SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1856.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

VOLUME XX. "COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE." NUMBER 36.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,
is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. E. L. Dewber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

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

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

TERMS—Els. 6d., if paid within the year, 10s. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

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

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

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

☞ George W. White, is an authorized Agent for the *Chronicle* at Youngs Cove, Grand Lake.

☞ Archibald M'Allister, is an authorized Agent for the *Chronicle* at Gagetown.

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

We have obtained the Victory.

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

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

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

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-2 Octaves to A above.

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

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

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of German Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

BOWES & KENNEDY.

COPPER, TIN, and Sheet Iron Workers,
NO. 4, CROSS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

TIN AND ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVES, STOVE PIPE, & TINWARE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing and repairing in our line thankfully received and punctually attended to. (3m.) August 24, 1855.

English Looking Glass Plates.

FOUR THOUSAND PLATES of the following sizes—4 1-2 Inches by 6 1-2. Five Inches by Seven. 5 Inches by 8 1-2. Eight Inches by 10. 12 Inches by 18 Inches. 12 by 20, and 20 by 34 Inches.—For sale at low prices if taken to sell again. JOHN KINNEAR,
September 14. Prince William Street

Children's Socks and Stockings.

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

ALL NEW AGAIN.—Direct from the Factory—just received per "Eastern City"—5000 Rolls of PAPER HANGINGS, all new patterns. For Sale by GEO NIXON.
July 6. Prince Wm. street

NEWCASTLE COALS.—Parties requiring to import the above article in any quantity can have information with regard to it by applying to
JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 8. Prince Wm. street.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Just received from New York:—
1 CASE Wax and Pearl BEADS, with other Fancy Articles;
Silver, Tortoise Shell, and India Rubber Combs;
Gold and Silver WATCHES;
Do. do. Pencil Cases and Pens;
Also—A further supply of ladies and Gent. Rubber SHOES, at reduced prices;
Leather BOOTS and SHOES of every description.

☞ Parties requiring of the above will please call and examine the quality and prices.
B. O'BRIEN.
Feb. 1. No. 69, Waterloo House.

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

Just Received

80 QTLS. large COD FISH, 30 do. small do. } in prime order
40 do. POLLOCK,
140 pieces of excellent GRIT GRIND STONES from 13 to 36 inches diameter. JOHN MARVEN,
August 16th. Ward-street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.—The Subscriber has just received from London—his Fall Supply of English Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.; Brandram's No. 1 White Lead and colored PAINTS—ground and dry. Also, per Packet Ship *Liberia* from Liverpool—12 casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. For Sale by
S. L. TILLEY,
January 11. No. 98 King-Street.

PAINTS.

120 KEGS of Brandrums PAINTS, assorted colours. For Sale by
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
St. John, October 19, 1855.

Ladies Elastic Florence Stiffening—Indispensables.

A Piece of the above a superior article for stiffening stitched, warranted not to rip. For Sale by A. A. COUGHLAN,
No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.
St. John, December 7, 1855.

MARVELLOUS REMEDY.
Tried & Marvellous Age.

Holloway's Ointment.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through beef or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, INFLAMMATION & SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS!

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worse case of sores, sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness of contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed direction around each pot.

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

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

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World, and in all parts of Canada, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d. and 5s. sterling, each Pot.

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

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

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

HARRIS & ALLAN over grateful for past favours beg leave to announce to the friends and the public, that they have lately fitted up a Steam Hammer and Scrap FORGE, for the purpose of converting Malleable Scrap into all kinds of dimension IRON; Shafts up to ten inches in diameter, Flat, Square, and Round Bars; Spikes Knees, &c. &c., it being an established fact that no description of dimension Iron is equal to that manufactured from Scrap, and they beg to call the attention of a discerning public to the above facts.

☞ The highest prices given for Malleable Scrap Iron. Feb. 29, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.—New York Journal, January;
Harper, do.;
Peterson and National, do.;
With an immense assortment of other late publications, Newspapers, &c.
January 4. B. O'BRIEN.

PUTTY, FIRE PROOF PAINT, &c.—Landing and for Sale:—14 Tons PUTTY;
6 Brls. Fire Proof PAINTS;
10 casks Pine OIL;
1 case NUTMEGS, RICE, BARLEY, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
November 16. Prince Wm. street

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

The Subscriber has received direct from Paris, per last British Mail Steamer to Halifax—
GENTS' best Black and Colored French Kid GLOVES;
Ladies best Black and Colored French Kid GLOVES—*Tassled*;
Gents' best Caoutchou Elastic BRACES;
Youths and Children's fancy FELT HATS—fine quality;
Gent's fine Brown Felt HATS;
One bs. fine French Black-ribbed DOESKIN, imported for Gentlemen's wear.
For sale at the very lowest market prices at the old stand of Lockhart & Co., 41 King-street.
March 28th. DAVID H. HALL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

R. HUNTER, *Clearing Out* his entire Stock of CLOTHING—has commenced SELLING OFF at an immense reduction—and at such prices as cannot be competed with. And this means a SPEEDY CLEARANCE, being fully 20 per cent. cheaper than can be had at any other house in the trade.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
Sears' Brick Building,
June 29. King Street.

New Stock for Spring, 1856.

Just received at the New Paper Store:—
3000 ROLLS of PAPER HANGINGS by the steamer Adelaide direct from the manufacturer. For sale cheap for cash.
GEORGE NIXON,
March 14. 104, Prince William-street

ORREL COALS.—Landing ex ship *Thomas*—200 chaldrons best Orrel COALS. For sale by JOHN WALKER,
April 11. Ward street

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

A certain remedy for disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs*, in difficulty of Breathing—in redundancy of Phlegm—in incipient CONSUMPTION (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In ASTHMA, and in WINTER COUGH, they have *never* been known to fail.

Keatings' Cough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore be taken at all times BY THE MOST DELICATE FEMALE AND BY THE YOUNGEST CHILD; while the PUBLIC SPEAKER and the PROFESSIONAL SINGER will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, *Chemist, &c.*, No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

Copy of a Letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER, (the well-known Author on "Guns and Shooting,")

Longparish House, near Winchester, Hants, October 21st, 1846.

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only *a few of your LOZENGES*. I had a cough for *several weeks*, that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
P. HAWKER.

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

☞ Agent for St. John—Messrs. CHUBB & Co.
For Fredericton—Mr. GALE, Druggist.
November 30, 1855. (8m.)

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!
VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.

We assert with Confidence that—
J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S

ROSE MARY
AND CASTOR OIL

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

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

The Sale of the Article has been Immense!
And its Success Astonishing—Use it if you wish.

1st. *To beautify* the hair.
2d. *To curl* the hair elegantly.
3d. *To remove dandruff effectually.*
4th. *To restore the hair to bald heads.*
5th. *To give the whiskers a beautiful appearance.*
6th. *To prevent the hair from falling off.*
7th. *To cure all diseases of the scalp.*
8th. *To dress false hair richly.*
9th. *To cure the headache.*
10th. *To kill hair dyers.*
11th. *To keep the hair from turning*
12th. *To dress children's hair beautifully, and lay the foundation for a good head of hair.*

13th. *If you do not wish to grease and soil the bonnet, caps, hat, pillow, and everything coming in contact with the hair, use SPALDING'S ROSEMARY, and be sure to get the Genuine of the manufacturer and proprietor.*

December, 1854.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Chemist and Apothecary.

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

All Genuine will have his Signature.

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

Caution.

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

Sold in St. John by appointment by S. L. TILLEY, and THOS. WALKER & SON, who will supply Dealers on favourable Terms.
December 1, 1855. 1y.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING Messrs. Lewis'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, 1855. THOMAS GOW.

HORSE SHOEING.

[Shop one door north of the Country Market]

WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.
January 20, 1854.

COPAL VARNISH.—Best English and American—For Sale at
JOHN KINNEAR'S,
August 17. Prince Street

Acoustic Instruments.
No Excuse for Deafness.

THE Subscribers have just received a varied assortment of the above, suited to assist the patient and impercetibly disguise the defect of deafness, in a manner strictly in accordance to the science of Acoustics.
June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

THE HOPE THAT BREATHES OF SPRING

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the spring runs dry.
One by one beyond recall,
Summer beauties fade and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the Spring will gush anew,
In the pleasant April rain,
And the Summer's rain and dew.

So in the hours of deepest gloom,
When the springs of gladness fail,
And the roses in their bloom,
Droop like mildews wan and pale,
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes,
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed,
That will spring afresh and new;
When grief's winter shall have fled,
Giving place to sun and dew:
Some sweet hope that breathes of spring,
Through the weary time,
Budding for its blossoming,
In the spirit's silent clime.

Miscellaneous Selections.

EXTRAORDINARY PERSECUTION BY A WOMAN IN LOVE.—There are now, or were lately, in the Waterside, two persons, whose plot history is not unlike that of Jason and Medea, only the female party has none of that fell spirit of vengeance which burned in the bosom of the Colchian sorceress. Their names are James Connell and Bridget M'Guire; he a carpenter, and she, by courtesy, a spinster. To escape the persecution of her blandishments, he had to fly from place to place; and she, with the sure instinct of a southhound, has tracked him wherever he went, and insists that she shall have the beautitude of at least gazing on his face which, we may state, is not exactly that of an Endymion. This gazing, she declares is all that she wants, and maintains that there is no law to stand in the way of that enjoyment. The fatigue, privation, and grief which she has endured must have brought her to her grave had she not been sustained by her singular infatuation. The parties had lived together in the house of Connell's brother, in the parish of Creagh, County Limerick, where it is probable, they became mutually enamoured; but, at length he took French leave of her, and repaired to Newcastle-on-Tyne, whither she followed him and on their first interview she begged him only to allow her to study and dote on the lines of his countenance; but there being a passiveness in this very irreconcileable with his active habits, he again fled, and found refuge as he believed in Dublin. There also he was overtaken by his *inamorata*; and on the charge of being amorously stared at, he had her several times committed to prison, and once had her confined in the county lunatic asylum. Two years passed over in this manner, when there seemed to be a revival of affection on his part, for they went together to Liverpool, and there lodged in the same house. His former aversion returned however, and in the beginning of August last he fled to Derry, where, in a snug retreat in the Bogside he fondly hoped he would be secure from the lady's intrusion. Most fallacious that hope was! In a few days she appeared in his apartment, and, like Margaret's ghost commenced staring at her victim. He had had then employment at the new barracks; and as he went to and came from his work, she was never absent from his side, and when he was at his meals she sat at the table, with her eyes upraised to the cause of her enchantment, but never partook of the food which was before him. This mesmerising process has become intolerable to Mr. Connell, he applied to the Mayor for a summons against her, and having employed a professional gentleman to conduct the case, his fellow workmen clubbed their money to engage another for the defendant. The case was that he was nonsuited. He had removed from the Bogside, and taken lodgings in the Waterside, where both he and she have been nearly these three months on their usual terms of attraction on one side, and repulsion on the other. He allows her neither meat nor drink, nor does he pay for her lodgings; while her delight is to pass with him as he goes to and from his work—to sit outside his workshop when he is there, and when not admitted into his lodging along with him, to sit in the street opposite to it, which she often does for whole nights.

THE ENGLISH FIRE SIDE.—The warming principle of the open fire place, even in its present defective form, has great advantages over any system of closed stoves. The bright radiant heat from it fulfils in the best manner the object for which the closed fire is so defective. It is projected to any distance against the walls, floor and furniture, causing them secondarily to warm instead of chilling the air and ourselves. They become so many stoves of a gentle warmth, which cannot damage the air flowing by them. Of all these the carpet is, perhaps, the most perfect secondary stove, if the fender be not too high; and next to it may be the articles of furniture facing the fire. The radiant heat also supplies that really stock which it is desirable to have projected into our clothing before, and especially after, exposure to much cold or damp. Though habitually sitting over the fire is an excessive and unwholesome use of it, I cannot doubt the occasional roast at the fire is very beneficial, while, provided with this resource when chilly, we are enabled to reside in a much more cool and invigorating atmosphere than would otherwise answer. This habitual residence in a fresh atmosphere renders us much less chilly than our continental neighbours. Hence English men have not their sluggish aversion to go frequently out of doors during a winter's day, and are able, to their surprise, to ride in open vehicles in weather in which they would not attempt it without much more wrapping up. To this freshness of the air of our house, and to the activity and readiness to go out which it imparts, I have little hesitation in attributing, as the chief cause, the characteristic ruddiness of English children, and the lengthened period to which women here maintain their look.—*Medical Gazette.*

REVISION OF THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES IN ENGLAND.—In the English Lower House of Convocation, Canon Selwyn has given notice of a motion to propose a petition to the Upper House, requesting his grace and their lordships to take into their consideration the subject of an address to the Crown, praying that her most gracious Majesty may be pleased to appoint a body of learned men, well skilled in the original language of the Holy Scriptures, to consider of such amendments of the authorized version as have been already proposed, and to receive suggestions from all persons who may be willing to offer them; to communicate with foreign scholars on difficult passages when it may be deemed advisable; to examine the marginal readings which appear to have been introduced into some additions since 1611; and to point out such words and phrases as have either changed their meaning or become obsolete in the lapse of time.

