. His mind recovered its trust and consolation, and he shortly afterwards died in peace."

JEALOUSY.—In order to beget hatred, it only seems necessary that two men should start in the same path. They may be friends at first, but in a very short time afterwards we are sure to find them foes, the success of the one being gall and wormwood to the other. Do you doubt this?—Then look around you. Who are the most unmerciful critics of works of art? Artists. Who tomahawk incipient poets? Poetasters. Most but a point on theology, and you straightway have reverend doctors abusing each other with a heartiness that would do credit to Billingsgate, and indicating, in no disguised language, the future destination of their compeers. Let a medical practitioner start a new theory, and his brethren are down upon him. He is a quack—a rogue—an ass—an impostor. Even though the life of a patient be at stake, they scorn to hold consultation with one who is a disgrace to his order. Better that Mrs. Jones should die unaided than that the noble faculty should be profaned. Furnish a couple of rival tragedians with real Andrea Ferrara—let them fight it out in the last act of Macbeth, and to a moral certainty one of them will be pinked or hideously slashed. Did you ever know a reigning beauty who looked kindly on a young debutante? Hush a spectacle was ever seen, you may be sure that there was mortal venom beneath that smile. Men said that lawyers, as being constantly pitted against each other, are the least jealous of all the professionals, but we have heard of such things as systematic snubbing from the seniors. An early chapter in the Book of Genesis is suggestive of the reason. The first murder arose from hatred engendered by jealousy, the jealousy at the present day is as active and vigorous as ever.—*Blackwood Magazine.*

DERRIANA;

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

IN 1688 AND 1689.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Continued.

While James's cause was going to ruin in Ulster, where he ought to have been at the head of his army, he assembled his pretended Parliament in Dublin, to repeal the act of settlement and outlaw the Protestants. It was in vain that the purchasers of property under the above-mentioned act remonstrated against the repeal of it; many of these, particularly in the province of Connaught, where members of the Church of Rome, who, by such a measure, would be turned out of their ancient possessions, and be reduced to that state of poverty from which they had risen under the mild sway of a Protestant Government. His acts in this, as well as in many other respects, were little less injurious to those of his own religion than any other description of the people. The trade of the kingdom had been ruined by his government, and now, under the influence of the French Ambassador, who controlled all his actions, and turned them to the advantage of his master, he was endeavouring to find Spanish and Dutch vessels for the transporting of wool, hides, and other raw materials of the country to France, from whence they were to be sent back manufactured, to the great advantage of foreign artizans, and to the impoverishment of the country which produced them.—All preferments in James's army were now given to Frenchmen, to the utter discontent and indignation of his Irish adherents, who began to show, in the new Parliament, a disposition to take at least as much care of their own interest as that of the unfortunate King, whose difficulties and embarrassments began to multiply rapidly around him. He was fed by false reports of the surrender of Derry, and the defeat of a great body of Protestant rebels in the county of Down; and the exaggerated report of the victory over the English fleet at Bantry Bay, is recorded in terms of great asperity in the account of his life, which M'Pherson has published, as written by himself. "The King," says he, "received the welcome news of the arrival of the French fleet in the bay of Bantry, and of the fight they had with the English, who were beaten and put to flight with as much ignominy as they had with insolence and disrespect of the law of nations, attacked them. This arrival of the fleet, which brought a supply of officers, arms, and money, filled the court with general satisfaction." While this paradise of fools were exulting in contemplation of their imaginary victories, and sinuously concealing the disastrous accounts which they were every day receiving from the province of Ulster, the Protestants in Londonderry continued to maintain that city with a degree of success which surpassed their utmost expectations. Owing to a damp cast upon the enemy by their loss at the Wind-mill-hill (which, by the way, was diminished from two hundred, to thirty men, in the false account of it which was sent to the unfortunate James,) and also for want of cavalry among the besieged, some weeks of this month produced little more than skirmishes, in which Captain Noble and many others continued to distinguish themselves. When they saw the enemy make an approach towards the city, they would run out with six or twelve men and skirmish awhile with them. When the besieged, who watched them closely from the walls, saw them too closely engaged, or in danger of being overpowered, they rushed out in great force to their relief, and always came off with great execution on the enemy, and with very little loss to themselves. On one of these occasions, however, Lieutenant Douglas was taken prisoner and murdered, after quarter had been promised to him. The day after the opening of James's Parliament, Lord Melfort, his secretary, wrote to Lord Waldgrave, informing him that all Ireland, except the obstinate city of Londonderry, had been brought into subjection.

On the eleventh of May, upwards of a thousand of the garrison went, at an early hour, from the Wind-mill to Pennyburn, with the expectation of finding the enemy in their tents, and beating them out of them. Two pieces of cannon, which happened to be near, were discharged at them; but although they received no injury from the shot, they soon found that they could not accomplish their purpose, and returned to the city.

On the thirteenth, a piece of cannon was fired up Pump-street, from the opposite side of the river; it broke the leg of one boy, and wounded another; it then rolled all the way to the Church and stuck in the wall. The next day a ball came in the same direction, but did no harm; both of these were red hot. At the same time one of the Derry-men was killed outside the wall, and as the enemy approached to strip him, some of his friends went at them and brought the body off. Many guns were fired this day on both sides, but no injury was done to the city.

On the sixteenth, one of the sergeants of the besieged was killed by the enemy. Several of the citizens imprudently went without orders to parley with the Irish, which obliged the garrison to fire some shots for the purpose of recalling them, by which four of the enemy were killed. The forenoon of the seventeenth turned out extremely wet, and nothing was done on either side during the whole of the day.

On the eighteenth, according to Captain Ash's journal, for the date of this transaction is not given by Walker or Mackenzie, a large party of the garrison went above Creggan, with Captains Noble and Cunningham, where they met the enemy, and were almost surrounded before they were aware. Captain Cunningham and several of his men were killed, after quarter had been given to them, and many were wounded, several of whom died soon afterwards.

The Irish now gave daily instances of falsehood and perfidy, which confirmed an account given by one of their own people, a prisoner in the city, who, to ease a troubled conscience, confessed to Walker and others that they had all been bound by an obligation, both of Oath and written resolutions, not to keep faith with Protestants, but to break whatever articles it should become necessary to give them. When they hung out a white flag to invite the besieged to a treaty, Governor Walker ventured out, to get within hearing of Lord Louth and Colonel O'Neill, and as he passed, an hundred shots were fired at him by the treacherous enemy. He got into a house, and upbraiding some of their officers with this violation of faith and of common confidence between man and man in civilized warfare, desired that they would order their men to be quiet, or he would command the guns upon the wall to be discharged at them. Painfully satisfactory he got was a denial that those who addressed were concerned in the shameful act, or knew anything about it. By a flagrant breach of parole, they contrived to deprive the Derrymen of the only boat which remained with them, the rest having been taken away by those who had fled from the city, or been sent out of it on errands.—They desired that one White, the owner of this boat, should be sent to them, with two men, whom they promised to send back in it, but they detained both the men and the boat, to the great loss of those who had been credulous enough to rely on their word. Fifteen or sixteen of the besieged were killed in the sally which proved fatal to Captain Cunningham.

About this time the defenders of the city heard of the arrival of Colonel Berrington in the Irish camp, a circumstance eagerly communicated to them for the purpose of intimidation. This gentleman was esteemed to be a very able officer, and of such there was no superabundance in the besieging army. This week the Governor, with the advice of some officers, drew a line across the Windmill-hill, from the bog to the water. They covered it, when finished, with sod-work, to secure it from the enemy's cannon on the Protestant side of the river. This new line was guarded both night and day, by the different regiments of infantry in

their turn, for some time, but afterwards, on suspicion of an officer on that outguard, it was kept by detachments out of each.

On Sunday the nineteenth, the body of Captain Cunningham was brought into Derry, and interred there next day with military honours, when there was a solemn fast kept by the members of the Church of Scotland, and other nonconformists.—Besides the sermon in the Cathedral on this occasion, their ministers preached in two other places of the city, and considerable collections were made for the poor, who now began to stand in great need of them. In a short time afterwards another fast was observed by the members of the Established Church.

On the twenty-second, the Derry-men killed five of the enemy, and the next day many pieces of cannon were discharged on both sides, without doing any execution; this could hardly have happened had the contending parties been veterans in the art of war.

The Irish now moved the main body of their army from St. Johnston, and pitched their tents upon Balloughry-hill, about two miles from Derry, S.S.W. They placed guards on all sides of the town, so that the besieged found it impossible to receive or convey any intelligence, and had great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water, which they often had to seek for at the risk of their lives, and obtained by loss of blood. One gentleman, burning with thirst, raised a bottle of water to his head just as he took it out of the well, when a shot came from a dexterous and perhaps humane marksman, which shivered the glass about his lips. The water of the city became so muddy by the earth which was shaken into it by repeated concussions of the ground from the discharge of cannon on the walls, that the garrison were obliged to run these risks to obtain some it for use. A few filtering stones at this time would have been an invaluable acquisition.

Three days were now spent, as if by mutual consent of the besiegers and the besieged, in total inactivity; but before daylight on the 27th, three hundred of the latter, starting from the wind-mill, divided into two equal parts, and proceeded to Ballougry on the one side and Pennyburn on the other, in order to surprise the enemy's camp at those places. The assailants of Ballougry effected nothing; the others went near a fort which the enemy had erected, and fired briskly at the men in it, but with what effect was not known; four of this party were wounded there, and two killed. Lieutenant Green led one of these parties, and Ensign Dunbar the other. On the same day the cannon from the city killed one of the Irish Captains, and wounded two men. Captain Ash sent out his sister Gardiner, to her husband, under the protection of the surgeon who came to attend Lord Netterville. Captain Fortescue and her brother attended her beyond an orchard, where she passed into the enemy's lines.

Two regiments of horse and foot now came from Strabane, and drew up above Captain Stuart's house, where they rested awhile. Five pieces of cannon, discharged at them from the Church bastion, obliged them to retreat. On this day, Major William Church was interred, and about the same time the enemy fired three pieces of cannon, a ball from one of which entered a window of the Cathedral, but did no other damage. This day the horse-mill at the Free-school began to grind malt; this seems a trifling incident to be recorded, still we consider it as a proof that there could have been no great precaution used against approaching famine, when those who were fainting with hunger in July, had been making their corn in May.

On the twenty-eighth, as a troop of the enemy's horse were going down to Pennyburn, the cannon from the double bastion in the city killed three of them. Governor Baker rewarded the gunners with three pieces of money each, of a kind which Captain Ash denominates cobs. A bombardment being threatened on the next night, the Governor took one hundred and seven barrels of powder out of the Church, and buried them in two places in Bishop-street, which had been wells, but were now dry. They placed them under tanned and green hides, and some beams of timber, covering all with rubbish and dung. In the evening a drum was beat through the city to warn the inhabitants to provide water in every house to quench the fire, if any should arise from the bombardment threatened that night.

The morning of the thirtieth of May arrived, and proved that the threatened bombardment of the city, in the preceding night, was one of the many falsehoods circulated by the enemy to harass the garrison This morning their post was taken, and all the letters they had despatched from Dublin were brought into the city. They stated that no less than three thousand of the Irish army had died of sickness since the commencement of the siege; that the survivors could get no rest from the frequent sallies of the besieged, and that they had made places under ground to secure themselves from the cannon-shot, but all in vain. At the same time, advices came from other parts, that a large army might be daily expected from England to raise the siege, in consequence of which, the guns on the walls were twice discharged, and the bells chimed in the Cathedral.