Why is a baker most improvident man? because he is always selling what he kneads himself.

EVENINGS WITH THE ROMANISTS.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER ON THE MORAL RESULTS OF THE ROMISH SYSTEM. By the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, M. A.—With Introductory Notice. By Stephen H. Tyng, D.D.—New York, 1856.

This is an American edition of a late English work, which has attracted a considerable share of popularity. It appears among us at a time when public feeling is excited to a very high pitch on the subject of which it treats; and, therefore, it is the more interesting. The object of the author is to present the various phases of Romanism, so as to show that it opposes less efficient checks to crime and immorality than the Church of England; and thence, as a sequence, that the introduction and encouragement of convents, nunneries and similar institutions, by the English people, is unadvisable and would be highly impolitic. As a member of the Church of England and officiating in its ministry, we might expect that he would look on Romanism from a Church of England point of view. Such is not, however, the case. There is a liberality and dispassionateness pervading every page that contrast favorably with any other publication on the same subject; and exhibit the author as a Christian of the right stamp, possessed of no bigotry and no intolerance towards his fellow creatures who differ with himself in matters of faith. It is a pleasure, amidst the spurious Christianity of our day, and the practical denial of its behests to turn to such a noble specimen of what should really form a standard example for those who, dignified by their position in the church, take an active participation in the great questions of Church rights and religious propagandism.

To those who agree with us, that reason is a more powerful weapon than violence, and that gentleness and a love of fair play reach the heart more readily than presumption and personal vulgarity, it will be evident, the cause of truth would have gained more, or, at least, would have suffered less, had the contest, on both sides of the Atlantic, during the last few years, touching Romanism, been characterised by some share of the true Christian spirit which is displayed in every page of the book on which we are now commenting.—The Reverend M. Hobart Seymour, a true Protestant and zealous Protestant missionary, details in a familiar and simple style the various incidents attending his labours in Ireland. At one time he is present at the performance of the ancient ceremony of what is called Canting a Corpse; explains all the circumstances attending it, and the impressions produced on his own mind by the spectacle. At another he is in earnest but friendly discussion with a young Roman Catholic teacher, on the respective merits of Protestant and Romish tenets. Next he accepts a challenge from a Roman Catholic priest to dispute the meaning of the phrase "Holy Catholic Church." Numerous incidents are thus related of his intercourse with parishioners and others, opposed to him in religious belief, at different times and places; and throughout the whole narrative the most genuine cordiality is represented as having subsisted between himself and those with whom he had occasion to exchange opposite arguments. His labours were consequently attended with a considerable share of success; and indeed so much was this the case that his conversation and company were solicited by individuals, families and coteries belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion. No unfriendly disagreements seem to have marred the course of his missionary labors, and with respect to himself, personally, as an individual agent, employed in a good cause and a holy mission, he derived pleasure from the performance of duties which harrass others, similarly engaged, with annoyance and disquiet.

A comparison of these circumstances, with the agitation created in England about two years ago, and the state of public feeling among ourselves at the present time, goes a great way to prove that both there and here the most effectual means have been unintentionally used to increase the power and influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.—A better illustration of this fact may perhaps be furnished by a comparison of the different kinds of reception given by the Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland, to Mr. Seymour who carried the olive branch, and to the one hundred clericle firebrands who entered Ireland as invaders and conquerors, determined to violate and trample down the traditionary relics of a simple and generous hearted people. The one was a welcome guest at the Roman Catholic hearth, wherever he went. The others were pelted and rejected as religious mountebanks; and defeated on all sides, were at last, forced to relinquish their unrighteous campaign. Now that prosecution by the civil power has been repudiated, and equality of religious rights has been acknowledged, violence can no longer accomplish the work which, under a former state of circumstances it was capable of doing. Those, therefore, who think to put down their religious opponents by popular agitation, and industriously prosecute that means to attain their object, may justly be regarded as the best friends of Romanism and the active promoters of its extension. They do not, in fact, consider the different class of circumstances under which they are acting. They keep before their minds the stake and pillory of former times; and forget or do not take into account, that there is now a middle class of liberal minded people, belonging to different communions which holds the scales of justice, and which other classes professing extreme or dominant views.—The violence of former times was not checked by reason. There was no control over popular fanticism; no means of palliating the strong and overbearing passions of those who sought to make converts by the rack and gibbet. But the days of religious persecution by the civil power are past and gone forever from British territory, and people ought to learn to disabuse their minds of old prejudices and to look on the condition of society now as completely altered.

It is admitted by the press of Canada that the influence of the Church of Rome is on the increase. If so, to what cause are we to impute [illegible] It is because or [illegible] ed is the primary and [illegible] cal cause. It must be sought, as in England, in the sympathy created, among the intelligent and liberal portions of all classes, to protect the persecuted from oppression. It must be sought, in that noble sentiment, exercised by every one whose moral sense is not blunted by interest or perverted motives, which protects the weak against the strong. For a practical illustration of this fact let us take two cases and compare them. The result will show that conciliation and reason and charity make friends; whereas, persecution raises up a host of enemies in the camp of the persecutors, hostile to themselves. The first is that of the Reverend Mr. Armour, whose rule of action, told by himself, and whose conciliatory practice, as a Protestant missionary, insured him a welcome reception among the Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland. It is as follows:

"It must not for a moment be supposed that I charge the Church of Rome with avowedly countenancing vice or immorality. She does neither the one nor the other, and I know of few things I would deprecate more distinctly, than being thought to give currency to such an accusation. The charge which I do bring against her is totally different from this. It is, that whereas all religions, whether true or false, Jewish, Christian Mahommedan, Pagan, and all Churches whether Roman, Greek or Protestant, impose certain restraints, more or less strong on vice or immorality, and offer some principles more or less efficacious to protect against temptation; those restraints and those principles which the Church of Rome offers are weaker than those of other churches. I do not charge her with countenancing vice, but I do charge her with placing weaker restraints upon temptation. I do not accuse her with encouraging immorality, but I do accuse her of advancing weaker principles, as a protection in the time of temptation."

"In all conversations with true hearted and earnest members of the Church of Rome, it is of importance to avoid a tone or spirit of controversy—not avoiding the discussion of essential differences, but discussing them, as far as possible, in a noncontroversial manner. We too often seek for some point in dispute—seize it with avidity, and in a pugnacious spirit we proceed to argue which is right and which is wrong. The tendency of this is to alienate rather than unite men. It would be infinitely better in every way, and far more successful, if we sought rather some point on which we are sure to be in accord—to commence the conversation, not on points on which we are at issue, and which would at once awaken a spirit of resistance, but on principles that are common to both churches. This process leads to a kindlier tone, and a more free and frank expression of the inner feelings. It tends to establish confidence, and when once this is established, there will be little difficulty in laying down some broad principles on which any arguments may afterwards be based. A wise controversialist will always use such admitted principle—such acknowledged truth as the right arm of his after discussion."

Here, in the first place, there is no insulting charge preferred against the Church of Rome.—She errs, but not intentionally. No wrong motives are imputed. What errors there are, have grown with time and are confirmed by a long usage; and therefore, are less the result, perhaps, of choice than of an established system that cannot easily be remodelled. The recommendation that follows, as to the method to be adopted in conversation, so as to avoid giving offence, is certainly, when observed, the surest way to gain access to the mind of any one, if it is desired to do so for the purpose of enrichening, what may be conceived to be, his unorthodox opinions or faith. In his own experience Mr. Seymour was successful. He tells us that he was listened to particularly, and that he never wanted for Roman Catholic hearers.

Compare this with the proceedings of a knot of individuals in Toronto and elsewhere, known by the name of the Protestant Alliance; and with the proceedings of public meetings, attended by Protestants, in various sections of the Province. We might select one specimen of the language made use of on these occassions, as much and as often by clergymen as by others; but in doing so we would be particularizing what has a general character and belongs more properly to the common tenor of what are called Protestant demonstrations. But everybody has seen the infamous placards repeatedly pasted on the streets and public thoroughfares. Everybody has read the anti-papery appeals in certain Protestant journals. And no one can be ignorant of the nature of the inflamatory harangues, and the low epithets and personal insults wantonly and deliberately and repeatedly directed, not only against Romanism and its particular tenets but, against the Roman Catholics of Canada as a body and against the more prominent functionaries of the Roman Catholic Church of this Province. What is the consequence of this inconsiderate and mad proceeding. First, the Protestants become divided. One portion sympathizing and siding with the Roman Catholics, because the case is considered as one of persecution. Another portion becomes indifferent because the protestant warfare is considered to spring from political party motives. So that the Protestant Alliance and the auxiliary Protestant agencies which remain to do the Protestant fighting, really dwindle down to a fraction; greater in name than in any power it has to accomplish a Protestant object. But in the mean time, and it is a circumstance which requires to be well considered, the adherents of the Church of Rome, for purpose of defence, organize themselves so as to be united. Formerly they mixed and participated in the business of the Province, without reference to religious distinctions; and were to be seen at the hustings voting disinterestedly, and uninfluenced by any religious bias. Then, again, a sense of injury nerves the injured to seek and get redress. This is a natural effect, which has its origin in a natural law by which all men are equally impelled. The adherents of the Church of Rome have, therefore, now, an organization for defence, which they had not before, and would not have dreamed of having; and are possessed, consequently of a power which, with the existing divisions in the Protestant ranks, they will be able to retain, despite the clamour of the small but unscrupulous faction which has been the occassion of producing this result.

[illegible]

of distinguished conversions, the agitation has subsided. In Canada also the present excitement will soon come to an end. The effervescence will work itself off by a natural process. But remember the consequence. There will remain what had no existence before; a Roman Catholic phalanx; for which we shall be indebted to the spurious Protestantism of the parties who have either from mistaken or personal motives been instrumental in upholding what is called the Protestant Alliance, as well as to those who have aided by direct means to give it an indirect support.

Irrespective however of the question, as one of Romanism or Protestantism, there is another consideration which it would be wrong to overlook. We refer to the necessity of the Roman Catholic Church as a balancing power in the party politics of the North American continent, as well as of Canada. The tendency among us, with our large measure of freedom, is to run to extremes, and by the ascendancy of successive factions to tyrannize over each other. The only safeguard against such a state of society is the opposition not of small and dependent, but of large, permanent and unchangeable sectional interests, headed by powerful and talented men who have a defined and settled policy by which they act. The greatest tyrants, and the most dangerous public men are those who trade on the popular agitation they are able to create in their own favor. Liberty can never be secure where the sectional interests are not large enough, and well balanced sufficiently to keep in their proper subordinate sphere this class of political speculators. The unconstitutional safeguards of our Canadian liberties at this moment are the religious organizations. But even here there is a lack of discipline; the bad consequences of which are every day visible. For example, the adherents of the Church of England do not act in concert; those of the Church of Scotland are as dismited; and the Orange Societies are divided in two sections. The Roman Catholics have assumed a position, which it would become the other bodies here named to imitate.

The principle here assumed is a balance of power among the large sections. The dominancy of any particular one can scarcely ever take place in this country. But security against the preponderance of one is not sufficient. There should be a proper balance, so that while the liberty we enjoy shall be free from unnecessary restraint, on the one hand, it may also be protected on the other, against licentiousness. The great danger is not the curtailment of freedom so much as its abuse. The men who form the heads of departments, in a government, should be such as have had a large intercourse with the world; and by travel or otherwise, have seen the workings of governments in other countries. They should have a character for political and commercial discernment. And if possible they should be persons of wealth and position in society. Such men are more likely to be sent to the Legislature by large sectional communities. They do not make much noise, they do not speak unless the business before them requires it; and they are less likely to change their political creed with every change of the popular breath. They are however, practical; and, being the representatives of sections of the people whose political and religious sentiment are publicly known, cannot easily assume a false position. And, in this particular, the country has a guarantee, from the first, regarding their public character, their probable course of action on all public measures, and the kind of policy to be expected from the administration.

The member of the House of Assembly or Executive Council, who is known to have the confidence of the Church of England, of the Church of Scotland, of the Church of Rome, of any large section of the Methodist or other persuasion, or of the Orange Societies as a united body, is a more efficient director of the practical business of the country and a more reliable guardian of its liberties, than one, whose constituents being themselves divided and without any common bond of union, can possibly be. Viewing the question of representation in this light; by no means a new one; it becomes a consideration of the greatest importance, in thus carrying on the government of the country, chiefly through the antagonism of large sectional interests, that those interests should be as much as possible equally balanced. As in the balance of power in Europe, there is a constant tendency for the balance to adjust itself; by the weaker combining, at all times, from motives of individual safety, to oppose the stronger. The same tendency will, no doubt, be found operating, to a certain extent among ourselves. But its influence is much weaker, owing to the large measure of republican feeling, and the continual and powerful efforts to destroy sectional distinctions. No one is ignorant of the fact that there is a power at work in Canada to level all distinctions of sects, and, aided by the extensive and close proximity of the States, to foster the establishment of a spirit of communism that would proscribe and extirpate the antagonistic principle by which alone true liberty can exist. No one is ignorant that this power is at work in our school system; that it constitutes the spirit and genius of the system; and the youthful mind of Canada is imbibing the poison which is in future to destroy this essential principle of true freedom, namely, the antagonism of large sections of the community.

To those not acquainted with German writings, and who are of course ignorant of the antagonistic philosophy of Gortes and his associates, our remarks may be unintelligible; but the Germans have fully elaborated, and that most satisfactorily and conclusively, the Greek doctrine of Heraclitus, that all harmony comes out of the concurrence of opposite tendencies. Heraclitus "reproached Homer for his wish that the quarrels of men and gods might cease forever; for in that case all would go to decay." We have a Canadian school of philosophers, however, who have not borrowed wisdom from the past, whose classical reading does not comprehend the philosophemes of either Greece or Germany, but is limited to what comes from the more convenient and less distant classical region of Boston. Against this school, and this school only, Canadian freedom is to be guarded. If we have no wish to be eventually swallowed up by the United States, we ought to prevent the insidious contamination of the minds of our youth, and check the spirit and the active power by which such a catastrophe can be produced. A sufficient barrier against the designs of this school is necessary, to protect the antagonistic principle of government on which our Canadian liberties are based. Now what are the barriers, and to what extent do they at present exist? Is the organization of the Church of England or that of any other denomination or denominations sufficient? Or is that of the Orange Societies, the right arm of British power in British North America, sufficient? Or are all these combined able to present a sufficient opposition to the growing propensity to republicanize the institutions of Canada? We think not. We may be wrong in our opinion. But our conviction is that the existing barriers, being stationary; whereas the republican influence is progressive and increasing, some additional barrier is required to preserve and insure prospectively the balance of power between monarchy and democracy—between permanence and progression.

The introduction of Roman Catholic claims, therefore with us, as with many others, therefore, is a question not of religion, but of policy and expediency. We have no liking for the Roman Catholic faith, any more than others who belong to and profess the Protestant religion; but we entertain a strong desire to live under and enjoy the blessings of a limited monarchy, and also to see this form of government perpetuated in North America. Between the religious questions and the question of expediency, we therefore look on the latter as the one entitled to most concern; and consider the Roman Catholic Church in Canada as the essential co-operating barrier; in short, to express ourselves metaphorically, a great break-water against the communism of the United States; and consequently against that portion of it which has transplanted here, and is in active growth and cultivation in this Province.

Those who have discernment to fathom the mystery of the English conversions from the Church of England to the Roman Catholic Church, consequent on the recent agitation in England may be able to trace it wholly to this cause. And in the notwithstanding, we cannot say that similar conversions have followed the excitement which has taken place within our own borders, it is no less true that a persecuting spirit and religious crusade, conducted so as to proscribe Romanism because it is supposed to be hostile to communism, has a tendency to awaken moderate and sensible men to the danger of being devoured eventually by a revolutionary hydra which respects neither intelligence, scruples of conscience nor the venerable relics of former times. If moderate Protestants find themselves placed between two dangers; between communism on the one hand, and Romanism on the other, they have to make a choice of the least of the two evils. And if they decide that the least of these two evils is to concede the claims of the Roman Catholics, they alone are to blame who necessitate the choice, and who, by inflammatory appeals and unscrupulous acts of intolerance, are the cause, thereby, of creating claims that otherwise would never have existed, and consequently never could have been made.

APPALING ACCIDENT IN CORK.

One of the most lamentable occurrences which have happened for many years past, took place on Saturday night, in the city of Cork. It appears that a large number of persons, fifty at the least, were assembled in a room on the second floor of a miserable house in Pearose-square, which forms a portion of that district of the city know as the "Marsh," at a "wake," when, all of a sudden, and without any warning, save a slight sound of crackling timber, the floor, with all its living weight, fell with a crash, carrying away the lower floor, with its occupants with it, and burrying all including those on the ground floor, in one mass of writhing and shrieking human beings, with dead and dying in awful proportion to the whole. A cry of horror arose from those whose faculties were not completely paralysed, which was quickly taken up by the persons outside, and an alarm was at once spread that the unhappy inmates were all destroyed. A vigorous effort was made to force the door and lower windows, but the pressure from the inside offered a resistance that could not be overcome. A ladder was procured, and on opening one of the upper windows, a picture of agony and death was presented, which it is utterly impossible to describe. At two o'clock, the dead were removed to the Bridewell and the North infirmary, to which latter place several wounded were also carefully borne by the young men of the neighbourhood. The number of dead, ascertained, is nineteen, and of wounded the same. We need hardly say that, on the following day (Sunday,) the North Main-street and Duncan-street were crowded by spectators anxious to get a view of the scene of the tragedy. The house itself presented an extraordinary appearance—the two floors in the front part of the building were brought down as completely as if nothing had ever existed but the four walls, not an inch of wood, or the slightest portion of brick or mortar projected from the walls, in the sides of which the fire places only remained. It is equally strange that the back part of the house was scarcely in any degree affected by the destruction of the greater portion of the front; the stairs remained untouched, and it is owing to this fortunate circumstance that, in all probability, a much greater loss of life has not to be deplored.

CHASE AFTER A PARTY OF MORMONS.

We last week noticed the departure of four hundred Mormons. The Enoch Trail, a fine American vessel, engaged to convey the party to Boston, started from Liverpool about seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and amongst the number on board, was a Mrs. Hodgetts, and family, who are said, by the *Worcester Chronicle*, to have been inveigled into the Mormon faith, in the following manner:—Mr. Joseph Hodgetts, the husband of the lady, is a coal dealer, who by dint of industry and perseverance had accumulated considerable property. Some time ago, his eldest son, becoming enamoured of the picture drawn by the Mormon "Apostles" of the Salt Lake, started off to America. By-and-by he came back, having attained to high office in the Mormon community, charged with the errand of tempting others—"eligible parties, having plenty money"—to the Mormon settlements, and so well did he perform this kind office towards his mother and sisters, that they believed with all their hearts the wildest of Joe Smith's stories, and on the "saints" being ordered to embark from every part of Boston, resolved to take their departure for the land of bliss. On the previous Sunday morning, Mr. Hodgets had made one of his usual visits to the coal country, and on his return the following Saturday, was distracted to find that his wife had left him, and induced all her children to accompany her. Not only had she left, but she had taken away a great deal of ready cash, which she had collected from the customers, had drawn £314 by cheque out of the bank, on the previous day, and had carried off everything portable, even the bed-linen, from the house. The poor man's agony and distraction of mind can scarcely be imagined; he implored the aid of the police in recovering his wife and children; and on the same night Superintendent Chippstarted with him, in pursuit. They proceed to Liverpool, procured the assistance of the police in that town, and after several hours spent in making inquiries, learned that the Enoch Trail had started but of port two hours before, with 400 Mormons on board, and it was supposed Mrs. Hodgetts and family were of the number. A bargain was struck with the captain of a steam tug, the Great Conquest, which started in pursuit. Nothing was seen of the Enoch Trail until the Conquest had crossed the bar of the Mersey, when her captain made out the vessel, and screwed down his safety valves. For two or three hours the chase continued, when the Enoch Trail slackened speed, and the Conquest was allowed to come alongside. As soon as the errand of the pursuers became known great excitement appeared amongst the passengers; but, after a good deal of wrangling and abuse for an hour and a half, Mr. Hodgetts was allowed to take away his wife and three of his children. The two eldest girls, aged respectively sixteen and eighteen, absolutely refused to go back, and Mrs. Hodgetts positively declares that she will go to the Salt Lake at some time or other. She brought back with her the greater portion of the money.

The Scots Fusilier Guards have now a corpse of pipers consisting of one piper-major and six pipers to each battalion. Their dress will be similar to that of the 42nd Highlanders.

Last week the birth of 329 boys and 338 girls, 1,727 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the year 1846-55 the average number was 1,566.

M. KOSSUTH ON THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

The second, and concluding lecture, of M. Kossuth upon the Concordat entered into last year between the Emperor of Austria and the Pope, was delivered on Wednesday night, at the Sye Field School Rooms, Clerkenwell. The Concordat, he said, was in direct opposition to the independent powers and privileges which had been always enjoyed by the Roman Catholic Church in Austria; it would make Austria a great domain of the Church, inasmuch as the Pope henceforward should have the right of dealing with all ecclesiastical benefices; and it was a glorious war against human liberty that had been thus struck by the previous occupant of the Papal chair, not excepting the renowned Hildebrand himself. Even before the passing of the statute of Mortmain in England, a law had been passed in Austria to prevent the accumulation of landed property in the hands of the Church, but the Concordat had entirely swept away every restriction of that nature. Before the Concordat, the Emperor of Austria had exclusive jurisdiction with reference to the creation of new, or the division of existing sees, but now that matter was wholly in the hands of the Pope. Francis Joseph had virtually abdicated in favor of papal supremacy. In 1848 tithes were abolished in the Austrian dominions, with the consent of the clergy themselves, but they were now to be compensated. Henceforth the Pope was to be sole judge of the oath by which a newly-elected bishop should swear to obey his sovereign, whereas, before the Concordat, the Sovereign of the country had the right to prevent such bishop from taking any oath inconsistent with the imperial rights. If any great crime were committed by a clergyman, the ordinary criminal courts of the empire could not take cognizance thereof unless with the permission of the ecclesiastical superior. The State was now to be the mere bandle of the Roman Catholic Church. The State had sworn itself to aid the Church in punishing any contempt, by word, deed, or writing of the doctrines, liturgy, or ceremonies of the church; so that, by this, by the Church might be called upon to put down Protestant worship, which was, of course, a contempt of the Roman Catholic liturgy. [laughter.] He maintained that the Concordat was a treasonable violation of the historical rights of the Hungarian crown, clergy, and people, and that it was the most dangerous weapon of Ultramontanism ever which had ever been forged in the workshops of Papal ambition. All that the State would have to do would be to do that the commands of the Bishops were obeyed, and then the means which they demanded for the education of the people were duly levied. Whilst he held that the State should treat with religion—"great church"—he was for no sect endowed in any religion interfering with any State, whatever. The Emperor of Austria had committed treason against Hungary, delivering that noble nation to the fanatical tyrannic Home clergy. In conclusion M. Kossuth expressed his belief that any of these strange things would happen.—Hungary would arise and annihilate the despots that now tortured her, and would at the same time put an end to the Concordat, or she would shake her chains till a fitting opportunity arose, or, finally, she would become thoroughly Romish Catholicised, and be one of the most obedient slaves to Papal despotism. M. Kossuth was loudly cheered at the close of his lecture.

POPISH KNAVERY.

On Thursday, Feb. 7th, an application for probate of will was made before Judge Keatinge, at the Prerogative Court in Dublin. The Learned Judge carefully examined the document. It was the will of Richard Roe, of Stranmont, county Meath. The whole property was bequeathed to his wife, Eliza Roe; and after her death it was to pass into the hands of his niece, Mary Coleman. One of the subscribing witnesses was "the Rev. P. O'Sullivan, C. C." The document was drawn up in learned legal style, and contained a most perfect attestation clause. There appeared, however one very suspicious flaw, which attracted the attention of the Learned Judge. In the body of the will there occurred an interlineation of some fourteen or fifteen words, and in the same handwriting as the will itself. These were to the following effect:—"I devise and bequeath my wife Ellen, the right of disposing of my chattels as she may think proper." This interpolation, of course, made all the difference in the matter of the second heir.

Under these circumstances Judge Keatinge insisted on having an affidavit on the part of the witnesses, from whom he hoped to be able to ascertain the time when and the person by whom the interline words had been inserted, and whether the interpolation was made with or without the knowledge and consent of the testator. An affidavit was accordingly sworn to by the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan which set forth that the will had been read over and explained to the deceased by him (Mr O'Sullivan) *sans* and except the interlined sentence; and that "said words now appearing interlined in said will at the time of execution, but have been subsequently written therein." This affidavit, though disclosing much that they would rather have secret, seemed to the learned Judge still inconclusive. He, therefore, required a second affidavit from the Roman priest, stating by whom and when the interpolation was made.

Harpooned a second time, he discharged. The second affidavit in reply to the learned Judge proceeded to state that the priest (Mr. O'Sullivan) was himself one thereof of the will as well as one of the attesting witnesses to the same. It required of the second affidavit to allege that the priest (Mr. O'Sullivan) was ignorant of the fact that the will, being then completed, was then handed over to his secretary, that the testator lived for the space of fifteen days after the completion of the will; and "that on the day of the death of the said deceased, deponent having read over said will, pointed out that he had not sufficiently expressed therein the wishes and intentions of the said deceased; and deponent did thereupon, in the absence of deceased, and no person being present with deponent at the time, insert in the body of the said will the said words (as above). Deponent said he doth not know whether the said deceased was strong or dead at the time.

This shameful case is by no means singular. The Learned Judge stated that this was the third case of the kind that had come before him, the principal party in each case having been a Roman Catholic priest. The same thing is attracting attention elsewhere.