On this day, a ball from a piece of cannon in Captain Strong's orchard struck off the arm of one brother, and broke the arm of another, who had been walking together in Pump-street. This night the enemy employed themselves in making ditches on the hill over the bog; they also planted one piece of cannon at Strawbridge-town, and another in Tamnemore, over the Lough, opposite the Wind-mill hill.

Towards the latter end of May, the Governor of Enniskillen, hearing that there was a garrison of the Irish army at Redhills in the county of Cavan, which distressed the Protestant parties stationed near them, and that another at Ballynacarrig, in the same county, was equally troublesome, he therefore sent Colonel Lloyd, with fifteen hundred men, to reduce them. The report of his march flying before him, with great exaggeration of his numbers, the Irish fled in all directions, and on his arrival at Redhills, the garrison there surrendered upon quarter. As the house in which they had posted themselves belonged to Colonel White, a Protestant gentleman, then in arms for King William, it was left uninjured, and Lloyd proceeded with his army to Ballynacarrig, taking his prisoners along with him. The castle here was reported to be one of the strongest in that part of Ireland, and had for several days baffled Oliver Cromwell's army, surrendering only on the general desertion of all the strongholds by the Irish, when the whole kingdom was subdued. There was at this time, however, but a small garrison in it, with little ammunition, and the news of the taking of Redhills struck so great a terror into the possessors of it, that in a few hours after the Enniskillen men got there, they held out a flag for a treaty, which ended in a capitulation, that they should surrender the castle on condition of being permitted, with the prisoners taken in the other fortress, to go away unstripped, leaving the castle, with all it contained, including arms, ammunition, furniture, &c. to the plunder of the besieged. Some pikes, about thirty muskets, a few cases of pistols, and a little gunpowder were found here. As soon as the castle had been rifled of its contents, the soldiers undermined the wall, set it on fire, and a few hours it fell to the ground a heap of ruins. This they did, because it was a place of great strength, situated in a part of the country almost exclusively occupied by the Irish, who would soon have repossessed themselves of it, if left standing. The news of the taking of these places flew to Dublin, gathering importance from exaggeration as it proceeded. Fifteen thousand Protestants were said to be on their march for that city, and the rumour, which spread universal consternation, was countenanced by the advance of Col. Lloyd and his men to the neighbourhood of Kells, in the county of Meath, from which place and from Finea, on their return, they brought back to Enniskillen above three thousand cows and oxen, two thousand sheep, and many horses, without the loss of one man.

On the last day of May there was a skirmish at the Wind-mill-hill, near Londonderry, the cannon on both sides playing smartly. About 10 o'clock in the morning, a considerable number of the enemy came running down the fields, and possessed themselves of a height beyond the place from which they had forced our men to a retreat, on which a party sallied out of the city to the Wind-mill, from which, with the guard there, they went over to the camp at the top of the hill, where there was a warm contest for some time, but the Irish, as might be expected, beat off their assailants, and there was much execution on both sides.

On the first of June one of the small guns at the Wind-mill fired eight or ten shots at the enemy, as they were employed in making a trench opposite the Gallows; and some of those who were at this work being shot, the rest ran away. Many great and small guns were discharged on both sides during this day, and in the course of the night there were four shells thrown into the city. On the next day a cannon-ball struck off the arms and legs of two men who were lying in a little hut on the Bishop's bowling-green. Men were employed all this day in making leaden-balls for the cannon of the besieged; and hogsheads were placed in the double and royal bastions, filled with earth and gravel, to secure the breast-work from the battering guns of the enemy, one of whose balls, weighing nineteen pounds, struck the Cathedral church, but did little damage to it. For the greater part of this afternoon the fire of great and small shot was incessant, and for the four preceding days the enemy made no less than sixteen forts on both sides of the river, fixing guns upon such of them as they designed for immediate use. Within these ten days several of the enemy's partizans came to them from Scotland, who advised a closer investment of the city than had hitherto been attempted. The camps being before this time no nearer than Ballougry and Pennyburn, there was liberty for the grazing of cattle round the city within the lines, but from this forward they were so closely besieged, that they dared not to venture out of the Island.

On the third, some ships appeared in the river, below Culmore. The Irish discharged thirteen bombs into the city; the first killed a man and a woman, the second or third killed Mr. James Boyd in his own house, and wounded Anne Heath, who died shortly afterwards. The others did no other harm then tear up the streets, making great holes in the pavement, and one of them, when it broke, flew back into the river, at the Ship-quay. Another fell upon a dunghill in the rear of Mr. Cunningham's house, whose wife had presence of mind enough to draw the fuse from the touch-hole in time to prevent an explosion of its contents. It weighed two hundred and seventy pounds, fifteen of which were gunpowder.

A cannon ball from Tamnemore, on the other side of the water, struck Major Graham on the belly, as he was leaning over the wall at Ship-quay gate; he died of the wound next day. During this night, fifteen shells were thrown into the city, which killed and wounded several people, and broke down many houses. Seven men of Colonel Lance's company, were killed in Mr. Harper's house, in Shipquay-street, and many others elsewhere.

On the fourth of this month, the Governor of Enniskillen, hearing that the Irish army besieging Derry had sent a great many of their horses to graze near Omagh, dispatched five troops of dragoons under the command of Captains Francis Gore and Arnold Crosby, into the parish of Kilskerry, ordering them to keep garrison at Trillick, a house belonging to Captain Audley Mervyn, and about half way between Enniskillen and Omagh. They had not staid there above two days, when, taking with them another troop of horse and two companies of foot, then quartered in the parish of Kilskerry, they went in the evening, about sunset, towards Omagh, and before eight o'clock the next morning they returned to Trillick, with about eighty good horses, taken from the enemy, and nearly as many more of smaller and inferior horses fit for labour, and about three hundred cows. By this enterprize they dismounted about three troops of the enemy's horse, and would have surprised their fort at Omagh, if notice had not been sent to the enemy of their coming, which gave them time to secure their position, and to save their cattle. On the same day that this party marched from Enniskillen, the besiegers of Derry attacked the works at the Wind-mill with horse and foot, having divided the former into three squadrons. The first of them was commanded by the Hon. Captain Butler, son of Lord Mountgarret, and consisted of gentlemen, sworn, as it was reported, to top the Derry lines, which they attacked on the Waterside, and the other two parties were to have followed them. The besieged placed themselves within their lines in three ranks, so advantageously, that they were able in succession to relieve each other, and fire upon the enemy, who expected but a single volley to impede their course. Their infantry had faggots before them for a defence against the shot of their adversaries, and all together, horse and foot, began the attack with a loud shout, which was re-echoed from all parts of the Irish camp by the savage howl of the numerous rabble that had gathered round it. The fagget men found their twigs but a weak defence against the bullets of the protestants, and were routed in a few minutes. It being low water, Captain Butler and the horsemen under his command came to the end of the line, notwithstanding a heavy fire on them, and stooping down over their horses necks, about thirty of them leaped on the works, and overtopped them, in accomplishment of their sworn purpose. The Derry-men, surprised that none of these horsemen had fallen from the many shot fired at them, were at last undeceived by Captain Crooke, who observed that they were covered with armour, and commanded a fire upon their horses, which had such an affect, that but three of these gallant gentlemen escaped with great difficulty. Captains John and James Gladstanes, Adam, Francis Boyd, R. Wallace, John Maghlin, and William Beatty distinguished themselves highly on this occasion. With the infantry under their command, they left the redoubts, and attacked Butler and his horsemen on the strand, with musquets, pikes, and scythes, killing most of them, and driving some of them into the river, to sink or swim in their iron armour. During the heat of this action, a body of the enemy's grenadiers attacked the forts at the Bogside, where Captain Michael Cunningham kept the defenders of them steady to their posts till they were beaten back by the enemy. They were ably assisted by Lieutenants James Kerr, Josias Abernethy, and Clark, the latter of whom was wounded, at the same moment with Mr. Thos. Maxwell. The fair sex shared the glory of the defence of Londonderry on this occasion: for when the men, to whom they had, for the whole time, intrepidly carried ammunition, match, bread, and drink, began to fall back, they rushed forward in a considerable number, and beat back the grenadiers with stones as they attempted to climb up the trenches. One brave boy joined them, and altogether they stemmed the torrent of war, till a reinforcement rushed from the city and repulsed the assailants. After slaughtering sixty of them, they chased the rest over the meadows.

Captain Cunningham narrowly escaped with his life at this time; a cannon ball tore up the ground about him, and he received a musquet ball in his back.

The rout of General Hamilton's infantry at the Wind-mill had by this time been completed. They had been so warmly received as their cavalry there, and after a few of them had furiously ran in upon their opponents, and were either killed or drawn over the works by the hair of their heads, the remainder wheeled about and fled in a tumultuous manner. Colonel Mentie acquitted himself with great gallantry at this place, as also did Captain Ash, who, with the modesty characteristic of heroism, has not dropped an expression in his Journal which could intimate his presence there, except the following ebullition of gratitude to Heaven—"Blessed be God," says he, "we had a notable victory over them, to their great discouragement, or they have not attempted a place since."

[*To be continued.*]

The Chronicle.

Saint John, September 23, 1853.

Four days later From England.

The Collins' steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York on Sunday last, with dates to 7th instant, and 207 passengers. The principal items of intelligence are as follow:

Turkish affairs are unchanged; nothing is known of the Czar's intention relative to the amended note. Turkey has sent to the great European powers an explanatory manifesto.

It was reported that France had informed the Sultan that any further steps he may take are at his own peril; but on the whole prospects, are no worse than at last advices.

The French Government having fixed low prices for bread, was using every means to keep down the prices. The grain markets, &c., were reported lower.

The Prussian government has concluded not to interfere with the grain prices in Prussia.

An immense accumulation of corn at Odessa was awaiting shipment.

Lieut. Schwartz, notorious for his connection in the Costa affair, has been promoted.

There are several failures of second rate mercantile houses reported from Amsterdam, chiefly in the oil and corn trade.

Gen. Sir Neil Douglass is dead.

Several failures amongst grain dealers in Great Britain and on the continent are reported.

A despatch from Vienna of the 31st ult. states that the Turkish ambassador was to meet the Russian ambassador in the course of that day. The meeting was considered a striking proof of the termination of the difficulties between Russia and Turkey.

At Dublin, on the evening of the 31 inst., the Queen visited the National Schools in Marlboro'-street, and while she was returning, Richard A. Burnett, a musician, threw a petition into her carriage, for the payment of £50, which he had lent to an officer, and tried in vain to recover. The vigilant police immediately arrested him, and the loyal population, thinking he had offered some insult or injury to the Queen, wanted to tear him to pieces.

On Sunday morning, the 4th, the Queen in the Royal yacht reached Holyhead, and the next morning sailed for Scotland. On Monday night, Her Majesty was received in Scotland with "unprecedented enthusiasm," and proceeded to Holyrood Palace.

OUR RAILWAY.