We inserted in our last number the account of a Bishop of Quebec having been accused by the French Canadians, of having, in his capacity of a Roman Catholic priest, interpolated a clause in a will, upon which a lawsuit had arisen, and which was decided against him by the French Canadian Judge, Gonzalez, sometimes in the newspapers, a some Bishop.

We are glad to learn, that in the present case, such an act of inquiry, is not to be lightly winked at. Judge Keatinge is about to place the will and the affidavits in the hands of the Attorney General; and it is to be hoped that the matter may be dealt with in a straightforward and candid fashion. The circumstances of the case are very suspicious. The moral feelings of the sect are too startingly and to be summarily disposed of. We trust the whole case may be sifted to well affed to unveil, and that the culprit (be he the priest himself as such) may receive the due penalty of his offence.

Of course, the object all through has been to enrich "Mother Church." Richard Roe, though in a dying state, and so enfeebled in strength as to unable to sign his own name, had most likely allowed to comply with the behest of his confessor, Father O'Sullivan, moreover, abandoned a large of valued property from his own family, to the "holiness" and something of music with his own hands, simply, perhaps, for such destination and of Rome. Yet, in spite of a document, which, whatever flaw, had in itself a character, which should have been sufficient to secure its validity, such was the knavery of the Roman Catholic priesthood, that, but for the accidental circumstance of a second affidavit being made, the will would have been set aside, and the property, which, in the hands of the Church, would be lost to the family, and, in the hands of the Church, would be lost to the family, and, in the hands of the Church, would be lost to the family.—*Morning Herald*.

The Colonist.

St. John, N. B., May 9, 1856.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

The result of the Election held on Tuesday last has been truly gratifying to a vast majority of our fellow citizens. Upwards of four fifths of the electors, who were eligible to vote for a Mayor, have exercised their elective franchise, and as will appear by the returns, Mr. Smith has received no less than double number of the number of votes that were polled; No candidate desirous for the highest civic office in the gift of the people, has encountered such a "dead beat" as that which has fallen to the lot of Mr. Smith. Whenever this government is honestly disposed to continue this somewhat difficult, yet well deserved task during such period of peace, yet sorrowful reflection, that such a consummation of the "holiness" and something of music with his own hands, simply, perhaps, for such destination and of Rome. Yet, in spite of a document, which, whatever flaw, had in itself a character, which should have been sufficient to secure its validity, such was the knavery of the Roman Catholic priesthood, that, but for the accidental circumstance of a second affidavit being made, the will would have been set aside, and the property, which, in the hands of the Church, would be lost to the family, and, in the hands of the Church, would be lost to the family.—"In the name of God, let the Church be the heir of Ireland!"—*Record*.

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The votes stood as follows in the respective Wards at the close of the Poll:

Wards.	Smith.	Salter.
King's,	246	24
Queen's,	246	24
Duke's,	187	18
Sydney,	116	6
Wellington,	218	82
Guy's,	88	173
Brook's,	98	61
	1201	466
	466	
Majority for Smith,	861	

Bank Stock.—One thousand shares, of £25 each—of new Stock of the Bank of New-Brunswick, were offered at public auction on on Tuesday last. The competition was spirited, and fifty thousand pounds worth of stock was knocked down at premiums ranging from 16 1-2 to 17 per cent.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank Institution on Monday last, the following gentlemen were appointed Directors for the ensuing year:—I. L. Hatheway, John Boyd, H. D. Jewett, A. Crane, L. H. Dewolf, James D. Lewin, Thomas R. Millidge, Benjamin Smith, Frederick A. Wetmore and Wm. Wright, Esquires.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors aforesaid, Thomas R. Millidge, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

The stock of Messrs Robinson, Wine Merchant, Fredericton, was seized on Tuesday last. They were immediately afterward replevined.

Enterprise.—Messrs. Horsfall & Sheriff have erected on the north-east corner of King and Germain streets, a beautiful brick edifice, which is an ornament to the city. The owners, company and proprietors of the building, are a Mr. Alward, on the other by Chubbs & Hunt, who have fitted up their store in point of elegance that exceeds any thing of the kind in the city.

New Vessels.—A handsome brig, called the Mermaid, built in this harbor, was launched on Tuesday last, from the building yard of Mr. John Thomson, at the Marsh Bridge. She measures 284 tons old measurement and 196 tons reg.

Another fine brig, called the *Rover*, was launched on Saturday last, from the building yard of Messrs. Thompson & Hamilton, at Carleton. She was built in Grand River, Nova Scotia, and measures 202 tons old measurement and 143 tons register.

Both these vessels have been built for Messrs. Hatheway & Eaton, of Westport, Freeman Hatheway is owner of half of the Rover, and Mr. Eaton owns half of the Mermaid. These are the first vessels built at Westport, Freeman Hatheway has built quite a fleet of small vessels built at this port.—*Chronicle*.

MERRY BYE ROADS.

£112 10 From Great road, via M'Farlane's, to Parish line; 7 10 from M'Farlane's road, via A. Martin's, to great road; 7 10 from Point Wolf, via Bay shore, to County line; 5 from Great road near Point Wolf, to Bishop Cove; 5 from Point Wolf to King's County line; 5 from Smith Elliott's to R. G. I. Bathurst's; 2 10 from Rolf's to Spencer's, 20 from Great road through Cedarhills to Parish line; 7 10 from Great road at O'Regan's via Cassidy, to Caledonia road; £6 10s. of which to be paid to William for past services; 22 10 from Great road, via Cassidy marsh, to Creek road; 5 from Great road, via Cassidy marsh, to Parish line; 5 from Great road, to Thompson's; 10 from Great road to Spencer's; 5 from Great road, through Cedarhills to Parish line; 10 from Great road, through Cedarhills to Parish line; 7 10 from Great road, through Cedarhills to Parish line; 7 10 from Great road, through Cedarhills to Parish line; 7

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, May 3.

America arrived this day at 11 A. M.

The Herinat sailed from Southampton on Wednesday.

The new Canadian Mail Steamer North America sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday the 23rd, with 150 passengers, and a large cargo for Quebec and Montreal.

City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool, noon, same day, for Philadelphia, with 63 passengers and 150 tons cargo.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 1.45 P. M.

The London Morning Star (organ of Manchester party) says "we are told that the meeting of the Cabinet, 23d, at which Lord Clarendon was present for the first time since his return from Paris, the answer to the United States was agreed upon some points connected with Central American Question. The British Government are prepared to give way, but they will not recall Mr. Crampton, and they are prepared to communicate to the United States Government that they are unanimous in determination to continue him in his present position as British Minister at Washington."

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

London Daily News has succeeded in obtaining a copy of rest of Treaty of Peace. Document is considered authentic, contains 34 articles.

1st article restores perpetual friendship between France, Britain, Sardinia, Turkey, and Russia.

2. All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

3. Russia restores to Turkey Kars and all other parts of Ottoman territory.

4. Allies restore to Russia towns and forts of Sebastopol, Belaclava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Kertch.

Articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 are wanting.

9. Sultan communicates to the Powers the Firman granting equality to Christians, which contracting powers much approve of, but divest themselves of all right thereby to interfere in internal Administration of Ottoman Empire.

10. Convention of 13th July, 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles is confirmed.

11. Black Sea is neutralized, and forever forbidden to all ships of war of every power adjoining of distant with the exception in article 14 and 19.

12. Trade shall be free in Black Sea waters and ports subject to Police Regulations. Austria and Turkey admit consuls to all ports on its shores.

13 Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless, consequently, Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military or maritime arsenal on that coast.

15. Convention regulating the force of ships for coast services is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended, to this treaty and cannot be altered without general assent.

15. Act of the Congress of Vienna relative to river navigation, is applied to the Danube, and its mouths and its freedom becomes part of public law in Europe.

16. To carry article 16 into effect, France, Austria, Britain, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey appoint each a delegate to put the river in a navigable state from Isatcha to Ism.

17. Austria, Bavaria, Turkey and Wirtemburg, add each a delegate to the Principalities, commission to form permanent commission, which shall keep river navigable and superintend its police.

18. The first named general commission will be dissolved in two years, and the permanent commission take its place.

19. Each of the contracting powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

20. Russia consents to rectification of Bessarabian frontier, new frontier states to Black Sea one mile east of Lake Bourna sold to the Ackerman road, along which to the valley of Trojan, passing south of Belgrade, to ascend river Salpuck to Saratzike, and terminate at Kalkawon on river Pruth. Elsewhere is unchanged.

21. This ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

22. Moldavia and Wallachia continue under sovereignty of Turkey, with guarantee of all contracting Powers, but no power shall claim individual right of interference.

23. Porte guarantees continuance to said Principalities of freedom of religion and commerce; the contracting Powers appoint a commission to meet immediately at Bucharest to report present condition and wants of Principalities.

24. Porte will immediately convoke a diean in each Principality, to learn the wishes of the people as to definite organization.

25. Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where constitution shall be framed, which Porte shall promulgate.

26. Principalities shall maintain a Militia and construct works of defence approved by Porte.

27. If internal tranquillity of Principalities be disturbed, Porte must consult the contracting Powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their assent.

28. Servia continues a dependency of Porte under powers that guarantee, and retain its National administration and freedom of religion and trade.

29. Right of garrison in service is reserved to Porte, but no armed intervention permitted without consent of powers.

30. Russia and Turkey retain their possessions in Asia precisely as before the war, but their frontier shall be marked out by survey.

31. Evacuation of Turkey by the allied and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient, but the time and manner of such evacuation shall be subject of private arrangement of each of the powers and Turkey.

32. Until new engagements shall be made trade shall go on as before the war.

33. A Convention—contents secret, concluded between France, England and Russia, respecting the Aland Islands shall be appended to the Treaty.

34. Ratification shall be exchanged at Paris within four weeks.

BRITAIN.

Recent exciting most attention was grand review of fleet.

Wednesday, 23d.—Papers overflow with details—100,000 spectators present on land and sea—fleet numbering 210 ships, were big and little—all steamers excepting two—comprised 34,000 horse power, carried 3000 guns, 53,000 men included, 160 gun boats, and 3 floating batteries, extended 12 miles along waters East and West across Spithead, fleet formed 4 squadrons, and performed manoeuvres for the edification of the Queen, afterwards made sham attack on parting with Castle, and finally concluded by illuminating all the ships with coloured lights.

Difficulties with Persia and England is in the hands of Government. Accounts from Teheran say Envoys are there to procure a Treaty of Commerce with the United States.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENT IN THE CHURCH.—Several meetings have been held within the last few weeks at the Rectory House of St. James's Piccadilly, which has been attended by Lord C. M. Hervey, Mr. T. Chambers, M. P., Mr. Henry Hoare, the banker, the Rev. J. E. Kenion, rector of St. James's the Rev. Dr. Burgess, rector of Upper Chelsea, the Rev. Prebendary Hawkins, B. D., and other clergymen and laymen, the object being to consider "what measures it may be expedient to take for promoting union with the Church of England, on the part of Christians not at present in active communion with her." A committee was appointed who directed their attention to the Wesleyans—1st, because the Wesleyans are generally disclaim the designation of dissenters, 2d, because Wesley expressed himself to (the last most strongly against any separation from the Church of England; 3d, because the apathy of the Church of England in the eighteenth century contributed to their estrangement; 4th, because there existed on the part of several Wesleyan ministers a wish for episcopal ordination; and 5th, because the reconciliation of so influential a body seemed to be an important first step towards general religious union. The recommendation of the committee have been embodied in a petition to the Convocation, which will be presented at the forth coming meeting in April. They express an opinion that the retention by the Wesleyans of their system of class meetings need not be an insuperable obstacle to their union with the Church; the usual probationary course shall be reduced, no longer time being required than may be necessary to enable the Bishop to satisfy himself as to the qualifications of the candidates; that their property and government of the Wesleyan body shall remain intact; and that if practical, they will be in no way induced to assent to the principles of their founder, by receiving the sacrament of the Lord's supper in the parish church only. The petition, then setting forth the advantages which would result from Wesleyan ministers receiving episcopal ordination, and which would immediately follow the union, concludes by stating that the union would be productive of no evil, but that it would be productive of good, as it would enable many who desire to become students of the Established Church, but who are at the same time dissatisfied to sever their connection with their present congregations.

THE WEST.—Our readers already know that there is a West; but few can begin to realize, unless they have been on the ground, how much is implied and surmised in the term. And yet it is not the vast extent of country that lies east and southwest, and west; but it is the people and their institutions; it is the more than gigantic strides they are so fast making in all substantial improvements. Figures can hardly express the progress, in numbers and wealth, the West is now making; and, of course, figures cannot represent the improvement in religion and in social refinement. Take a few illustrations of material growth, beginning with Chicago, which is well chosen for the centre of this department, for it is the very gate of the West.