The *New-Brunswicker* of yesterday furnishes the following correct information in regard to railway matters: in addition to which we may state, that a large number of laborers have already commenced operations near the City line, where, close to Mr. Jardine's residence, it is intended to construct a short canal, through which to divert the water of the March Creek, and save bridging it in two places. The work is now going ahead in earnest, and present prospects indicate the completion, within twelve months, of the entire line to Hampton. That portion between Shediac and the Bend of Petitcodiac, it is stated, will be finished early in the ensuing season:

The survey of the railway westwardly from this City to the American frontier, is being pushed on with great vigor by the Engineers in the employ of Messrs. Jackson & Co., in order to put the line in such a position that its construction may be commenced early next season.

The line from this City to St. Stephen, by the southern route, that is, by a route nearly parallel and in proximity to the present post-road, and not very far distant from the Bay shore, was explored and measured last season. The distance was found to be seventy-one miles. On this line, during the present season, about forty miles have already been surveyed ready for staking out to contractors, with little alteration; the maximum grade has been found not to exceed 60 feet per mile.

The line from Carleton to Brundages Point, (near the mouth of the Nerepis) has been surveyed by Mr. Percival, C. E. This line follows the shores of the Saint John as near as may be, and although the gradients do not exceed fifty feet per mile, yet expensive tunneling and bridging would be necessary, and the route would be costly. Mr. Percival estimates that on this line the cost of grading and masonry alone would be £9000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of the track.

A better and cheaper route to the Douglas Valley has been explored and surveyed by Mr. Percival, and this we understand has been approved and adopted by the principal Engineer. It commences at Robinson's, about five miles from Carleton on the Saint Andrews road; thence proceeding by Spruce Lake, it turns to the northward and following the Belvidere lakes and valley, in rear of the hills which front on South Bay and Grand Bay, it reaches the Nerepis Valley at the base of the Eagle Cliffs. Except some obstacles at either end, not of a serious nature, this line is said to be an excellent one; and the most difficult grade does not exceed 60 feet per mile. The rough estimate for this line is £4,500 to £5,000 per mile for masonry and grading, exclusive of track. This route will no doubt constitute part of the line hence to Fredericton.

Beside the southern route we have mentioned as running parallel to, and near the Post Road to St. Andrews, a line somewhat more to the northward is now being examined and surveyed. This line starts from the Ludgate Lake (9 miles from Carleton) and keeping south of Menzies' Lake, crosses the Lancaster Stream at the head of Stillwater, and continuing in the same course, crosses the Lepreaux River above the upper Falls. Thence proceeding westwardly, it connects with the more southern line near Lake Utopia, in the vicinity of Magaguadavic.

We are informed that the survey of the route to the American frontier by the Douglas Valley has for the present been suspended; and that if it should hereafter be deemed necessary to proceed with the survey on that route, instead of going round by the Great Oromocto Lake, the line will be taken westwardly from the Gaspereau Lake, in the most direct course to the boundary, through a country as yet unexplored.

On the eastern line, from hence to Shediac, there is at this moment a surveying party on every section between this City and the Bend. That line is being permanently located and staked; and it is quite possible that portions of it may be put under contract very soon, in order that parties may make a beginning this winter, and be ready for the most active operations at the earliest possible moment next spring. It is stated to be the intention of the Contractors to complete the whole line from St. John to Shediac, and have it open for traffic by the first of October 1854. If so, there will be great bustle and the expenditure of large sums of money along that line of country next season.

The arrival of two vessels at Shediac, with railroad iron, men, and materials, are positive indications of the expressed intentions of the Contractors to have the short line to the Bend open for traffic in the early part of next summer.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A handsome Service of Silver has been presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 72nd Regiment, now in Halifax, to the Rev. Mr. BROOKS, Presbyterian Minister, and Garrison Chaplain in Fredericton, when that corps was stationed in this Province.—Suitable inscriptions are engraved on the several pieces, which cost fifty guineas in London.

VALUABLE CARGO.—The ship *Imperial*, one of Reed's Line of Liverpool Packets, arrived here on Monday last from Liverpool, bringing, besides 78 steerage and a number of cabin passengers, the most valuable cargo, it is said, ever brought to this port in one vessel, the insurance on which amounts to upwards of £100,000 sterling.

The Bishop of Toronto has summoned a Convocation of the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, to meet at Toronto on the 5th day of October next.

The *Church Witness* comes to us this week from the new Printing Establishment of BARNES & Co., Prince William Street. It is considerably enlarged, printed with a beautiful new type, and looks remarkably well.

The Montreal *Herald* thus announces the eleventh victim to the Popish Mayor's order to fire upon the populace at the Gavazzi riot in that City:—

"It is with profound sorrow that we announce the death of our late estimable fellow-citizen, Jas. Lewis, Esq., who expired last night at his residence in Brunswick-street. For some days after he was wounded, we believe that no serious apprehensions were entertained of the result; but within a few days fever has supervened, and we have now to deplore his loss."

SAINT ANDREWS BREWERY.—We understand that a Brewery has just been erected in St. Andrews, N. B., by Messrs. Thompson & Co., on the new and improved principle introduced by Mr. W. Tizard, Brewers' Engineer of London, and which, on account of its superiority over the old plan, is now fully recognised, and is being gradually introduced in the principal breweries in the large towns in England. The process is entirely conducted by steam, and instead of coppers being used for the purpose of boiling the worts, or of heating water, wooden vessels are substituted, and supplied with steam by means of copper worms, arranged with the most complete apparatus for regulating its supply. We are also informed that every late improvement in each department of the process is introduced in the "Patent Steam Brewery," the establishment being modeled after the plans now adopted by the most scientific brewers.

Messrs. E. G. VERNON & Co. are the Agents in this City, who expect a supply of the "malt" very shortly.

Mr. JACKSON has left this City on business to Canada. We are informed that he will visit us again before his return to England in the fall.

THE CLIPPER RACE.—Messrs. Wright's clipper ship *Guiding Star*, of this port, has beaten the Boston clipper *Amphitrite*, about two days on the passage to England. Both vessels sailed from this place at the same time, the latter for London; but the *Guiding Star* had reached Liverpool when the *Amphitrite* was off Cape Clear, to which latter place their track would have been the same.

MR. JACKSON'S ESTIMATE OF WESTERN CANADA.—In his speech at Chatham, Mr. Jackson said;—"He had witnessed and admired the capabilities and resources of Lower Canada since he had visited that section of the country, and therefore had some knowledge of it. But without seeing and observing for himself, he would not have believed the immense advantages which Upper Canada possesses over Lower Canada, in the extent of its resources and the fertility of its soil. The resources and advantages of the one were ten times greater than those of the other, and he believed that great amount of ignorance which is too prevalent among even the leading minds of England, arises from the very cause which once led him astray—mere report without personal observation."

PROPER PRECAUTION.—It is stated that the Western railroad has established a regulation, which has been in operation some two weeks, that in the running of all express trains over their route, in passing a switch, it shall not proceed unless a white flag in the day time, or a lantern in the night time, is displayed as a signal of safety.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—Amongst the late news from California, we find the following highly encouraging item in a San Francisco letter to the Journal of Commerce. The letter bears date on the 1st inst.

"Our city has become a city of churches, and the Sabbath day is regarded almost universally as a day of rest. Society is blessed with the presence of women, who are now flocking to our shores in vast numbers, bringing the children of the East to bless and cheer the sterner sex. Gambling is fast dying out. Houses that one year ago would have rented for $3,000 to $5,000 per month for gambling purposes, are now offered for business marts at $1,000 to $1,500 per month. On Long Wharf, where one year ago there were over a dozen gambling houses, there is now but one in operation.—The same may be said of other prominent localities. It seems now to be the grand aim and strife of this people to do good; to contribute largely and freely of their wealth for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's Kingdom in the land. May God hasten it in his own good time and way."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—A NOVEL IDEA.—A writer in the Scientific American proposes to build the Great Pacific Railroad, not on the ground, but about eight feet above it. He would have the whole distance piled, and on these piles he would place the roadway. The idea is a novel one, and if a road could be built equally strong on this plan as on any other, we do not see what is to prevent the pile-driver from triumphing over the barrow and pick-axe. Grant that there be no objection to the strength and longevity of such a road, and it possesses advantages that place it far in advance of any other mode of construction. In the first place, it would be free from dust; secondly, it would never become obstructed by snow-drifts; thirdly, it would be somewhat springy in its nature, and thus allow locomotives to make better time, with less wear and tear than they experience on roads made perfectly solid. That a road built on piles can be rendered practicable, is shown by our Hudson River Railroad people. Between Albany and New York there are some twenty miles over which the rails are laid on piles. Just below Hudson there is one single stretch of upwards of four miles. This portion of the road wears as well as any other; while its entire freedom from dust makes it one of the most pleasant pieces of the whole route.

The proprietor of the pile road proposes also another improvement. Instead of placing cars above the rails, he intends to let them hang between them. By means of a properly shaped axle, this is very easily done, and when it is done, one hundred miles an hour can be made without any fear whatever that the cars will fly from the track or bring up in a gravel pit. A road built upon piles, the Scientific American says, can be constructed for $10,000 per mile. If this be so, it would make the whole cost of the New York and San Francisco Railroad less than thirty millions of dollars, which is some seventy millions of dollars less than a road can be built for on any other known plan. A road resting on piles would have very little grading to do. Where the land declined, the level could be preserved by driving the piles a smaller distance into the earth; where the land ascended, the same level could be preserved by driving the piles into the soil an increased distance.

HORRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE PESTILENCE AT NEW ORLEANS.—I have visited the various Cemeteries on the Ridge this evening. On my way there I passed a large number of funerals. Some of the bodies were in hearses—others in cabs—also several cart loads. At the various Cemeteries there must have been some three hundred cabs and carriages. The increase of deaths to-day is frightful. In the Odd Fellow's Rest there was only one buried yesterday—to-day there had been seven up to six o'clock. Commercial Lodge buried two of its members, and also the father of a member. The father and son were conveyed to the tombs in the one hearse. In the Firemen's Burial Ground there were only four buried yesterday—to-day there have been eleven. At the St. Patrick's they were going in so fast with the bodies that the sexton could not give me a correct account; he said there were "over fifty buried to-day, and more coming"—this is an increase of twenty over yesterday's report. At the Charity Hospital Cemetery there had been an increase of nine, and they were expecting two cart loads more of five each. At Potter's Field there had been eighty-eight burials, which is an increase of seven; and there were several loads going in when I left. As the reports are not made up until to-morrow morning at six o'clock, and as there were funerals after dark, we may look for a large report for the 24 hours up to 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. If the Protestant, Lafayette, and St. Vincent show anything like the same increase, we shall have a report of over 350. The great wonder is, where do they all come from? You will notice that there is a falling off in the report of the Charity Hospitals—the City Hospitals also have lost but few. The increase, however, is among the better class of our citizens, as the long list of deaths for to-day will prove. We have had no rains for two days, and although constant rain is not very pleasant, yet if two days, pleasant days, produce such a great increase of deaths, we shall all pray for rain.

The officer in charge of St. Patrick's Cemetery informed me that they have 8 or 9 there every day over the dead. Many of the Irish pull up the pickets of the fence, and bury their dead, without a certificate, or any account taken of them. Cattle had got into the Cemetery and trampled upon and in the new made graves.

At Potter's Field they bury in trenches, dug from two to two and a half feet deep. The firing of cannon had been suspended, as it had an injurious effect upon the sick, and many had died in consequence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FREE TRADE AND THE GIVING UP OF OUR FISHERIES.

New Brunswick, 20th September, 1853.