Four years ago there were but 95 miles of railroad in all the State of Illinois; now there are 2400 miles. Four years ago, there were but 40 miles of railroad leading into this city; now there almost 3000 miles. Four years ago the total earnings of all the railroads leading into this city were $40,000; now they are over $12,000,000; Over a hundred trains of cars are arriving and departing daily. The lines of continuous roads stretch away Eastward, Westward, Northward and Southward. These lines are measured by thousands of miles. Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Burlington, Dubuque, Madison and Milwaukie, and all the intermediate places, are in direct communication with this.—Passengers from each one of these distant cities are arriving and departing daily. Ten thousand strangers sometimes enter this city in less than twenty-four hours. And they do not all leave it. Ten years ago the population of this city was 15,000; now it is 85,000. And surrounding places are growing in like proportion. Ten years ago Milwaukie contained 10,000 inhabitants, now it numbers 40,000. Racine 3,000, now 8,000. And the surrounding country is increasing with the same rapidity. Indeed, the farming interest is rising more rapidly than anything else. The long continued high prices of provisions have induced this. All Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota are rapidly filling up; and a great portion of the produce raised in all west of this point must pass through this city. Over 15,000,000 bushels of grain arrived and departed from this port in 1855. Over a million dollars worth of beef was packed here. Five thousand four hundred vessels arrived. Over 300,000,000 feet of lumber were received.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

COMPOSING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.—A Danish mechanic has invented a composing and distributing machine. Contrivances for setting up or for distributing type are not new, but the combines both operations; and while the compositor is composing a page by playing exercises, or keys arranged as in a piano, the type that has been printed from is distributed at the same moment. The inventor claims that the machine will do the work of four men.

☞ In the United States there are six thousand brokers and six thousand barbers, but the census does not tell which class does the most shaving.

Admiral Hyde Parker died at Government House, Davenport, on the 21st inst., shortly after his arrival from Lisbon. The gallant Admiral was was in the 72nd year of his age.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER

Have removed to their former stand, Brick Building, Nos. 7 and 8

SOUTH MARKET WHARF,

where they will keep constantly on hand Superfine Flour, Family Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Rye Flour, Mess Pork, &c. &c.

St. John, N. B., April, 1856.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, 29th April, by the Rev. G. Armstrong, Mr. Richard S. Staples, to Julia T., only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Randall, of Truro, Cornwall, England.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., at the residence of Admiral Owen, in this City, by the Rev. D. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Marks, the Hon. William Johnston Ross, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court in this Province, to Grace Vernon, daughter of the late Thomas L. Nicholson, Esq., of this City.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of R. Kettle, Esq., Marsh, by the Rev. Wm. Donald, of Saint Andrews Church, Mr. Wm. R. Mackenzie, to Maggie, eldest daughter of Alexander Charles Baillie, Esq., H. E. I. C. S., Milburn, near Inverness, Scotland.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Alves, A. M., Mr. David Mitchell, to Miss Annie Brittain, all of this City.

Died.

On Tuesday evening, after a short illness, Mr. John Mallek, in the 55th year of his age. Mr. M. was born in New Jersey, and came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783. Funeral on Saturday next at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Prince William and Union Streets, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Wednesday morning, after a very short and severe illness, William Jarvis, Esq., aged 69 years.

On Sunday morning, after a long and tedious illness, Hannah, wife of Mr. William White, of the Parish of Portland, in the 71st year of her age.

On Friday night, 2d inst., of gastic fever, at the residence of Mr. W. B. Nicholson, Dock street, Mr. William McLean, aged 21 years, fourth son of the late Charle McLean, deeply and deservedly regretted.

On Monday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick, in the 63d year of her age, wife of Thomas McCormick. Mrs. M'C was a native of Granville, N. S.

On Thursday morning, Sarah, wife of Mr. John H. J. Doherty, in the 33d year of her age.

Last evening, a well attended and influential meeting took place in the Temperance Hall, Parish of Portland.

Appalling Accident!

FIVE LIVES LOST AND MANY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

We have just learned that the Steamer *A. D. Pierce*, plying between Fredericton and Woodstock, burst her boiler yesterday, by which accident four persons were instantly killed, and Mrs. Thomas Johnston, of Gagetown, so seriously injured that she has since died. Miss Johnston was a daughter of Chas. F. Wetmore, Esq.

Particulars not reached the city.

☞ We have been informed this morning by a member of the Legislature, that the Provincial Inspector of Steamboats in his yearly annual official Reports addressed to the present Executive, strongly urged that all Steamboat Engineers should undergo a strict examination before a Board of competent persons, and that none should be allowed to be employed as the Engineer of a Steamer unless his competency for the important office had been previously certified by such board. The Government has paid no attention to these important suggestions—hence the late melancholy disaster! The system proposed has been long since adopted in Great Britain, and this fact truly accounts for the paucity of steamboat disasters in that mother country. A similar system has become a law of the United States, but is not so rigidly carried out as it ought to be. If the information we have received in reference to this matter be correct, we shall only remark for the present, that the Executive government of New-Brunswick have a fearful responsibility to encounter. Most it they must, for the untimely death of five persons, and the serious injury inflicted upon several others, owing to the incompetency of an engine driver, form too grave a matter to be lightly passed over.

CLOSING OF THE MARK.—We perceive by a communication from "*the Merchants*" in the last *Freeman*, the question has been asked why the departure of the Eastern and Western Mails (now the travelling has become good) has not returned to its former original arrangement. We quite agree with the Editor of the Freeman that 5 o'clock would be much more advantageous to all parties.

TALL WHEAT.—We were shown Wheat at the store of Messrs. Jardine, weighing 66 1-2 lbs. per bushel, which cannot be excelled in the World. It was raised on the farm of Mr. James Gault, South Bay. A few more such wheat growers as Mr. G., and New-Brunswick will be able to supply market with the staff of life. For three successive years his wheat has averaged the above weight.

A Enemy of the Skin of 13 year's standing cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mr. Anderson, residing in St. John's N.B., was fourteen years afflicted with a most inveterate disease of the skin. The whole of the body was covered, and excoriated, the arms and legs with the same disfigurement, he consulted many Physicians but was not benefitted, and was given over by them, until he was dissuaded from following his extreme cruelty. He then (like thousands of his native country) commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills which entirely cured him in eight weeks all other means were tried unsuccessfully.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived—

Sunday—Brig Perseverance, Carroll, St. Mary's Bay—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brigt. L. S. Surette, Crowell, St. Mary's Bay—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Sea Bee, Herrick, Belfast Me., 3—George Eaton ballast.

Monday—Barque Delhi Watson, New Bedfor, 7—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Tuesday—Brigt. John Knox, Leavitt, Porto Rico—L. McMann, sugar and molasses.

Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise.

Wednesday—Ship Edward Hyman, Neill, Castine, 4—J. Robertson, ballast.

Schr. Serenade, Potter Eastport—Master, ballast.

Thursday—Schr. Crown, Lord Calais—Garrison & Troop, machinery.

South Bay Boom Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *South Bay Boom Company* will be held at the Office of the President on Monday, the 12th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

THOS. A. McMACKIN,
St. John, April 12, 1856. *Secretary*

A New Irish Book!

The Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland, by JOHN SWANN,

With Bigraphical Notices and mention of the following persons:—

THEOBALD Wolf Tone; Arthur O'Connor; Henry Grattan; Hamilton Rowan; Thomas Addis Emmett; Bagnal Harvey; Robert Emmett; Lord Edward Fitzgerald; Wm. P. M'Cabe; Baron Plunkett; John Mitchell; Daniel O'Connell; Richard Lalor Shiel; Robert Holmes; Thos. F. Meagher; William Smith O'Brien; F. Devin Reilly; Father Kenyon; Tom Steele, Michael Doheny; C. Gavan Duffy; John Martin; Richard O'Gorman; Dr. Antisell; Lord John Russell; Sir R. Peel; Lord George Bentinck; Benj. Disraeli; T. Bellew M'Manus; Thomas Davis, &c. &c.

With many other Irish and English Notables of the period. J. S. Redfield, Publisher, New York.

For Sale by B. O'BRIEN,
April 25th. St. John.

Ship Chandlery.

Landing ex "Rover's Bride":—

231 COILS CORDAGE, 4 1-2 to 8 thread; 6 Spunyarn, Marline, Houseline and Ameralins; 6 Tons OAKUM;
10 doz. Double HOG LINES;
13 casks Boiled Linseed OIL; 10 do. Raw do.;
7 do. Olive OIL; 24 sides Pump LEATHER;
4 rolls Sheet LEAD, 3 to 4 1-8;
10 bags Counter-sunk NAILS, 1 to 4 in.;
35 Cask Finders; 3 coils Sun Flax PACKING;
8 bales containing Mop Heads, Thrums, Deck and Paint Scrubbers, Tar Brushes;
7 cases containing Binnacle LAMPS, Block Tin Tureens, Tea and Coffee POTS, Candlesticks, Sauce Pans, Oval Pails, &c.

For Sale by JOHN WALKER,
April 25th. Ward-street

HIGH & RARE.

Wilson's Celebrated Clothing ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 70, Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

THE whole Community are respectfully invited to call and examine the superior style in which the Cutting and Fitting is done in the Manufacture of my Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

On hand a large, and elegant assortment of West of England Cloths, all ready for the Scissors.

ALSO, an expensive lot of Ready-made articles suited to all classes and sizes, from Tom Thumb, to Goliah the Giant.

CALL AND SEE.

My Goods are Rare
My prices fair,
My cutting undenial
My natty Shop
Is quite tip top,
I only ask a trial.

November 9. SAMUEL WILSON.

ORREL COALS.—Landing ex ship *Thomas*—200 chaldrons best Orrel COALS. For sale by JOHN WALKER,
April 11. Ward street

FLOUR STORE.

THE Subscriber will keep on hand the following articles;

FLOUR in Barrels; Do. in Bags;
Do. Extra do. for Family use;
CORN MEAL, in Bbls.; Do. in Bags;
Extra do. for Family use;
RYE FLOUR, Horse Feed, and BRAN;
CORN and OATS, &c. &c., with other kinds Mill Produce.

The undersigned intends carrying on the above business in addition to his present one, in the Store adjoining the one he now occupies, and lately occupied and so long and favourably known as

Mr. Andrew Reed's Flour Store,

NORTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE.

The undersigned hopes, by keeping a good Stock always on hand, and selling at a low price to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to the above establishment.

L. MITCHELL,
April 9, 1856. North Side King's square

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are prepared to furnish purchasers, either at Wholesale or Retail, with all kinds of Fashionable HATS and CAPS. Our present stock is large and well assorted.

In making up the Spring style of SATIN HATS we have used the very best description of French Plush, which we have imported direct from the manufactory. Our Stock of CLOTH CAPS is very large; the materials used are decidedly better of the best description. Our Kossuth, Wide Awake and other Felt Hats, are unlimited from the differentiations and fashions in the United States, and will be sold at a very small advance on cost. A further supply of English and American Hats and Caps shortly expected, during which will be found a good assortment of Children's Fancy Hats. ☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

C. W. EVERETT & SON.
April 9. 15, King street

WIDE AWAKE!—Just received from Boston and New York, several cases of Kossuth, Hungarian, Brockway, Wide Awake and other style of Felt HATS. Give us a call.

May 9. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

Garden and Field SEEDS, CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

NOW Landing ex "Rover's Bride," from Liverpool, my usual supply of Garden and Field Seeds, warranted fresh.

On Hand and to arrive—50 bbls. Northern Red Clover Seed; 100 bushels superior Grass Seed the growth of this Province.

The attention of Agricultural Societies are invited to the above. S. L. TILLEY,
May 9. No. 35, King street

Custom Tailoring Establishment.

A few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick near Stubb's Hotel.

THOSE who believe Economy is the mother of Wealth, will seek Refreshment in their Tailor's Bills, which in a Gentlemans annual expenses is a considerable item:

T. W. KELLY.

Late Foreman in the Woollen Hall, from his long experience respectfully suggests, that Gentlemen who may require his services, would do well to procure their own material, and by employing Mechanical skill in the construction of their Garments discover the advantage resulting from this mode of Business, and emphatically announce, it pays.

T. W. K. has continued to give the community the opportunity of making the experiment, strongly intimated that all that shall be promised shall be faithfully exercised for the benefit of his Customers.

Credentials authentic and abundant are in his possession as to his ability as a practical Handcutter, and he trusts his new term will meet with public patronage.

Procure materials for your FALL CLOTHING and call at the "FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT," Prince Wm. street.

St. John, Nov. 27, 1855.

DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS.

Steamer "Maid of Erin."

THE Steamer "MAID OF ERIN," Capt. John Beckwith, will, until further notice, leave Peter's Wharf, for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS every MONDAY Morning at eight o'clock; returning, leave Annapolis same Evening.

March 25, 1856. JOHN WALKER.

THOMAS HANTON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat, Locomotive, Flue, and Cylinder

BOILERS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

—ALSO—

SHIPS' WATER TANKS, &c., &c., &c.

Britain Street, (near Reed's Point,) Saint John, N.B. Particular attention paid to repairs.

November 30, 1855.

Saint John & Liverpool Line of Packet Ships. 1856.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Eudocia.	Spurr,	1015	5th March.
John Barbour,	Marshall.	995	20th do.
Middleton,	Cooper,	996	5th April.
John Duncan,	Kenby,	921	20th do.
Imperial,	Moran,	1279	5th May.
Peter Maxwell,	Sadler	1058	5th June.
John Owens,	Doane,	1236	5th July.

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

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

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

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Fazzie Brothers, & Co., Walmer Buildings, Water Street, or here to

J. & R. REED.

British Patent and Patent Patent White Figured & Colored Glass.

For Sale by John Kinnear, Prince Wm. Street, as follows, from a quarter inch to 3-8 inch thick—

10 CASES Polished White PLATE, from 7 to 9 in 10x16;
50 cases Polished White Plate, from 12x18 to 18x18;
4 do. do. ditto, " 18x20 to 20x40;
5 do. do. ditto, " 20x42 to 12x60;
11 pieces do. ditto, " 22x42 to 36x44.

—ALSO—

7 cases rough half inch thick Plate GLASS, from 15x24 to 18x30;
100 boxes half White GLASS, 9x11 to 10x16; 36 Colored and Figured GLASS; and 10,000 superior PAPER HANGINGS, at greatly reduced prices.

March 28th. JOHN KINNEAR.

TOYS! TOYS!

JUST received—The Subscriber now respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just received a very large assortment of TOYS and FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming season. Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Please call and examine. A. PAGE,
No. 105, Prince William Street

Nov. 23.—1 m.

Assorted Crates of Earthenware.

75 CRATES Assorted EARTHENWARE, packed to suit the Country trade, guaranteed free from breakage, offered low, for sale by FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
September 14. 29, Dock Street.

LIFE BOAT.—For sale one Galvanized Iron Life BOAT, by
April 11. JOHN WALKER.

HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 301, (on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland) will meet at their Lodge Room, Marshall's Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening next, 7 o'clock.

R. N. By order of the W. M. April 9.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber, WM. J. PARKER, returns his thanks to the public in general for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business, and now he is happy to inform them that he has leased a part of Mr. Paddock's Brick Building, and has fitted it up in a style to suit the business; and he hopes by strict attention and quickness of time, to share a part of public patronage. The accomodation which he now has is sufficient to accomodate from fifty to three hundred. He still continues in his old tricks in supplying to private families Soups, Pastry, Oysters, Game, &c. &c. Private families will find that they can be supplied cheaper and quicker here than at any other establishment in the city.

W. J. PARKER.
April 12. 116 Prince William street

STEAMER "ADELAIDE."

THE superior and fast Steamer ADELAIDE, Capt. Winchester, will, until further notice, leave her landing at Reed's Point, every THURSDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, for Boston, touching at EASTPORT and PORTLAND.

—RETURNING—

Will leave Lincoln's Wharf, BOSTON, every MONDAY at 9 a. m., and Portland the same Evening at 5½ o'clock.

The steamer "QUEEN" will connect with the "Adelaide" at Eastport, for ST. ANDREWS, ROBINSTON and CALAIS.

L. H. WATERHOUSE,
Agent,
St. John, April 25th. South Wharf

Spring Hats.

RECEIVED per ADELAIDE—2 cases Spring Fashion Gent's best SATIN HATS. For Sale by

DAVID H. HALL,
March 28, 1856. 64, King-street.

French Paper Hangings.

RECEIVED ex "Lady Jane" fm New York, a splendid assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, direct from the Factory, Paris.

Remember the above will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

E. O'BRIEN,
April 11. 65 Waterloo Row, King street

Fashions of HATS and CAPS for 1856.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamer *Adelaide*, from Boston, a large assortment of Gents' Felt HATS, newest styles, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at very low prices. Also on hand and constantly making up, HATS and CAPS; of his own manufacture, which for durability, quality and style, cannot be surpassed by any in this Province. A larger stock of Youths' and Children's Fancy Dress HATS and CAPS daily expected per Packet Ships "Endowie" and "John Barbour." ☞ HATS and CAPS made to order.

A. MAGEE,
April 25th. King-street, St. John

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store.

Foster's Corner Germain Street.

ENGLISH SHOES.

Received per recent Packet Ships and last Liverpool Steamer—

A Large variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of the very finest Warranted qualities.

A General Assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cheap Boots and SHOES.

FRENCH SHOES.

Received direct from Paris, beautiful variety of Ladies' Satin and Kid SHOES of the present Paris Style.

DOMESTIC SHOES, &c.

Gents' Calf, Morocco and Patent Gaoloons;
Gents' Morocco, Calf and Patent Oxonians;
Gents' very superior Elastic side Boots;
Boys', Youths' and Children's Boots and Shoes;
Childrens' Fancy Boots and Shoes in great variety.

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens', Womens', Girls', Boys' and Children's LONG RUBBER BOOTS.

Lace Boots and SHOES in every Style.

March 28th. S. K. FOSTER.

Earthenware, China & Glass,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 29, Dock Street, Saint John, N. B.

The subscriber invites the attention of the Public to his extensive assortment of

CHINA, EARTHENWARE and GLASS, (imported from our own Manufactory,) of the newest designs and patterns, in China, Ironstone, Whites, one and EARTHENWARE. Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea SETS, in Mosaic, China and Whitestone; China and Parian ORNAMENTS; Figures, Satinetts; Glass Moulded and Cut Decanters; Claret Jugs, Pitchers, Hocks Claret and Wine Glasses; Champaigns; Goblets; Tumblers; Butter Coolers; Ice Cream Plates; Centres; Round and Square Dishes; Dimes Bottles; Finger Cups; Toilet Bottles; Plates, Salts, Sugars, and Creams; Cruet Frames; Glass shades, and Artificial Flowers; Window GLASS—all sizes; German and Smithwick Cream and Butter Crocks; Preserve and Covered Crocks; Jars, ½ to 3.4 gallons; and all descriptions common EARTHENWARE, suitable for the Country, can be selected from a large and varied Stock.

April 11. FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

Pepper, &c.

1600 POUNDS Ground COFFEE, in pound papers—good flavour;
200 pounds Ground PEPPER, in qr. pound papers; and also loose;
200 pounds whole and Ground CASSIA;
30 pounds Ground PIMENTO;
100 pounds American CREAM of TARTAR.

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
January 11.

FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED

SCALES,

of every variety.

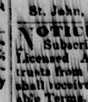
54 Kilby Street, Boston.

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

For Sale in St. John by WM. THOMSON.

MADRAS SCHOOL LAND—FOR SALE.



THE Land Committee of the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School, offer for sale three Lots of very valuable LAND in the Parish of Sussex, King's County, situated on Ward's Creek, and known on the plan of said property as Lots C, D and E, containing 100, 119, and 93 acres. Application to be made to BEVERLY ROBINSON, Jun., Esq., Solicitor to the Board, or to either of the Committee.

REV. W. SCOVIL,
GEO. D. ROBINSON,
WM. O. SMITH,
St. John, April 1, 1856. *Land Committee.*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber having been lately appointed a Licensed AUCTIONEER for Queens County, trusts from the Public a Share of Business which shall receive his prompt attention, on most reasonable Terms. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Petersville, Q. C., April 4, 1856.

CRUSHED SUGAR.—12 Barrels, now landing and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
July 19.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICE—37, Castle Street, Liverpool, 20 & 21 Poultry, London.

THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Chairman;* JOHN STEWART, Esq., M. P., and F. HAYWOOD, Esq., *Deputy Chairmen;* SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES.

Europe—Manchester, Hamburgh, Lisbon, Stockholm. *United States*—New York, New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, San Francisco. *British America*—Montreal, Halifax, N. S., Saint John, N. B., Saint Johns, N. F. *South America*—Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Demerara. *Australia*—Sydney, Victoria, Adelaide, Swan River. *New Zealand*—Lyttleton, Wellington, Auckland. *Tasmania*—Robert Town, Launceston. *East Indies*—Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Manilla. *China*—Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

Paid up Resources, £748,254 15 8, Sterling.

Government——UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Fire Premiums Received in 1855, £196,271 16 11, Sterling.

Business—Insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE, on every description of Property.

Losses paid promptly on proof of claim.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH: Office—98, Prince William street, St. John.

(No Charge for Policy.)

April 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*

NOTICE.

JOHN KINNEAR, of the City of Saint John, Dry Goods Merchant, (heretofore carrying on Trade and Business under the firm and style of *Gilchrist & Lockie,*) having by Deed of Assignment, transferred to us all his Estate and Effects, in Trust for the benefit of his Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said Deed of Assignment lies at the office of Messrs. BEANE & VENNOR, for inspection and signature. All Creditors not executing the said deed of Assignment within four calendar Months from the date hereof, will be excluded from any participation in the said Estate and Effects, as assigned aforesaid. Dated 16th December, 1855.

WM. PARKER, } *Trustees.*
JOHN W. BEARD, }

DISSOLUTION.

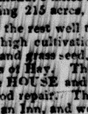
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. H. DEVEBER & SONS, is this day dissolved by the retirement of L. H. DeVeber, the senior partner, who will settle all business connected with the establishment to this date March 31, 1856.

L. H. DEVEBER,
R. S. DEVEBER,
S. B. DEVEBER.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will continue the Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS Business, at the old stand, 67 Prince Wm. street, under the name of L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

RICHARD S. DEVEBER,
S. BOIES DEVEBER.

A Farm for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his well known FARM at Loch Lomond, 9 miles from the city, containing 215 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared, and the rest well timbered. There are 6 acres under high cultivation, and four laid down with clover and grass seed, and cuts annually from 10 to 12 tons of Hay. There is on the premises a small Frame HOUSE and large Barn; the fences are all in good repair. The property is admirably situated for an Inn, and would be a beautiful spot for Country residences, being situated near the famous lakes in that quarter, and would be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

GEORGE SEALY,
February 22. Union street

NOTICE.

FREE HOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

THE above Property, being situated in the Town of Moncton, nearly opposite the Westmoreland Bank.

The said Property, fronting on Main Street, 75 feet, running back 160 feet, on Westmoreland street, consisting of one large two story House, fronting on Main Street, with Kitchen, Woodhouse, and Barn, with a good Well of water, brought into the kitchen. Also, a large Cellar.

Likewise situated on Westmoreland Street, a large House, 36x26, ready for plastering.

For further particulars enquire of Jacob Wortman, Town of Moncton, or to the subscriber, at the Golden Ball corner.

JOSEPH McMASTER.
St. John, Feb. 1, 1856.

"HOVER'S BRIDE."

BY the above vessel I have received—West of England Black Cloths, Cassimeres and Fancy Doeskins of a superior quality. Gentlemen leaving their orders for garments of any description, may depend upon getting a good article at a low price.

April 25. THOS. R. JONES.

PURE COD LIVER OIL!—Just received—2 Casks Newfoundland COD LIVER OIL.—warranted a superior article. For Sale by

S. L. TILLEY,
April 28. No. 35 King-street

GLASS & FEATHERS.—To arrive from New York: 600 boxes GLASS; 1000 lbs. FEATHERS. For sale low. GEORGE NIXON.
April 25. 104, Prince Wm. street

TO LET.—A Superior Flat of a HOUSE in Queen Street, west end. Apply at this Office, or to Mrs. Moore, Wellington Row.
April 18, 1856.

PATENTS.

LETTERS PATENT for new inventions are procured by the Subscriber. The Patent Law has been amended during the present session of the Legislature, and additional advantages are thus afforded to Inventors. PETER STUBBS,

St. John, 19th April, 1856. *Patent Agent.*

SPRING IMPORTATION.—29, Dock Street, Saint John.—FRS. CLEMENTSON has received his usual assortment of Milk Pans, and Butter Crocks, and Jars—1, 1 1-2, and 2 gallons, which are offered by wholesale and retail, at greatly reduced prices. April 4, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the late Firm of Gilchrist & Lockie, of the City of Saint John, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers at the Office of Beane & Vennor, Prince William Street, in the said City; and all parties having any claims against the said Firm are hereby requested to submit the same for adjustment.

WM. PARKER, } Trustees.
Feb. 1. JOHN W. BEARD, }

WM. WEBBERBURN,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE—53 West side of Prince Wm. Street

ST. JOHN, N. B.

February 15, 1856.

JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

IS NOW RECEIVING, FOR SALE:—

300 BOXES 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x14 Window GLASS;
100 Rocking and other CHAIRS;
50 boxes CLOTHES PINS;
TUBS, PAILS, and other Wood Ware
12 William PAILS, falling Tops.

ALSO—In Warehouse and in Store:—

250 boxes Window GLASS, from 12x18 to 18x24;
100 boxes half white, 10x12, a superior article. Aug. 17.

CHARLES W. WELDON,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ramsay, Sturdee & Co. Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

May 28, 1852.

Poetry.

"What is that, Mother?"

"What is that mother?"
"The lark, my child—
The morn has just looked out and smiled,
When he starts from his humble grassy nest,
And is up and away with the lay on his breast.
And a hymn in his heart to yon pure, bright sphere,
To warble it out in his Maker's ear,
Ever, my child, be thy morn's first lays
Tuned, like the lark's to thy Maker's praise."