MR. EDITOR,—I consider the giving up of our Fisheries, and Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, matters of such vital importance to New Brunswick, that I must again beg a space in your valuable journal.

As I used in my communication of 16th August last, an old adage, "What is every body's business is nobody's business," so I grieve to think, that unless we move in the matter, it will prove too true with regard to the above treaty. New Brunswick seems to be asleep on this subject, although, put the question to nine out of ten of the population, and ask them if they are prepared to give up the Fisheries and have Reciprocity with the United States, they will most distinctly and decidedly answer NO! And if this is the feeling upon the subject, I cannot for the life of me account for the apathy and indifference that prevails, unless it is that the negotiations are carried on at a distance, viz: between the Imperial Government in London, and the American Government (thro' Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, at Washington.

Lord Aberdeen's Government *has distinctly offered* to give up the British North American Fisheries to the Americans, for certain supposed concessions. Now Sir, I contend that the British Government have no right to give up those Fisheries unless the Colonies are *a consenting party*,—neither is it proper or statesman-like on the part of Great Britain to let the American Government know to what extent they will go.

In His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 24th February last, he says—"You are well aware of the measures taken by Her Majesty's Government in the last session for the protection of our Fisheries. You have heard also that Her Majesty's Ministers are anxious to effect such arrangements with the Government of the United States, as may conduce to greater freedom in commercial intercourse with our neighbors. But mark—here comes the cream of the subject: "*If the Provincial Government have not been unmindful of the importance of these questions, or the interests of our people. The pending state, however, of any negotiations, would render it impossible to afford detailed information, or to legislate with advantage at the present time upon the subject.*" Here we have the mountain in labor, and only an unfortunate mouse is brought forth. I ask in the first place for his Excellency's views upon this subject; also, the Attorney General's, the Provincial Secretary's, the Surveyor General's, and Mr. Gray's:—I ask each individual, separately and collectively, What are your views upon this subject? Are you willing to give up the Fisheries for Reciprocity with the United States? Or are you willing to accept Reciprocity with the United States without giving up the Fisheries? Did you all cordially agree in the above paragraphs, or was it the determined will of a minority? Some may reply—If you had read the Journals, you would have seen that the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly sent a Petition against the giving up of the Fisheries. *But they appeared to be favorable to Reciprocity.* I therefore think it highly important for the people of New Brunswick to understand the question, so that the rallying cry may be hereafter—*No Free Trade with the United States! No giving up our Fisheries!* For although the Imperial Government may in the plenitude of its power, treat Colonial interests as of little importance compared with Imperial, it will yet learn that justice must be meted out to the Colonies as well as to the Mother Country; for our interests—the interests of the most humble individual within our boundaries, are of as much importance, and as much to be looked after by the Imperial Government, as the most wealthy and powerful interest in the United Kingdom: and as England glories in not having *one slave* within her dominions, (that Empire on which the sun never sets,) so every loyal subject, whether in England or the most distant part of our beloved Queen's vast dominions, ought to have that firm belief in his privileges as a Briton, feeling assured that he will be most firmly supported therein. Our language to the Home Government should be, *We cannot, we will not give up our Fisheries! We will not have Reciprocity with the United States!* Why, Mr. Editor, to prove the correctness of my views with regard to the impolicy of Free Trade, only read His Excellency's reply to the Address of the Mayor and Corporation at the great and magnificent Railway Demonstration on the 14th. He refers to the ruinous and depressed state of things when he first landed at Saint John, and contrasts it with the present satisfactory and prosperous condition; therefore after all, and despite of reports to the contrary, His Excellency shews himself a good protectionist, for he draws a most striking parallel between the state of New Brunswick six years ago, and its present highly flattering appearance. He says "A gracious Providence has blessed your enterprise and industry, and has poured out its favors on all around us." And I believe it has been (under Providence,) in consequence of our tariff having been increased from 5, 7, and 10 per cent., to as high a figure as 30 per cent., that we have now to congratulate ourselves upon our prosperity. Of course other causes have contributed to this state of things, but had we had free trade with the Americans, I feel assured that the profits which have gone into the pockets of our farmers, mechanics, laborers, and other industrial interests, would in a great measure be swallowed up by our grasping and unscrupulous neighbours. I quote an extract from the Address read by the President of the Railway company as follows: "Though we cannot claim the calmy air of other climes, yet Providence has placed around us in rich abundance all that can stimulate to industry, and reward enterprise; exhaustless forests, rich mines, invaluable fisheries, productive fields, wide spreading rivers and a climate healthy and invigorating." Now sir, by one stroke of the pen of distant and ignorant diplomatists, are we in New Brunswick to have a dark and gloomy cloud thrown over those countless blessings? Are we to be thrown back to the troublous and desponding times of 1827, 1842, and 1847? Are our well-skilled mechanics to leave the land of their birth and adoption? Are our hardy fishermen to engage under a foreign flag? Are our now flourishing and industrious farmers to be again driven to lumbering, thus having their homes mortgaged, and in place of happy and contented freeholders, pursue a reckless course of gambling and dissipation? I say are we to be driven to such an alternative, because a Free Trade ministry in England wish to get Manchester and Birmingham manufactures admitted into the United States at a lower rate of duty? NO, Mr. Editor, I have still that firm belief in an overruling Providence, that things will be so ordered, provided we put our own shoulders to the wheel, as will prevent such a catastrophe.

Her most gracious Majesty has ceded to us the privilege of self-government: it has again and again been reiterated in both houses of Parliament by Lord John Russel, Lord Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, and other members both in and out of the present Government. The good effects of such a course are more and more evident, and can it be supposed that what professes to be a Liberal Government, would so falsify all their pledges and promises, as to conclude a treaty directly affecting the interests of the British North American Colonies for all time to come, without calmly and dispassionately consulting the views of the inhabitants through their Legislative Assemblies and Executive Governments.

A NEWBRUNSWICKER.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—The Barque *Elizabeth*, of Bristol, Captain Churchill, arrived on Sunday last from Melbourne, after a passage of 90 days. The E. had made a very quick run to the latitude of Bermuda, after which, in consequence of calms, it occupied fifteen days to reach this port.

☞ We are indebted to Gunnison's Express for late files of American papers.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—It must grieve the heart of every Churchman, who earnestly desires "the welfare of Zion," to witness the absurd and contemptible attempt of a writer in the *Chronicle* of the 16th instant, over the signature of "A Churchman," to ridicule both the *Address and signers thereof*, lately presented to the late Rector of Springfield. That any Churchman would be guilty of so base an attempt, can hardly be supposed. If, unhappily, such should be the case, the *good seed* which we trust has been sown, has fell on *very shallow ground*, and woefully degenerated in this instance. He lays down certain queries, on which he asks information, some of which are totally unconnected with the matter, and I will merely reply to those bearing directly on the subject. The Address, as set forth, was signed *cordially* by the most respectable Churchmen of both Parishes, including the Corporations of the Churches of Springfield and Johnston, and as is the custom in such cases, was published without the names attached; nor do I think it probable they will be, unless called for to satisfy more than the prying eyes of "A Churchman's" curiosity. And that the late Gentleman had *most trying circumstances* to undergo, any resident of those Parishes may attest to, as the opposition and barefaced indignities of a *certain clique* (which to the credit of the body of Churchmen in those Parishes are few in number,) were more than many placed in the same situation would bear; some of which may *yet* be published, when found necessary, to show a "A Churchman," perhaps to his shame and consternation, what those trying circumstances were, of which he wishes to be informed. Strange that "A Churchman should take such interest in the Address; and his suspicions seem to be aroused that some of the 138 signers were not twenty-one years of age; that compulsion may have been used with some; that the party addressed was not worthy of it, and yet ignorant of the owner of the name attached to the reply. Verily, his whole attempt to ridicule is most absurd, and equalled only by the fable of the ass kicking at the dead lion—the blows may be heard but can do no harm; his efforts may be seen, but the party they are intended for is far above the reach of them.

That the late Rector possessed the good will, esteem, and affections of his parishioners, must be evident to "A Churchman," by the several Addresses presented to the Lord Bishop against his removal, as also the very handsome amount *voluntarily* and *cheerfully* contributed towards his support, and the late numerously and *also voluntarily* signed Address on his removal from that Mission, while the poor will always have cause to remember and bless him for his unwearied attention and hospitality toward them.

Unless unity and harmony prevail between a Pastor and his flock, it is best for the interests of the Church that a separation take place; and after his Lordship's wishes were so evident, the laity of Churchmen in those Parishes, seeing the indignities and opposition offered by those *chosen few*, and which no gentleman would be guilty of, "felt themselves compelled to part," in the words of the Address, "to serve the best interests of the Church."

It is an old saying that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." *The less said about Church affairs in Springfield for some time past the better*; for those who now attempt to ridicule, might find themselves, in such a case, looking most ridiculous. ANOTHER CHURCHMAN.

☞ The "HARMONION" company of singers, consisting of Messrs. John and James Power, and Messrs. Hassett and Savori, all talented artists, have arrived here, and will give their first Concert at the Mechanics' Institute this evening. The Messrs. Power stand in good repute with this community, as we believe they do every where else, and will doubtless be as warmly supported as on former occasions. Their programme indicates a chaste and agreeable entertainment.

MARKETS.—Hay, £4 10s. per ton; Potatoes, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Mutton, 3d. to 3 1-2d.; Eggs, 8d.; Beef, 3d. to 3 1-2d. by the quarter.

Wood is enormously dear—White Birch, 28s., Rock Maple, 30s., and scarce.

MISTAKE.—The Editor of the Saint Andrews *Standard*, in a fit of jealousy, states that at the late Celebration, "no allusion was made by His Excellency nor any of the speakers to the first and only Railroad [at present] in operation in this Province—the St. Andrews and Quebec." Mistaken, brother Smith—put on your spectacles! Perhaps they may aid you also in discovering that Saint Andrews is a long distance from Quebec, and that the shortest way of reaching the latter place will be by the Grand Trunk line. The sooner *that* is constructed the quicker these places will be united by a road of iron.—The last must be first, and the first last.

A rumor has received currency that the Marquis of Clanricarde is to receive the appointment of Governor General of Canada.

PORT OF SHEDIAC.—Arrived, 19th, Barque Enterprise, Smallman, Newport,—Jackson, Peto & Co., railway materials and passengers; 20th, Mary Scott, Newport,—Jackson, Peto & Co., railway materials and passengers.

The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax, will close at the General Post Office in this City on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, was introduced in the year 1828, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all reasonable men, and the evidence has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

[From the Boston Evening Transcript.]

It is perhaps but an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to say that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us most favourably. Cured of the proprietors of the Traveller was cured of a severe cough of four months continuance by the use of this Balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintances who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted.

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold wholesale and retail by S. W. FOWLE, Boston.

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

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

CITY CUSTOM

JAMES GARRE & CO., would [illegible] attention of their City Customers to [illegible] Satins and Silk Vestings, superior to any [illegible] that description of goods heretofore offered for sale in this market. They will be made to meas

Married.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. E. Knight, in the Wesleyan Chapel at Westfield, Mr. Armstrong Stephenson, to Miss Isabella Stephenson both of that place.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. George Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, Mr. Thomas M. Kerr, Druggist, to CHARLOTTE E., eldest daughter of Capt. Lawrence McMann, all of this City.

On Tuesday 6th of Sept., by the Rev. F. Clay, Mr. Jas. Anderson, to Miss Elizabeth Fitzsimonds, of Carleton.—On Saturday, 10th of Sept., Mr. J. Bennett, to Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, both of Lancaster, County of St. John.—On the 17th, Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Nova Scotia, to Miss Jane Gillis, of St. John.

At Saltspring Settlement, Parish of Upham, on the 1st Sept., by the Rev. George Burns, Mr. John Carson, of Upham Parish, to Miss Hannah Allaby, of the same place.

At Sussex Vale, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. George Burns, Mr. Hugh Doiel, of the Parish of Richmond, County of Carleton, to Miss Martha McCarty, of Sussex, King's County.

At Fredericton, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Cameron, Mr. Robert Robinson, of Boston, Mass., to Miss Edith Amanda, eldest daughter of Mr. David Strickland, of Fredericton.

At Trury, on the 1st Sept., by the Rev. T. C. Leaver, M. D. R. Prince, Merchant, Bay of Bonaventure, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Isaac Berne, Esq.

On the 8th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, by the Rev. Louis Charles Jenkins, D. C. L., Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. Herbert Reed, M. D., Rector of St. Eleanor's, the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General, to Frances Ann Dyson, only daughter of the Hon. R. Hodgson, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island.

Died.

On Monday morning Mr. William Portmore, in the 52d year of his age.

On Thursday, after a long illness, Margaret, wife of Mr. John Creighton, in the 52d year of her age.

On Sunday evening last, Samuel Green Barr, infant son of Mr. Henry Leavitt, aged 11 months and 12 days.

In Portland, on Tuesday morning, Mr. John McDonald, in the 64th year of his age, a native Greenock.

At Gagetown, on the 31st ult., Caroline A., daughter of Mr. Alexander Founds, aged 15 months.

On Monday last Mrs. Ann Gilbert relict of the late Bradford Gilbert, Esq., in the 99th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, 20th inst., Hellen, second daughter of John and Hellen Cormack, aged 7 years.

On the 20th inst., after a protracted and painful illness, borne with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mary Jane, wife of Capt. John B. Johnston, aged 38 years, and youngest daughter of J. J. Caleff, Esq., of Charlotte County.

At Charlotte-town, P. E. I., on Wednesday the 8th inst., after a short illness, the Hon. Ambrose Lane, in the 62d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and a son of the late Colonel John Hamilton Lane, of Lane's Park, in that County. He entered the army at an early age as an Ensign in the 93th, or Tipperary Regt., subsequently numbered the 98th, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant, and on the reduction of that Regt. in the year 1818, received the appointment of Town Major of Charlotte-town, which appointment he held at his decease, in conjunction with that of Adjutant-General and Inspector of the Militia Forces of that Colony, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia, and Brevet and local rank of Captain in the Army. He was also for nearly 36 years a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of that Colony.

At Dorchester, on the 12th inst., after a short illness, Martha Lytle, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Moore, in the 23d year of her age.

On Friday, at Digby, N. S., Harriet, wife of Capt. Thomas Andrews, and formely resident of this City—an affectionate wife and sincere friend.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived.

Saturday—Brig Guardian, Durkee, Galway, 25—Charles McLauchlan, passengers.
Brigt. Mary Ann, Morton, Sydney, (C. B.) 9—J. Fairweather, coals.
Sunday—Barque Elizabeth, Churchill, Melbourne, 90—order, ballast.
Brigt. Sarah, Daniels, New York, 7—A. S. Perkins, flour and tea.
Susannah, McKay, New York, 9—McDonnell & Co., general cargo.
Colin, Bell, New York, 8—W. H. Harrison, ditto.
Victor, Kinney, Montreal, 14—J. V. Troop, flour and pork.
Schr. Rover, Lucas, Boston, 6—McDonnell & Co., furniture.
Steamer Eastern City, Winchester, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers, &c.
Monday—Packet-ship Imperial, Moran, Liverpool, 28—J. and H. Reed, goods and passengers.
Ship Adelaide Bell, Chase, Portsmouth, 2—J. L. Woodworth, ballast.
Wednesday—Ship North America, Gorum, Boston, 4—N. S. DeMill, ballast.
Child, Willcomb, Boston, 40 hours—Cudlip & Snider, &c.
Samuel, Morris, Norfolk, 10—S. Wiggins & Son, oak timber.
Barque Cecelia, Cann, Boston—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brigt. Wanderer, Davison, New York, 4—G. A. Lockhart, coals and pork.
Schr. A. F. Howe, Davis, Boston, 4—C. Whittakir, general cargo.
Regulator, Parish, Boston, 4—W. Thomson, ditto.
Thursday—Schr. Granville, Greenwood, Sydney, coals—R. P. McGivern.
This morning, ship Staffordshire, Rudaman, Boston 3—J. L. Woodworth, ballast.
Sea Flower, Roper, Boston, 3—J. L. Woodworth.

CLEARED.

19th—Barque Joanna, Morris, Leith, timber and deals; Schr. Western, Reynard, Beverley, boards and plank.
17th—Schr. Boston, McLean, Boston, lumber; Ori, Hohler, New York, laths; Prince Royal, Price, Hallowell, chalk.
19th—Joseph Rowan, Gifford, Liverpool, timber and deals.
20th—Brig Caroline, Corning, Sydney, ballast; Brigt Emily, Smith, Sydney, boards; Maria White, Crosby, Eastport, boards; Schr. Iris, Simpson, Halifax, sw'd cargo; Mary Jane, Blaser, Lynn, lumber; Julia, Anderson, Boston, boards and plank.
21st, brig Mary Ann, Morton, Sidney, molasses.

GEORGE F. HOUSE, Attorney and Barrister at Law, Conveyancing and Professional Business promptly executed. Office South side King street, opposite the Waverly. Sept. 23.

NOTICE.—Parties intending to take Shares in the *Great Hessian Loan*, advertised in the Colonial papers, and to be drawn for in December, are informed that a few shares can be obtained, and every information afforded, on application at the office of this paper. Sept. 16.

FEAL SUGAR, ALE.
450 CHESTS and half Chests CONGOU TEA, (fine superior); 20 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 38 Cases *Keith's Pudding ALE*; 25 Boxes *low priced* TOBACCO. For Sale by EDWARD ALLISON, Sept. 16. Union Street Wharf.

PUBLIC INN—Dorchester.
THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, begs to inform the Public that his House in the JENSEG, is fitted up for Travellers visiting that beautiful section of Queen's County, and that no pains will be spared on his part to render all who may favour him with a call comfortable.
Boats attend the Steamers regularly to and from Fredericton.
☞ Carriages are in attendance at all times to convey passengers to any part of Grand Lake and Washademoak.
ELIAS SCRIBNER.
Jensegg, (Q. C.) September, 1853.

TEA! TEA!—By recent arrivals:—100 Boxes assorted Brands of Congo and Souchong Teas. For Sale by
Aug. 23. E. ALLISON.

FALL STYLE!
LOCKHART & CO. have received the *Fall Style* of SATIN HATS, for *General* and *Middleton*.
☞ A large list of Summer and Spring GOODS selling at fixed prices.
17, King-Street.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting the Crew of the Barque *Elizabeth*, of Bristol, as I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by them.
HENRY CHURCHILL, *Master*.
St. John, Sept. 22, 1853.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man wishes a situation in a Dry Goods Establishment, who understands Book Keeping by Single and Double entry. Salary not much object. Good testimonials can be given. Apply at the office of this paper. September 26.

RUNAWAY.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring Jonathan H. Scorry, an indented Apprentice to the subscriber, who has left this office without liberty.
August, 1853. WM. DURANT.

Australia!—Notice.
Messrs. MANCOCK, DAISH & Co.,
BEG to announce to Merchants and Shippers of Goods in the Colonies of British North America, that they have opened offices at No. 87, Collins Street, West Melbourne, Victoria.
Messrs. H. & D. beg further to announce that they undertake to transact business on Commission every description of Agency whether in Bullion or Merchandize, and hope by strict attention to the commission of all who may favour them with patronage to merit that share of encouragement which it will be their study to deserve.
N. B.—The above have a large Timber Yard and Lighters of their own, which will materially lessen the charges on Goods, and facilitate the discharging of ships consigned to their care.
Melbourne, June, 1853. (copy, N. Br. 3md.)

Notice to the Public.
IN consequence of the change in the departures of the Steamers "Admiral" and "Eastern City" from Saint John for Maine and Canada, via Portland, will, until further notice, be closed at this Office on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7 30 A. M.
J. HOWE,
General Post Office, } *Postmaster General.*
St. John, Sept. 17, 1853.

Lately Received and for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William-street.
15 TONS WHITING, in casks and barrels; 15 casks Linseed OIL; 4 tons London White Zinc PAINT; 2 tons Colored Paints; 14 tons assorted Shot; 40 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant Oil; 3 tons Epsom Salts; 14 tons Alum; 4 tons Washing Soda; 1 ton Bicarbonate of Soda; 2 tons Green Copperas; 8 cwt. Brimston and Sulphur; 5 cwt. Alum Starch; 50 kegs Mustard and Ginger; 6 cwt. Black Lead, for Cleaning stoves; 25 chests Congou TEA; 1000 lbs. Steamed Feathers; 40 cases 10d's and 12d's wro't Nails; 500 boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.
September 23, 1853.

CANADA STOVES.
For Sale low, to arrive:
377 CANADA STOVES, assorted sizes, from 20 inch to 36 inch; 4 SCOTCH COOKING STOVES—a superior article for strength;
27 and 28 inch Double CANADA STOVES.
COOKING STOVES of Saint John and American Manufacture, in almost every variety of Pattern and size.
Sept. 23.—(1m.) E. STEPHEN, Water-street.

Great Hessian 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 " 20,000	"	60 " 2,000	"
24 " 32,000	"	120 " 1,500	"
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 "
The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed SOLE AGENTS for this distribution in the British Colonies, in consequence of the former Agents having *illegally* inserted in their Shares, and made a *Deduction of Ten Per Cent.* on payment of the Prizes, without such being mentioned in their Prospectus, or authorized by the Contractors.
It has been thought necessary to lay these facts before the Public, so that they may *not be deceived by the caution which the dismissed Agents have thought fit to insert in the Newspapers.* The public are therefore informed, that if they wish to purchase Shares enjoying the full advantages, without any deductions, they must be signed by one of OUR FIRM, who have been the Agents in England for upwards of twelve years, during which period, they have paid, to successful holders of shares in Great Britain, prizes to the amount of £52,000, free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.
Shares will be forwarded, on receipt of Bank Notes, Bills, Drafts on Europe, &c.
Each Shareholder will receive, immediately after their Drawing, the List of their successful numbers.
The Prizes obtained, will be paid in Canada, through an established Bank, upon delivery of the Prize Share.
☞ 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.

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE.
THE Subscriber, having imported a large Stock of the above goods from the Manufactory in England with which he is connected, and having recovered the Store of the late Mr. S. Cooper, respectfully calls the attention to the choice selection of
BREAKFAST, DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS, CHINA, ORNAMENTS,
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES, STATUES, VASES, &c.
The Stock of GLASS consists of Common and Cut TUMBLERS, WINES, CHAMPAIGNS, ROCKS, DECANTERS, CLARET PITCHERS, &c., &c.
Merchants purchasing for the Country will now have an opportunity of selecting such Goods as they require without being obliged to take those that do not suit their markets.
On Consignment—100 Casks Allsop's (English) BITTER ALE, of a superior quality.
In Stock and to arrive—1000 Boxes Window GLASS, various sizes.
FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,
September 1. Dock-street.