"What is that, mother?"
"The dove, my son—
And that low, sweet voice, like a widow's moan
Is flowing out from her gentle breast,
Constant and pure, by that lonely nest,
As the wave is poured from some crystal urn,
For her distant dear one's quick return.
Ever, my son, be thou like the dove,
In friendship as faithful, as constant in love."

"What is that, mother?"
"The eagle, boy—
Proudly cereering his course of joy.
Firm on his mountain vigour relying.
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying;
His wing on the wind, his eyes on the sun,
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward, right on
Boy! may the eagle's flight ever be thine,
Onward and upward, true to the line!"

"What is that, mother?"
"The swan, my love—
He is floating down with his native grove,
He loved one now, no nestling nigh;
He is floating down by himself to die;
Death darkens his eyes, and unplumes his wings
Yet the sweetest song is the last he sings.
Live so, my love, that when death shall come
Swan-like and sweet, it may wait thee home."

VARIETY.

The Effects of Eating Horse Meat.—There is a professor in Berlin who has been a hippophagist for the last ten years. About two months ago he woke up his wife in the middle of the night by neighing loudly. The wife expressed her surprise, and the surprise made the professor laugh; but such a laugh, it was a decided horse-laugh, that elicited a response from all the horses on a neighboring cab-stand! In the afternoon his wife had the greatest difficulty in getting him to pass a seed shop, where a quantity of oats in the window was spread out for sale. Soon afterward his hair (which is of a rich auburn) began to grow to a tremendous length, and to assume more and more the shape of a mane. His face, too, became covered with hair, and he gave great amusement to the little boys of Berlin by appearing one day in the streets with a pair of blinkers. Various other changes gradually came over him. He would start as if frightened at the crack of a whip—the scream of a railway whistle would set him on galloping at full speed—whilst the sound of a trumpet would make him prick up his ears and destend his nostrils in a most equine manner. It was noticed, also, that his ears of late had grown considerably longer, pointing upwards to some height above his head. One night he was missed, and after considerable search he was found stretched at full length upon the straw in the stable. When his poor wife approached him, he began rearing and plunging in such a violent manner that it was only by putting on the kicking straps that he could be kept in the least still. Other curious symptoms soon declared themselves. He could not be induced to keep on his boots; and as it was found very uncomfortable to allow him to run about the drawing room barefooted, he was removed, and permitted to indulge in his eccentricities only out of the house. He would spend whole afternoons in the different stable yards; his favorite associates were ostlers and omnibus conductors; his favorite haunts the offices of the *eliwagons* and the most fashionable beer houses. Nothing pleased him so much as to sleep in a stall. After awhile his feet began to harden, and it was observed that a hard substance, not unlike a horse's hoof, was forming over them. The same peculiarity became soon observable on his hands. From this time forth he refused to walk upright; and one frosty morning he was found on all fours outside a farrier's shop, stretching out one of his feet, as if he were anxious to be shod. Since that period he has been put under the care of a veterinary surgeon, who gives but faint hopes of his recovery. —*Punch.*

Compressed Forage; Excellent Invention.—Mr. Penrose Julyan, an officer in the Commissariat service, has recently introduced a new method of preparing field forage, which besides its advantage in other respects, is likely to prove of much importance, in facilitating the mobilisation of the army. He mixes up the hay, bruised oats, and bran or whatever other descriptions of food are considered desirable, in certain proportions, and then subjects the whole mass to so enormous a pressure as to get the ton weight into fifty cubic feet of space. It then becomes so solid, that it can be cut like wood by a circular saw into square blocks of a given size without any trouble. Each block contains half a day's ration for a horse, and not only is an immense economy in freight and land transport effected, but, being at once fit for use, it does away with all the waste and inconveniences attendant on the old systems.

Poverty the Alley of Genius.—Homer was a beggar; Plutus turned a mill; Terrence was a slave; Bathius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Camens, the writer of the "Lusaid," ended his days in an almshouse; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for £15, and died in obscurity; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Steele was in perpetual war with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law; Richard Savage died in prison at Bristol for a debt of eight pounds; Butler lived in penury and died poor; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

African Logic.—An old farmer—one who feared neither god nor man—had hired a devout negro; and to get Sunday work out of him would always plan a case of "necessity" on Saturday, and on Sunday morning would put his case to the man's conscience. One morning Sambo proved refractory; "he would work no more on Sunday." The master argued with him that it was a case of "necessity"—that the Scriptures allowed a man to get out of a pit on a Sabbath day a beast that had fallen in. "Yes, massa," replied the black, "but not if he spent Saturday in digging for de berry purpose."

The Tariff Beauties.—Brantome, on female beauty, gives the Spanish version of the thirty "ifs." If—how, ladies, lend an ear—If Three things are white—skin, teeth, and hands;
Three things black—eyes, eyebrows and eyelashes;
Three things red—lips, cheeks, and nails;
Three things long—waist, hair, and hands;
Three things short—teeth, ears, and feet;
Three things wide—breast, front, and brow;
Three things narrow—mouth, waist, and ankle;
Three things large—arm hip, and calf;
Three things fine—lips, hair, and fingers;
Three things small—ears, head, and bosom;
Then there are thirty beauties in all.

The Way to cure Weakness.—John Reeve was accosted on the Kensington Road by an elderly female, with a small bottle of gin in her hand. "Pray, sir, I beg your pardon—is this the way to the workhouse?" John gave her a look of clerical dignity, and pointing to the bottle, gravely said, "No, madam, but this is."

Cause for Apple Dumplings.—Take sifted flour with a little salt, and pour in boiling water enough to make a dough stiff enough to roll out—then prepare with the dumplings as usual. The success of this recipe will depend entirely upon the quantity of water which it is necessary to use. A [illegible] housewife, accustomed to make dumplings, will know how much water to use, and will be able to make them light and wholesome; the great will be good, and extremely palatable to those who object to the richness of ordinary paste.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Peter C. Jones, No. 8, Water st., Corner of Devonshire, Boston, has on hand and for Sale, a large assortment of Paper as enumerate below.

WRITING PAPERS.

Blue and White Letter, Plain and Ruled.
" Cap, "
" Flat Cap, "
" Flat Cap,
" Note Papers,
" Bath Post,
" Demy and Medium,
" Folio,
" Packet and Commercial Post,
Plain and Ruled.

The above are from the best Manufacturers, and are offered at the lowest prices.

ENGLISH PAPERS.—Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Letter, Plain and Ruled; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscap; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Folio Post; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Note Papers.

Tissue Papers of various colors.

FRENCH PAPERS.—Blue and White Letter, Plain and Ruled—Blue and White Folio Post—Blue and White Note Papers.

HARDWARE & CLOTH PAPERS.

16 by 21,	21 by 26,	21 by 30,	22 by 32,
24 by 34,	24 by 36,	26 by 36,	36 by 36,
36 by 40,	40 by 46.		

And any other size made to order at short notice.

MANILLA PAPERS.

15 by 20,	15 by 20,	16 by 21,	19 by 24,
21 by 26,	24 by 36,	26 by 36,	36 by 36,
36 by 40,	40 by 46.		

Wrapping Papers.

Single and Double Cap Rag and Straw.
" Crown Rag and Straw.
White and Colored Sugar and Tea Papers.

BALING PAPERS.

26 by 36,	36 by 36,	36 by 40,	40 by 46.

And any other size made to order at short notice.

Colored Papers, of all Colors, Glazed and Unglazed
White and Colored Blotting and Filtering Papers
Log, Envelop, and Post Office Papers

PRESS PAPERS.

For Clothiers, Printers and Manufacturers, furnished at manufacturers prices, of any size required. Bonnet Papers, Binders', Trunk and Bandbox Boards, Envelopes, of all sizes and kinds, English American and French.

P. C. JONES is Agent for Smith & Peters' Celebrated Enamelled cards, and has constantly on hand a large assortment of the various qualities, both Sheets and Cut Cards.

He is also Agent for Fink's Boston Playing Cards, *which are considered to be the best manufactured in the United States*; and Fink's Marble and Box Papers, a variety of patterns constantly on hand, at prices lower than the same article can be furnished for elsewhere.

Dry and Tarred Sheathing for Ships and Houses

Printing and Book Paper,

Of all sizes, on hand and made to order.
Cash paid for RAGS.
June 29.

NEW HORSE SHOEING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT

JAMES SCRYMGEOUR—beg leave to state to the Public of New-Brunswick that he has commenced Business on his own account next to the Golden Ball corner where he is prepared to execute all work in his line in a scientific and approved system.

MR. SCRYMGEOUR having served under the celebrated Professor Dick, and been taught the business of SHOEING in the most scientific manner and with all the modern improvements, he conceives himself fully master of his trade, and above making any attempt to imitate or adopt any other persons' system. The method pursued by Mr. Scrymgeour is calculated when horses have been injured in their feet by bad shoeing, to remedy the evil, and restore them again to perfect usefulness.

The subscriber respectfully solicit a call from the public, as he feels assured of giving ample satisfaction.

St. John, June 29, 1855.

Sunbury Cotton and Woollen FACTORY.

THE Subscriber, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of this Province, that at a vast expense he has established an extensive POWER LOOM WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, for the manufacture of Cotton and Woollen CLOTHS, suitable for Domestic Wear.

To parties furnishing the Woollen Yarn, white warp and weaving, twilled or plain, 7d pr yard.

Blue warp and weaving, twilled, plain or satinett, 8d pr yard.

Ladies' Plaid Dresses, made to pattern, with warp and weaving, 9d pr yard.

If all wool, twilled or plain, 50 yards and upwards, 4d pr yard. If under 50 yards, 4d 1-2d. Plaided ditto, 5d 1-2.

AGENTS.

Scoley & Beckwith, *Oromocto*;
J. & J. Hegan, *Saint John*;
Lauchlan McLean, *Fredericton*,
M. Muldoon, *Nerepis*;
George Kingston, South Branch Oromocto;
John Watson, *Run Gunnish*.

JOSEPH KINGSTON,
Rockwell Factory—near the Oromocto.
October, 1855.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A few tons Brandram' best WHITE LEAD and coloured PAINTS ALSO—Brandram's Boiled and Raw OIL, in casks or by the gallon. For sale by
June 15. FELLOWS & co.

Window Glass.

Just received from New York—250 boxes Glass.

40 boxes	9x12;	20 boxes	9x13;
20 "	9x14;	30 "	10x14;
15 "	10x15;	10 "	11x14;
10 "	11x14;	10 "	11x17;
15 "	12x14;	15 "	12x15;
16 "	12x16;	5 "	12x20;
5 "	13x13;	5 "	14x18;
5 "	15x18;	5 "	14x20;
5 "	18x24.		

August 17. GEORGE NIXON.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the "Golden Knife and Fork," Stanton's Brick Building, Dock street, by the *Hamilton*, the following Goods, which being late for the Season, I now offer cheap for cash:—

500 doz. Table KNIVES & FORKS, in Ivory, Self Tip, White Bone, Black Tip, and Stag Horn Handles.
300 doz. of 1, 2, 3 and 4 bladed Pocket KNIVES
60 doz. Scissors, of different sizes and patterns;
Just opening—1 case of the best Albata Silver Plated Cruet STANDS, 4 to 8 bottles; and 1 case of WAX DOLLS, fit for Christmas presents.

W. B. NICHOLSON.
January 19. Proprietor.

THE HORSE, In Health and Disease.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the Public generally that he is prepared to give his entire attention to all matters relating to the Purchase, Sale, and Treatment in Disease, of Horses entrusted to his charge. He does not arrogate to himself (as others have done) the *sole* right and qualification to give advice and administer Medicines in Veterinary cases, but simply refers to his many years experience and to the multitude of successful cases which have been confided to his care by the leading men of St. John and its vicinity.

ROLAND BUNTING, Veterinarian.
☞ Office at H. Austin's Livery Stable, King's Square. Residence, St. George's Street, near the Centenary Chapel. August 17.

CHEAP GOODS, —SELLING OFF—

THE Subscriber intending to make a change in his business, will from this date commence SELLING OFF all his surplus STOCK. The following is a partial list of the Cheapest Stock of GOODS, ever offered in this City.

BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS, Tea, Sugar, and Rice, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Socks, Stockings, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Hair Pins, Shawls, Scarfs, Mufflers, Hats, Caps, and South Westers, Blankets, Beds, and Rugs, red, white and blue Flannels, Cobourgs, Orleans, Calliocs, and Ladies Stays, Garters, and Gum Ruche, Needles, Thread, Pins, and READY MADE CLOTHING, and general Stock of Seamen's Outfits, constantly on hand. ALEX. A. COUGHLAN,

P.S.—We will continue this Sale for five months and no longer.

St. John, December 7, 1855.

Valuable Farms for Sale.—The Subscriber offers for Sale, Lot No. 6, at Salmon Creek, Johnston Parish, Q. C., containing 100 acres. The lot is most valuable for WOOD of almost every description, including Maple, Birch, Spruce, White Pine, etc. It is situated within a mile and a half of Green's Cove, where a wood-boat may load at any time while the navigation is open. The Post road to Judge Perry's landing runs across the front of the property. Persons wishing to view the place will please apply to Mr. Robert Strong, living in the vicinity.