REMOVAL,
AND NEW SUPPLY.
THE Subscriber, in thanking the Public for the patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform them, that he has removed from his late place of business, New Market Place, to the Store four doors North of the Country Market, on
CHARLOTTE STREET.
Where he will keep on hand his usual STOCK, of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. &c. &c.
and hopes by the usual attention to the wants of his customers, to merit the continuance of their favor.
W. H. SECORD.
St. John, Aug. 26th, 1853.

JAMES GARRETT & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CORNER OF KING AND CROSS STREETS,
HAVE received per Packet ship ESSEX, part of their FALL STOCK of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c., namely:
Arlie Reversable French Beaver for Pants; Hinslayn Cloths in a variety of shades, admirably adapted for this Climate for TOP COATS;
Rich Silk Velvet Vest Patterns; Black Silk and Satin " "
White Satin and Silk Velvet ditto, for Wedding Parties, &c.
Undressed Cassimere for Brewers;
All of which will be made to measure, warranted to fit or no sale. Sept 23.

At Mechanics Institute,
Friday Evening, Sept. 23.
THE HARMONEONS,
Consisting of four of the finest Performers, Musicians, and delineators of Ethiopic Characters to be found, in any one band, beg leave to announce to the Citizens of Saint John, that they will give one of their
Musical Soirees,
Consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Music; and appear in a choice selection of GLEES, SONGS, DUETTS, TRIOS, CHORUSSES, &c.; the whole forming an Entertainment which for variety and interest is seldom if ever offered to the Citizens of this place, at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, This (Friday) Evening, 23d September.
For full particulars see Small Bills.
Admission 1s. 3d. Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock.
23d Sept.

CHANGE OF TIME.
THE new and splendid Steamer "EASTERN CITY," Capt. Winchester, will on and after Tuesday next, the 20th instant, leave ST. JOHN for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON, every TUESDAY Morning, at 8 o'clock.
Returning will leave BOSTON every FRIDAY Morning, at 10 o'clock, touching at PORTLAND and EASTPORT. For further information apply to. WATERHOUSE CROSS & CO.,
Sept. 23. South Wharf.

THE STEAMER WOODSTOCK.
WILL, on and after this day MONDAY, run regularly (until further notice) Twice a Week to Cole's Island, WASHADEMOAC LAKE as follows:
LEAVE INDIANTOWN on MONDAYS, and THURSDAYS, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for Cole's Island.
Returning, will leave Cole's Island on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for INDIANTOWN. Sept. 23.

The Wonder of the WORLD!
PITCHER'S LOZENGE
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD
THE GREAT REMEDY is at last Discovered! and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS and CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic, before this Sovereign Remedy.
"The sentiment that consumption cannot be cured, has destroyed more lives than the disease itself."—*Dr. Warren.*
Reader have you a COUGH—Does that Hectic Flush—Those Night Sweats—that Pain in the Side—Afford your pleasure—Do you wish to find a Remedy! Here it is, and if not here you look in vain.
S. B. Fuller, Proprietor, Boston.
Sold Wholesale & Retail by THOS. M. REED, Agent, for St. John, N. B.
St. John, September 1, 1853.

SOMETHING NEW.
THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of acquainting strangers, who will be in this city, at the approaching Railway Demonstration, that he has now on hand, a large and varied assortment of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
suited to the season, among which are RAILWAY CARS IN FULL OPERATION. Having spared no pains in the selection of his articles, the Subscriber is confident, they can but please the most fastidious.
☞ Please call and examine them—West side of Prince Wm. street, and near the corner of Duke street. A. PAGE.
Sept. 9 1853. Nbkr.

Farm for Sale.—A fine FARM situated in Golden Grove, about one hour's drive from the City of St. John, containing one hundred and fifty acres, well timbered with Hardwood. There is a clearance of from forty to fifty acres, which affords yearly about twenty tons of Hay. There is a Frame HOUSE and BARN upon the Premises.
Oats, Barley, and Buckwheat have been seeded down, and vegetables planted, which together with the Farming Stock, will be sold if the purchaser desires it.
For particulars apply to W. H. Adams, corner of Market Square and Dock street, or on the Premises
JAMES LONG,
August 1, *Golden Grove*

PURE COD LIVER OIL.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from Newfoundland, 2 casks, Superior unadulterated COD LIVER OIL, for Medicinal purposes; the catch of this season and can be warranted.
Sept. 2. S. L. TILLEY.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed his business to the new premises lately erected in Sydney street, nearly opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.
August 9. WM. HAYWARD.

CORDAGE! CORDAGE!
JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT:
100 COILS of assorted CORDAGE; For sale at low rates by
EDWARD ALLISON,
Aug. 19th. Union-street Wharf.

SUGAR! SUGAR.—Just landed—10 HHDS. BRIGHT Porto SUGAR. 150 boxes Souchong TEA, superior arrival—For Sale by EDWARD ALLISON.

OVERHALLS.—300 Pair Mechanics OVERALLS, for sale, at 2s. 6d. per pair only, at Granite Hall, No. 1, Dock Street.
July 8. THOS. R. JONES.

HAWSERS, &c.—Received ex brig Eliza & Susan, from Sydney:—1 HAWSER, 120 Fathoms, 10 1-2 inch; 1 do. 85 do., 10 1-2 inch; 2 Square SAILS. For sale low from the vessel, by July 1. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

SHIP BREAD.—2,000 Pounds SHIP BREAD. For sale by
A. A. COUGHLAN.

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the General Post Office, St. John, 20th Sept. 1853.

A.
Avery, Richard

B.
Bradley, James
Brennen, Alexander
Bridd, John
Billy, S. J.
Brougham, D.
Burk, John
Butler, Keyran

C.
Caine, Mrs. A. B.
Clarke, E.
Cammell, Peter
Cully, Andrew
Crabtree, Joseph
Crosby, George
Cunningham, Mr.

D.
Dallison, S. J.
Davidson, Edmund
Drew, John
Devine, Richard
Donkin, Edwin
Doherty, John
Drohan, Michael
Donaldson, William
Dunn, John
Duncan, John
Drummond, John

E.
Estey, S. B.
Enwright, E.

F.
Farquharson, John
Francis, Rev. M.
Flewelling, Capt. M. E.
Flynn, Michael
Foster, J. F. H.

G.
Gosney, William
Gilsey, Francis
Gould, Solomon
Gugen, William
Go-Clair, Pierre

H.
Henderson, J.
Hughes, Mary Ann
Hughes, Richard
Hutchinson, George

I.
Irvine, Mr.

J.
Jackson, W. R.
Jackson, Wm.
Johnston, Mrs. Joseph

K.
Keneson, George
Kenney, James
Kenn, James
Killen, Rebecca
Kingham, Wm.

L.
Lanergan, Bridget
Langley, J. O.
Lakeman, Miss C. E.
Langrill, Bamford
Lang, Thomas
Lovney, Mrs. Margaret
Longley, R.

M.
Martin, James
Martin, H. J.
Money, M.

Mc.
McNaughton, Daniel
McGarrigle, Patrick
McKenney, E.
McPherson, John
McKee, Samuel
McDonald, James
McDonald, Donald (2)
McCullough, W.
McArthur, Thomas

N.
Nisbet, James

O.
O'Kane, Thomas
O'Reagan, Wm.
Odell, Mrs. S.
O'Connor, Charles

P.
Paterson, A.
Page, William
Presley, John
Pierce, R. T.
Philips, W. (2)
Putnam, Capt. J. N.
Furcey, Joseph
Purvis, Thomas

R.
Robertson, J. & G.
Russell, Stewart

S.
Saunders, R. L. (2)
Shirrood, Oliver
Stevenson, William
Stewart, Miss Eliza
Stewart, Ruth
Smyth, Thomas
Smith, Mrs. Margaret
Smith, Jonathan
Stockpole, Mrs. H.
Scovil, W. S.
Sulis, Miss M. C.
Sullivan, John

T.
Tarry, Martin
Tulley, William

V.
Veding, George R.

W.
Wade, Frederick
Wright, Rev. John
Williams, J. J.
Williams, Elizabeth
Woodman, William

SHIP LIST.
Agnes,
Argent,
Albert,
Amesbury,
Alpillo,
Brasses,
Cambria,
Camelion,
Caroline,
Crescent,
Conciliator,
Defiance,
Emily,
Eliza,
Forest Queen, (steamer),
Helen Thomson, (ship)
John & Mary,
Peruvian,
Providence,
Samuel, (ship, 3)
Samuel, (schr.)
Sultana,
Thalia,
Warner,
William & Mary,
Zetland.

W. O. INDIAN TOWN.
Cassiles, James
Keith, James
Morrison, John
McDougall, Peter
Milligan, Alexander
Nevers, J. M.
Neall, Henry
Robinson, Miss M. J.
Stewart, Frederick

J. HOWE,
Postmaster General.

☞ Parties calling for any of the above Letters will please say "advertized."

LOCKHART & CO.
17, KING STREET,
NEXT ABOVE THE "BRITISH HOUSE."
NEW FASHIONS, opened per *Liberia*, and to arrive per *Essex, Imperial*, and *Lisbon*:
In Ladies' FURS;
In Gents' FUR Goods;
In Gents' Satin HATS;
In Kossuth HATS;
In Children's HATS;
In every style of CAP;
In a variety of Furnishing Goods.
Visitors to the City for Railway Celebration can have a good choice.—Particulars next week.
Sept. 9. 3i LOCKHART & CO.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.
CLEARING OUT SALES
AT
GRANITE HALL,
No. 1, DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN.
I am now selling and shall continue to sell for
FORTY DAYS
The balance of my Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, at cost, to make room for a part of my large Fall Stock now on the way by the "BLACK BALL LINE."
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS, of the very best grades, imported direct by myself, will be made to measure, in a neat and substantial manner, cut in the most fashionable styles, and warranted both as regards fit and appearance, to equal and garments produced in America, and at such unprecedented cheap rates as will entirely eclipse the hitherto unequalled
LOW PRICES,
of this far-famed Cheap Clothing Establishment.
August 19. THOS. R. JONES.

ELECTRICITY.
The Subscriber would wish to bring under the notice of the Public his varied Stock of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
CONSISTING of almost every article required in a family.
He would likewise call attention to a supply on hand of an excellent material for Gentlemen's Summer Wear, to be sold cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.
☞ Call and examine for yourselves.
A. A. COUGHLAN.
No. 3 Prince William street.
June 17, 1853. Nearly opposite Pottinger's Slip.

Notice.
DR. STREET has REMOVED to SAINT MARTINS, where he will be found at his rooms in Price's Hotel and is prepared to practise his profession. Aug. 19th.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853.
PER STEAMSHIP EUROPA.
Immense Importations of
AUTUMN AND FALL GOODS!!
To meet the wants of purchasers for the
GREAT RAILWAY CELEBRATION
The Subscribers will have ready made for inspection on Thursday the 18th of September—
A Superb Assortment of Goods,
carefully selected within the last three weeks, by their buyer, in the BEST EUROPEAN MARKETS, and comprising
Rich Brocade and Glacie Silks.
TURC SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
ALSO A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF NEW DESIGNS, IN
Robes, Barathens, Cashmeres, Poplins, DELAINES, &c.
800 pieces Plain, and Figured, and Printed COBURGS;
An immense assortment of
COLORED AND BLACK SILK VELVETS, PLUSHES, &c.
A great variety of New Shades in BONNET SATINS;
475 PIECES RICH FALL RIBBONS;
—SHAWLS—
200 Paisely, Vienna, and Norwich Long and Square Shawls; 500 Long Wool Shawls; 300 Square do. do.
1000 pieces 5-4 Rich PRINTS—Fall Styles;
200 " Chintz FURNITURES;
3-4, 4-4, & 5-4 Gothic and Venetian Blinds;
Marseilles Quilts & COUNTERPANES;
BLANKETS, and ticks, Toilet Covers;
Damask and Diaper TABLE CLOTHS;
Napkins, Huckaracks, Sheetings, Oil Cloths;
French and India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Gent's Opera Ties and Neck Handkerchiefs;
Ladies' and Gent's Cambric and Lawn do.;
HOSIERY & GLOVES;
Scarlet and White Flannels—in all makes;
BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERE; VESTINGS—in Newest Designs;
BEAVER, WITNEY, & PILOT CLOTHS,
☞ Remainder of Fall GOODS expected per first British Steam Ship; also per Ships *Essex Imperial, Lisbond*, and *Dundonald*.
J. DOHERTY & CO.
☞ WANTED—Two or three smart intelligent LADS, as Apprentices. J. D. & CO.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
First Full Importations!
BRITISH HOUSE,
KING STREET.
20TH AUGUST, 1853.
JUST RECEIVED,
Per Packet Ship "LIBERIA,"
FIVE HUNDRED
PAIRS OF BLANKETS.
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
P. S.—An Immense STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS to arrive per English Mail Steamer "EUROPA." J. D. & CO.

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.
Note opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.
THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes the attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.
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.
August 19, 1853. C. H. BARTLETT.

Just Received by late Arrivals;—
SEA ELEPHANT OIL, in Barrels;
LARD 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 paint;
Five different qualities Steamed FEATHERS;
A quantity of assorted Bursnes,
Tins of JAPAN, for carriages, &c.;
Barrels Mason's BLACKING.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 15. *Prince Wm. street*

New-Brunswick
BRASS FOUNDRY.
HAVING recently erected new and commodious buildings, in order to supply the increasing demand for his Manufactures, the subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public that he is now prepared to manufacture with despatch any description of Brass or Composition CASTING, WARRANTED OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.
Having been for many years engaged in the manufacture of *Ship Fastening*, the Subscriber would invite the attention of Shipbuilders in particular to the superior quality of the Rudder Braces, Spikes and Bolts which he is constantly manufacturing
EQUAL TO ANY THAT CAN BE IMPORTED.
Constantly on hand—Ornamental Fastenings for Ship's Wheels and Capstans, Clinch Rings, Composition Spikes, and Bolts, round or square, from 5 to 10 inch, or larger if required.
August 6. WILLIAM HAYWARD.

FINE COWED TEA.—Thirty Chests now landing ex "Atlanta," from Hamilton.
April 15. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

GLAZED HATS.—Just received 1 Case dozen GLAZED HATS, for sale by the dozen cheap. Also—to dozen Russet and Leather TRUNKS, in all shapes, from 12s. to 24s.
Aug. 19th. THOS. R. JONES.

(485) CROWN LAND Office, Sept. 5, 1853.
THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Land will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the fourth day of October next, at noon, by the Respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulation of 11th May 1853, and credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.
(*Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licenses applied for previous to the application for the purchase of the Land.*)
(*No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.*)

KENT.

By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche.

100 acres, lot 65, St. Anthony, B. Lezere.	
74 acres, lot 77, St. Anthony, Jos. White.	
88 acres, lot 77, block O, Wellington, D. McLeod.	
96 acres, lot 78, block O, Wellington, D. McLeod.	
160 acres, lot 12, middle Township, J. Quirk; survey 16s.	
160 acres, lot 13, middle Township, F. Legere; survey 16s.	
160 acres, lot 14, middle Township, H. Hebert; survey 16s.	
160 acres, lot 15, middle Township, L. Arsenault; survey 16s.	
160 acres, lot 70 east, middle Township, Eben. Sherwood; survey 10s.	
196 acres, lot 70 west, middle Township, R. Sherwood; 10s.	
156 acres, lot 79, middle Township, N. Briot; survey 16s.	
155 acres, lot 80, middle Township, E. Leblanc; survey 16s.	
159 acres, lot 81, middle Township, J. Corrine; survey 16s.	
50 acres, lot 65, block W. Weldfield, A. Somerville improved.	

By Deputy Merzerall, at Richibucto.

99 acres, lot 26, block N, Weldford, John Walker.	

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.

93 acres, lot 126, Little Shemogue Road, James Taylor.	
114 acres, lot 127, Little Shemogue Road, John Taylor.	
160 acres, lot 27, block W. Botsford, D. Dobson.	
295 acres, lot 28, block W, Botsford, W. Grant.	

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

77 acres, lot 14, block 9, Moncton, James Beaty improved.	
100 acres, lot 34, block 10, Moncton, S. Wilbur; improvements to be paid for.	
100 acres, lot M, block 12, Moncton, M. Moran.	
50 acres, 25, Cornhill, north of 26 east, J. Killan.	
100 acres, lot 40, block 15, Salisbury, A. Perigo improved.	
100 acres, lot 42, block 15, Salisbury, D. Babcock improved.	
209 acres, lot 51, block 17, Salisbury, B. Lowneberry.	
100 acres, lot 2 south, S. range, block 18, Salisbury, S. Johnson.	

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

100 acres, lot — Stony Creek, Stephen Steeves.	
100 acres, lot 20, block 8, Goose River, John Doherty.	
198 acres, lot 27, block 8, Harvey, Jacob Brown.	
77 acres, lot 29, block 8, Harvey, Peter Walker.	
100 acres, lot 47, range 4, Mechanics, W. Williamson.	
200 acres, lots 4, 5, range 2, Shearman Settlement, Alex. Baxter, 10s. per lot survey.	

SAINT JOHN.

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

Pine Island, west side of Grand Bay, Wm. C. Tredwell; upset price, £5.	

KING'S.

By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex Vale.

100 acres, lot 20, block O, Sussex, A. Wark improved.	
30 acres, lot 79, block O, Sussex, W. McConnell.	
98 acres, lot R, block R, Studholm, J. Campbell.	
100 acres, lot 20 north, block C, Studholm, J. Hughson.	
110 acres, lot 19, block, 17, Studholm, H. Branscomb.	
190 acres, lot J, block 25, Studholm, T. P. Price.	
90 acres, lot 59, Cornhill, S. C. Price.	

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Colling, at Gagetown.

102 acres, lot 125, Moose Lake, Henry Reed.	
100 acres, lot 133, Clones, James Corbett improved.	

By Deputy Snell, Front Range, Grand Lake.

13 acres, lot 16, Long Creek, Johnston, R. Hetherington.	
100 acres, lot 57, block C, Johnston, Wm. Boyd; survey 10s.	
45 acres, lot 56, block D, Chipman, F. Clark; survey 10s.	
110 acres, lot 21, block G, Chipman, W. Burns.	
23 acres, lot 10 south, block 57, N. at Salmon Creek, James Wishart improved.	
89 acres, lot 86, Salmon River, Alfred Briggs; survey 10s.	
80 acres, lot 81, Salmon River, Alfred Briggs; survey 10s.	
100 acres, north ½ of lot 92, Newcastle, E. M. Bailey; John O'Leary improved.	
100 acres, south ½ of lot 92, Newcastle; applicants E. M. Bailey and Michael O'Leary.	

SUNBURY.

At the Crown Land Office.

50 acres, lot 63, block 40, Blissville, L. Nason, Jr. improved.	
100 acres, lot Q, block 40, Blissville, H. M'Question.	
100 acres, lot F, block 57, Sheffield, J. Wishart improved.	

(4w) R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

Valuable Stand for Business, By PUBLIC AUCTION.
To be sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 1st day of November next, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale, of which due notice will be given—
ALL that Valuable Property, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, in the Parish of Kingston, King's County, at the immediate vicinity of the Court House—consisting of a commodious Dwelling HOUSE, 36x42 feet, two stories high, and a separate SHOP, well fitted up for business. *Also*, a HOUSE 22x32 feet, together with about 80 acres of excellent well improved LAND attached. Will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers. The Premises are too well known to need further recommendation, as they are suitable for either business, or a genteel residence for a retired family.
Ill Health is the only cause of the Subscriber's selling. For particulars, terms, &c., apply on the premises, to WM. PEWELL.
Kingston, (K. C.) September 2, 1853.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store.
FOSTER'S CORNER, GERMAIN-STREET.
Women's Cheap Fashionable Boots.
Just received per steamer "Europa" from Liverpool:
THIRTEEN Packages of Women's, Misses, and Children's Cheap Fashionable BOOTS.
Also—A very desirable variety of Boots, Shoes, and Children's Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, for

Poetry

KATY DARLING.

THE MOST POPULAR IRISH MELODY OF THE DAY.

Oh, they call me chaw as proud, Katy Darling,
Their hearts never more windy!
Did they tell thee I was false, Katy Darling,
Or my love for thee had cooled?
O, they know not the loving
Of the hearts of Erin's sons;
Would I love like to thine, Katy Darling,
If the grave to the race that he runs.

Oh, hear me, sweet Katy,
For the wild flowers grow red, Katy Darling,
And the love birds are singing on each tree;
Will they never more hear me, Katy Darling?
Behold, love, I'm waiting for thee.

I am kneeling by thy grave, Katy Darling!
This world is all a blank world to me!
Oh, doubtest thou hear my wailing, Katy Darling,
Or speak, love, I am sighing for thee!
Oh, methinks the stars are weeping,
In their soft and lambent light;
And they would be melting, Katy Darling,
Couldst thou see thy lone Dermot this night.

Oh, listen, sweet Katy,
For the wild flowers are sleeping, Katy Darling,
And the love-birds are nestling in each tree;
Will they never more hear me, Katy Darling,
Or know, love, I'm kneeling by thee?

'Twill soon all my sleeping, Katy Darling!
But I'm pray that thy spirit be my guide,
And that when life is spent, Katy Darling,
They will lay me down to rest by thy side.
O, I have grief I'm bearing,
Though I scarce can have a sigh;
And I'll ever be dreaming, Katy Darling,
Of thy love every day till I die.

Farewell, then, sweet Katy,
For the wild flowers will blossom, Katy Darling,
And the love-birds will warble on each tree,
But in heaven I shall meet thee, Katy Darling,
For there, love, thou art waiting for me.