Also, a Lot of Land, containing 200 acres, situated on the English settlement, head of Washademoak Lake, thirty to forty acres of which are cleared, ten acres having been ploughed. It has on it a good Frame Barn, in the vicinity there are Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches, several Schools, a Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Oat Mill, and a Carding Machine.

The post road runs through the property, and it is well timbered. There is a Stream by which a Mill may be driven. There is likewise between fifteen and twenty acres of interval not cleared. Mr. Richard Pearson, on the adjoining property may be applied to by persons who may desire to see the premises. Apply to W. H. Adams, or to
(Sept 28) JOHN HALL, *Saint John.*

Notice to the Public generally.

GAS PIPES AND FITTINGS, AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

At the Store of JAMES DYALL, Water Street.

LIST of Prices:—1 inch Block Tin Tube, 1s. 9d. per foot; 7-8 do. do. 1s. 6d; 3-4 do. do. 1s. 3d.; 5-8 do. do. 1s; 1-2 do. do. 9d; 3-8 do. do. 6d; 1-4 do. do. 4d;

1 inch Stop COCKS, 16s; 7-8 do. 12s 6d; 3-4 do. 8s.; 5-8 do. 6s 6d; 1-2 do. 4s 7d; 3-8 do. 3s;

1 inch CUPLINGS, 2s 6d; 7-8 do 2s. 6d; 3-4 do. 2s; 5-8 do. 1s. 6d; 1-2 do. 1s. 3d; 3-8 do. 1s; 1-4 do. 9d.

1-2 inch Drop Screw, 9d; 3-8 do 7 1-2d. Work, is per hour.

P. S.—Parties wanting New Houses Fitted up, would do well to call at the Subscriber's Shop, next to the Coal Shed, Water Street.

August 31. JAMES DYALL.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE Subscriber wishes respectfully to inform his friends and the public that in order to provide the travelling community with a large and commodious house of entertainment in this City, he has purchased and fitted up at great expense that large and convenient Hotel, situated on the North side of Kings Square, and known as the FOUNTAIN HOUSE, where he intends to serve the public, and will be able to accomodate a large number of persons with well furnished single bed rooms, good Sitting Rooms, and all other conveniences for the comfort of travellers or permanent boarders. Also—a splendid Barn—none to exceed it in the City, with stalls for forty horses, and a large yard attached, all under cover, where sleighs, carriages, and loads of country produce can be driven in free from storms.

The subscriber is thankful to his friends and the public for the liberal manner in which he has been patronised and assures them that strict attention will still be paid to those who favour him with their patronage.

August 10. G. RIX PRICE.

CLOTHING BY WHOLESALE,
AT
GRANITE HALL,
No. 1 Dock Street.

ENGLISH and Domestic Manufacture for Sale at very Low Prices, for Cash or approved payments.

Received by "Liberia"—8 Cases London Made CLOTHING.

Oct. 26. T. R. JONES.

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.

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

New Books.

CHAMBERS' Edinburgh Journal, for October
The Elder Sister and Ethel, two excellent Novels, by Marian James;
The Match Girl, or Life Scenes as they are;
The planter's victim, or incidents of American Slavery;
Representative Women from Eve, the wife of the first, to Mary, the mother of the second Adam, by G. G. Balowne, D. D.;
The Schoolboy, and Seven Poor Travellers, by Dickens, 6d. each;
The Newcombs, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. (ill.) 7s. 6d.;
Henry Esmond, by do., new ed., 2s.;
Hanny, by Charles Rowcroft, Esq.;
Susan Wylie, a Tale of Sea and Shore;
Roger's Poetical Works.

A further supply of Bits of Blarney, by Dr. McKenzie. B. O'BRIEN.

P.S.—Harper's Magazine for October, and other late Publications just arrived. October 5.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed a City MARSHALL, will attend to all Business entrusted to him with punctuality and dispatch.

ROBERT McKELVY, Jn.

N. B.—Having an order Bar at the Store of Mr. George Nixon, No. 154 Prince Wm. Street, where all orders left will be attend to.

Feb. 8. 3l. R. McK.

DOULEY'S MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,

State Street, Boston. Conducted on the European Plan.

Rooms per day,	50 cts.
Rooms per week,	$3.00
Lodging	37 1-2 cts.

N. B.—A Restaurant is attached, where Meals will be served at all hours of the day.

January 11, 1856. 1y.

TRENNAIL, APPLES, &c.—10,000, 30 to 36 inch TRENNAILS;
30 bbls. APPLES, in good order; 5 do MESS BEEF;
5,000 superior Havana SEGARS—for sale by
O. M. BURNS,
March 28th. South Wharf.

Stone Butter Crocks and Jars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LANDING ex ship Imperial—5000 CREAM CROCKS, assd sizes;
4000 JARS, 1, 2, 3, 4 Gals.;
500 BUTTER CROCKS.

For Sale at Lowest Rates.
FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,
August 24. 10 Dock-street.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, Steam Engine and Machine Shop.

Saint David and Albion Streets,
Near Messrs. W. & R. Wright's Ship Yard Courtenay Bay.

ALWAYS on hand at the the above Establishment, Patent and Common WINDLASSES for Vessels of all sizes; Capstan Heads; Sheaves and Rollers; Bushes; Pump Chambers; Cabooses; Ploughs; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Wagon Boxes; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Treenail Machines.

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, solicits a continuance of the same, and would further add, that having served a regular apprentices up to the Engineering and Millwright business in Great Britain, and having practised the same the last thirty years, continues to manufacture at the above Establishment all kinds of

STEAM ENGINES.

High and low Pressure, For Boats, Saw, or Grist Mills, and for Propelling any kind of machinery.—Steam Engine Boilers for Marine or Land purposes made and repaired; all kinds of Machinery repaired; Iron and Brass Castings made to order; BRASS AND IRON TURNING; Blacksmith Work of all kinds executed promptly and on favorable terms. ☞ *As cheap or cheaper than any other Establishment in the Province.* ☜

JOHN SMITH,
St. John, December 1, 1855. Engineer.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £251,000 sterling.

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

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1856. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

YOUNG'S BOARDING HOUSE,
NEAR THE KING'S SQUARE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has moved to the premises formerly occupied by J. K. Cammell, nearly opposite Country Market, which he has fitted and furnished in a superior manner, and where the best of attention will be paid to all who may favour him with a call.

N.B.—The Stabling attached to the premises need no comment, being the best in the City, with careful grooms always in attendance.

22d June, 1855.

DANDALION COFFEE.

A Novelty! A Rarity!! A Luxury!!

THE virtues of DANDALION have long been held in high estimation, but the difficulty of obtaining it in all seasons of the year, has impeded the wishes of the public in extending and promoting its more general use.

The above preparation is therefore offered to the public with confidence, as possessing all the properties of the plant, and when used according to direction, it forms a most agreeable drink. It is also used to improve the flavour of Coffee and Cocoa. Sold in packets at 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. sterling, by FELLOWS & CO.,
July 26. Opposite lower end Market-street

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, &c.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE,
BEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.

Wholesale and Retail General Outfitting Establishment.

R. HUNTER,

HAS now made up, and offers for Sale, the largest and most general assortment of CLOTHING, ever previously offered for Sale in this market, with a great variety of all other Goods, suitable to the trade.

R. H. would respectfully intimate that as he posses advantages superior to any other in the trade—importing his own Cloths and Trimmings direct, on the most advantageous terms, and having the Clothing made up on his own premises, by the best of workmen, under the immediate inspection of a superior Foreman, Mr. J. McVinnon; he therefore offers his present Stock of Goods, by *Wholesale and Retail*, undoubtedly very much cheaper than similar Goods can be had at any other Establishment of the kind in the City.

The Stock consists of—

Over Coats,—Under Coats,—Vests,—Pants.

in all the various materials now in use, and made up in the most fashionable styles;

A splendid assortment of CLOTHS, comprising Siberian, Himalaya, Mohair, Double Milled Kersey, Beaver, and Pilot CLOTH, suitable for Coats; Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Corduroys, Homespuns, Moleskins, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of—Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Stocks, Opera Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Mufflers, Trunks, Valises, &c.

HATS, CAPS.

Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes, and Leggins, Rain Clothing.

☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth, and having their clothing made to order, can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most fashionable style.

☞ *The lowest price—all Goods marked in plain figures.*

Oct. 26. R. HUNTER.

NEW CARPETINGS, and Home Furnishing Goods.

HORSFALL & SHEARSTON have received per Achilles from London, and Egyptian, from Liverpool:

100 pieces CARPETING, of the newest styles, in Velvet Pile Tapestry, Brussells, Kidderminster, 4-ply, and Scotch.

The patterns of the above are all new, particularly the Velvet Piles, which are very rich, and copies of those sent to the Exhibition at Paris.

Also—87 Pieces of Floor Oil Cloths all widths, from 2 feet to 10, thoroughly seasoned, and warranted the best quality.

Rich Gilt Window Poles, and CORNICES. Also, Mahogany Poles, with Fixtures.

DAMASKS, MOREENS, and WINDOW DRAPERY, of all finds, with Gimps, Fringes, &c., to match.

Hearth Rugs to match Carpets.

The above with the whole of their well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, will be sold at the lowest market rates. November 30.

MODEL MELODEONS.

NEWLY improved "MODEL MELODEONS," Sold at the Cabinet Ware-Rooms of the Messrs. J. & G. LAWRENCE, head of King Street. These Instruments have received the approbation of the best judges for the Durability and Beauty of the workmanship and excellent Tone.

St. John, N.B., March 27th, 1855.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—It is with pleasure I make known to you the opinion of myself and many others of the MELODEON purchased from you a few months ago. This instrument manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, has given the utmost satisfaction, both in Tone, Touch, and Power, and I do freely, and cheerfully admit it is the best I have ever seen. Since the introduction of this instrument in our Choir Practice we find a great improvement, thereby sustaining the Voice, and procuring a perfect Tone to every Note.

I am dear Sir, yours truly,
R. D. McARTHUR,
Conductor of St. Andrews' Church Choir.

M. A. STEVENS, Agent, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Cultivation of the Voice. (March 9.

Soap and Candle Factory AGAIN
GEORGE WOODS,

THANKFUL for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his customers that since the late disastrous fire in Water street, he has erected a new Factory on a more extensive scale in Princess street, a short distance above the Post office, and next adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill, where he expects to do a more extensive business then formerly, on the most accommodating terms, with punctual paying customers.

Orders from any part of the Country, prepaid, will be strictly attended to.

Small profit, quick sales and ready Money being the object; parties purchasing on those terms will do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ TALLOW for sale by the barrel or smaller quantity.

St. John, Oct 5, 1855. 3w

REMOVAL.

JAMES LYELL,
Tailor and Draper,

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

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

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

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

St. John, 12th May, 1854.

More Window Glass and Paper HANGINGS.

Just received from New-York:

148 BOXES German large sized GLASS, from 12x20 to 36x50 single thick;
20 Boxes Double thick Glass, for shop windows, sizes from 16x24 to 31x42;
5000 rolls of new patterns of PAPER HANGINGS, all prices.

Parties wanting large Glass, not on hand, I will order it at the shortest notice from New York, and cut it to fit the sash. GEORGE NIXON,
April 13, 1855. Prince Wm. street

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. CLEMENTSON has received his first Spring Importations, consisting of those Goods which are particularly required by the Wholesale purchaser for the country trade, and including his Stock in Store, makes the best and largest assortment ever imported into this City. Merchants have now the opportunity of selecting any description of Goods they may require, and which are offered on the most liberal terms.

April 24. 10, Dock-street.

To Close up Small Lots.

LOT 56, Color Linnen COATS, only 5s.;
" 57, do. do., 3s. 4d.;
Lot 56, Black Alpaca COATS, only 12s. 6d.;
" " Mixed do. do., " 10s. 6d.;
" " Black Russell Cord do., " 11s. 3d.;
GRANITE HALL,
June 1. No. 1 Dock-street

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

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

FURNITURE.

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

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

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffin Plated plates for engraving on. March 10.

One Thousand Stoves.

E. STEPHEN has on hand at his Stove Warehouse, Water street, upwards of One Thousand STOVES, of all sizes, and almost of every possible prescription, which he offers at prices as low or lower than can be had at any Stoveshop in the city. No doubt it is the best and largest assortment of Stoves for Retail to be found in any Warehouse within a circle of 500 miles.

October 5. 1m.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, & CARDING MACHINES.—A small Steam Engine a new Boiler, manufactured by Fleming and Humbert, and two Carding Machines—will be sold separately or together, at a low price.

C. D. EVERETT & SON.
August 4. 16, King-street.

By rail "JOHN BARBOUR" from LIVERPOOL
BATH BRICK; Washing SODA;
Package DYE; Roll BRIMSTONE;
Kegs of MUSTARD;
Kegs Yellow PAINT.
For Sale at
20th Sept. JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Prince Wm. Street.

New-Brunswick Branch OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To pass to and from, but not to reside in any place which shall not be further south than 33 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

☞ *Office, in Wiggins' new Brick Building, Princess Street, immediately above the Office of the Elect