CONSTITUTION AND CHARACTER OF AMERICANS.—The population of the United States is composed of the same elements as that of Great Britain. It is of the same mixture of Anglo-Saxon, Scotch, and Celtic blood as in the old country. The Americans, in fact, are nothing else than Englishmen, differentiated under different political and social institutions. They are not cousins of the English, as they are commonly called, but their brothers; born of their bone, and flesh of their flesh. The institutions which have modified the original English character in the Union, are the equality of democracy, highly developed local self-government, and cheap and facile tenure of land, all unfettered by a state church and a hereditary landed aristocracy. In one portion of the Union we had, besides, the institution of slavery; a dead weight, which checks in some degree, the tendency to innovation inherent in every democracy. Like the English, the Americans are a deeply earnest and a religious people; they keep the Sabbath with equal rigour, but they provide also for the religious wants of the entire population by churches and preachers, though the church is nowhere maintained by the state, and cannot draw its revenues, year by year, whether it has to deserve them or not.—*Pulszky's White, Red, and Black.*

A FACT FOR NATURALISTS.—A Newfoundlander satisfactorily accounts for the short tail of the bear. The bear, it seems, was once met by a fox, who carried a load of fish, and when, in answer to the question how he obtained them, replied that he had caught them by angling. The bear expressed a desire to know how he set about it; when the fox informed him that he had only to make a hole in the ice and insert his tail. "You must stop long enough, and not mind it if it hurt you a little (said the friendly adviser), for a sensation of pain is a sure sign that you have a bite. The longer the time, the more the fish. Nevertheless, when you have a good strong bite be sure you pull out." The credulous bear followed the directions, and kept his tail in the hole till it was frozen fast. When he pulled, the end of the tail came off; and hence the shortness of the appendage at the present day.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

LAUGHTER.—Laughter is the effect of so many causes that it would require a keen study to trace it, on all occasions, to its real source. There is something, however, in honest laughter from the heart; itself, for instance, as a child, clothed in ruddy health and bounding spirits, is apt to indulge in, which cannot well be misconceived. Contrast the laugh of the unbelieving satirist, or self-styled philosopher, with that just cited, and notwithstanding that both spring from the heart, how wide is the distinction! One is the unconstrained but thankful tribute of innocence to nature; the other a dress proof of moral ingratitude of the most loathsome and despicable kind.

PAYING DEBTS.—It is told of Franklin, that on a certain occasion he loaned a person a sum of money, exacting a promise, that at such a day, the man was able to repay it, he should lend it to some other person who should be in need of it, exacting from him a similar promise to the one he had given to Franklin.

Would this not be an excellent plan for our little friends to adopt, in reference to those from whom they receive, and on whom they confer little kindnesses? It is not always convenient to pay back any little favours we may have received. But if there was an understanding that it *must* be paid to some one, not much matter who, there would be more frequent interchanges of little acts of kindness, and all would be happier for so doing—try it ye little friends.

"HOW HAPPENED IT," some one inquired of a workman arrested as having acted as chief at one of the Parisian barricades, "that you enlisted in your corps so many thieves and robbers returned from the hulks?" "That is easily explained," replied the insurgent; "when the question is to upset a government, one must not be too nice in the choice of one's instruments; were only *honest* folks to be reckoned on in like cases, there would be no such thing as getting up an occasional revolution."

TEETH.—Healthy teeth depend mainly on healthy digestion, and on cleanly habits as regards the mouth. They must, of course be confined to the purposes for which they are designed. If they are employed for the purpose of cracking nuts, taking tacks, unscrewing needle cases, or turning the stopper of a smelling-bottle; if the mouth is used as a kind of portable tool-chest, in which a pair of scissors, a knife, a vice, a corkscrew, or any other instrument, may be found at the time of need, there serious and irretrievable injury will eventually be done to the enamel of the teeth, which no abstinence of digestion nor cleanliness of habit will avail to remedy.

CHARCOAL FOR SWINE.—It may not perhaps be generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine while in preparation for the pen, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together.—Corn treated so as to improve them in motion, and fattened on three pounds of meal per day, and at least as they are worth, have become fat in eight days. The hog may occasionally after a little time, and is never injurious to take a good supply. It should always be kept in the sty, and be fed to the animals regularly like all other food.

MILK AND CREAM.—It is asserted that milk always yields a much greater quantity of the cream when it is kept in metal than in earthen vessels, and that, when cream rises by standing, the milk, thus gotten, and churning, it has been found, generally, the quality of butter is injured by this treatment.

VEGETABLE FOOTED ANTS PREVENT.—It is a curious fact that some vegetables have a peculiarity which insures their preservation from the depredations of ants. For instance, the stalks of Castle Cotton, the Hollyhock, the Mallow, and the Tree Mallow will never, upon any account, be touched by ants; and it is said the democrats will be the greatest sufferers.

A Philadelphia Editor has achieved the following: "Why are the Chinese like balls? Ans. It is up, or Way, because they have spring bottoms.

He whose soul walks by starving alone, is as base as the hope of gaining by it is baseness.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

St. John Clothing Mart,
WATER STREET.

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 to 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, Cashmeret, Russel Cord, Tweed and Satinett;
1500 Vests—Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cassmere, Barathea, Valentia and White Moselles.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Men's White SHIRTS, Linen Trimmings; Fancy Regnite and heavy Striped ditto—blue, white and red.
Merino and Lambswool Shirts and drawers.
4 cases Gents' Silk and Satin HATS; 6 cases Kossuths and Leghorn Hats; 8 cases Boys' Cloth and Cassimere Caps.
Seamen's Outfits of every description; Goodyear'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 cas have their garments cut with exquisite taste, and executed by the best workmen—fits or forfeit.

This unparalleled 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 at no second price.

☞ WATER STREET, SIGN OF THE ROYAL ARMS, EXCEPTING ON THE MARKET SQUARE.

July 1st. J. NEILL.

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—new opes, 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 Naples 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 Alpaca, India Rubber Coat*, Goodyear's India Rubber Coats;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Glazed Hats and Cap Covers;
Carpet Bags, Trunks, and Valises.
Gold and Silver Lace, at the lowest prices.

May 27. LOCKHART & CO.

DRAKE and WATTS
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, &c.

Germain Street, second door South of the Kirk.

DRAKE & WATTS are prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and at the most liberal terms, all articles connected with their business.

☞ Cutting and Turning done at this establishment. (May 13, 1853.)

LONDON AND GERMAN TOYS.

THE Subscriber has just received Two Packages from London, and Two from Germany, forming a good assortment of London and German TOYS, of every description—at Wholesale and Retail.

Also, 25 dozen well assorted Gents' WALKING STICKS.

WM. MAJOR.

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

Now landing ex *Hermione*, from London—in Store, and daily expected per *Carol*, from London—

30 HDS., 20 qr. casks, & 20 octaves Choice Old PORT; Pale Brown and Golden SHERRY; MADEIRA, LISBON, Marsalla, &c.
8 Puncheons } Old pale and Brown Cognac
30 Hhds. } Brandy; Martella, Honessy &c
80 hhds. finest Schiedam GENEVA;
40 hhds. very Old Jamaica RUM;
4 puns. Old WHISKY,—(Campbelton, &c.)
12 hhds. Prestonpans and Alloa ALE.

Also—a large Stock of the above in bottle—together with Claret, Hock, Moselle, Champagne, &c. &c. &c.

150 casks of the best London Brown Stout, PORTER, and East India ALE, in pints and quarts.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
Wine Merchants.
May 27. Prince William-street.

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

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

Stoves Fireplates, Registers, &c.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of Cooking STOVES; Close STOVES; FRANKLINS; Regis et GRATES; PLOUGHS; and all description of CASTINGS; for sale at the *Vulcan Foundry*, Wer Aleme, in Prince William-street, and at the Warehouse of the Subscriber.

The style, pattern and quality of the Vulcan Foundry Cooking STOVES and FRANKLINS, it is believed, are equal if not superior to any in the market, while the prices are exceedingly low. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Orders for Castings or other work left at the above places will have immediately attention.

JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John Oct. *North Market Wharf.*

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.

THE Subscriber has received a large and very handsome assortment of

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS,

from the upwards.

A Beautiful assortment of RICHLY GLAZED PAPERS.

Persons desirous of Papering their Houses, in a very handsome style, at a very little cost, will do well to give an early call and make their selection.

April 6. S. K. FOSTER.

GENTLEMEN may point from the Subscriber and Best Well Stock of Fancy and Common

DRESSING CASES,

of every style, from 3s 6d to 50s each, at the Fancy Articles, corner of King and Cross Streets.

J. CROUCH.

CLARET AND HOCK.—Now Landing, ex *Richard Cobden*, from New York—16 Cases each 1 dozen, CLARET, Chateau La Fon, and Johannis-berger Hock.

RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

NEW GOODS.
NEW AUTUMN CLOTHING STORE.

SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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 Goods previously on hand, will be disposed of at prices CHEAPER than another house 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 at the most reasonable terms. The stock is part composed of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Cashmeretts, Russell Cord, with various other materials of light texture, for summer wear.

VESTINGS—In French and English Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Quiltings, &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.

7 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, Hats, &c. &c.

R. H. having still Mr. J. McNicol 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, 1853.

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; 50 Kegs Tea PUTTY in 7 and 14 lb Bladders; 25 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 3 Bbls. Spirits of TURPENTINE; 270 Boxes Crown and Sheet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 8x12, 10x14, 11x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x18, 14x20, 21x28; 2 Tons Lamp Coach VARNISH; Gold, American Coach and Furniture Varnish; 4 Bbls Fish and Cod Liver Oil; 10 Boxes Salaratus; 4 Bale Senna; 1 kg Boxes assorted CONFECTIONARY; Bbls ground Logwood, Red Wood and Fustic; Casks Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Copperas and Cream of Tartar; 1 cask Paint Shot, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes; 12 Boxes Chrome 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;
6 tons COOPAGE, assorted sizes;
60 casks Raw Linseed Oil;
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 ship *Thames*, 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.

L. O'BRIEN.

DR. HAIGE'S PERPETUAL ELECTROMATERS 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.

New Herring from Boston!

WOODEN WARE of various kinds; Tubs and other MATTS; Corn BROOMS; Wheel Heads; Wire Rims; Cages and Hat 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 Ten good quality PUNT, in Bladders.

JOHN KINNEAR,
March 25. Prince William-street

NEW LANDING.—Wooden and Willow Ware; Chairs, Wood and Cane Seat, various kinds; Black, Yellow, Green and Red Paints; Barrels Dried Currants, and Carolina RICE; Kegs Cut NAILS; Washing Soda; Casks White; Barrels Brimstone; Kegs Mustard and Ginger; Chests Olive Oil and Barrels Oatmeal; Boxes Ground Coffee, and Ground Chicory; Pieces Oil Cloth, and Brls. 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 Whitney; 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; the and Scotch Pills; Morrison's Pills; Leonck's Pulmonic Wafers; Cockle's Antibilious Pills; and many other English Remedies. Sold by

Feb. 15. 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 Queens 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. Parks, Esq., St. John, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

JANE GLASS.

Gagetown, March 16th, 1853.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

A Assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS; 80 Bushels TIMOTHY SEEDS, from Harvey Settlement;
8 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 Actaeon 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 *Hermione*, Myles Master, from London:—20 Hhds. GENEVA (Lilly Brand); 100 Cases ditto—For sale by

May 20th. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OFFICE.

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

Head Office, 26, Poultry, London.

Trustees and Directors.

Thomas Farrer, Esq., Chairman.
Lewis Loaden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
Thomas Grissell, Esq.
Sir John M. Cheere, Bart.
Sir Peter Laurie, Knt., Alderman.
Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt., M.P., Q.C.
Sir Richard Westmacott, Knt., R.A.
Sir Jonathan Duncan, Knt.
Sir Thomas Phillipps, Knt.
Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., M.P.
Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart