

Established in 1818. THE OBSERVER, Published on TUESDAYS, by D. A. CAMERON, at his Office, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewelling & Reading.—Terms: 12s. 6d., per annum.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the Secretary, St. John, Nov. 11, 1850.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE Partnership hitherto carried on by the Subscribers, under the Firm of SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late XENOPHON COUGLE, Esquire, of Sussex Vale, King's County, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to MARY COUGLE, Administratrix, Sussex Vale, May 28, 1853.

MARKET SQUARE, MAY 3, 1853. J. & H. FOTHERBY HAVE received per ships Liberia and St. John, and steamer Admiral, an extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of Paisley, Cashmere and Barege Long and Square Shawls.

NEW GOODS, Per Same "Cambria." An elegant assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Bagadore, Embroidered and Fancy BONES, Printed and Embroidered MUSLINS, CAMERONS, Delaines, Lustras, &c.

MORRISON & CO. HAVE now ready for inspection, suited for the season, the LARGEST, MOST VARIED and MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SILKS, SATINS and RIBBONS Ever exhibited in this Province.

First Spring Importations. J. & J. HEGAN Have received per Packet Ship "MIDDLETON" CARPETINGS & HEARTH RUGS, PRINTED DRUGGETS, Moreens and Damasks, SHEETINGS, White and Striped SHIRTINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

NEW GOODS. Per Steamer "Niagara," from Liverpool.—FURTHER SUPPLY OF BONNETS, Ribbons, Plain and Figured Rich SILKS; SATINETTS, SATINS, SARNETTS; Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; COLLARS and HAIT SHIRTS; GLOVES and HOSIERY; SILK TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c. &c. W. G. LAWTON.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, AND BRITISH HOUSE, KING STREET. Saint John, 8th March, 1853. First Spring Importations! PER SHIP "MIDDLETON." 5,000 Straw Bonnets! Newest Spring Shapes!! J. DOHERTY & CO.

LONDON HOUSE, Market Square, April 9, 1853. A FEW cases of SCOTCH GOODS containing Paisley, Cashmere, and French Barege LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS.

PERFUMERY. THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Lubin's celebrated PERFUMES, consisting in part of "Jockey Club," "Boquet de Caroline," "Eau de Abdallah," "Patchouly," &c. &c., all of which are warranted genuine.—Also, a small assortment of PERFUME and CONFECTORY BOXES, suitable for Christmas Presents.

FINE GROUND GINGER.—One Ton of the above article, ground here for ourselves, and warranted pure. June 14. FLEWELLING & READING.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 16th, 1851.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Adams, Builder of Gas Works, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Passy Street, Acton, dated Dec. 13th, 1850.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE. Copy of a Letter from John Forster, an Agriculturist, residing at Nonborough, near Leckham, May 13, 1850.

THE REMAINDER OF STOCK DAILY EXPECTED. NEW GOODS, Per Same "Cambria."

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Partry.

THE DAY OF REST. Rest, rest, it is the Sabbath morn, a quiet fills the air, Whose whisper'd voice of peace repeats that rest is every-where.

The England of 100 Years Ago. "To the student of history, the admirable works of Hogarth must be invaluable, as they give us the most complete and truthful picture of the manners, and even the thoughts of the past century."

Literature, &c. The Glove. In former days there was no cavalier in Florence better known than Alfonso Leonati.

WHISKERS. Of the modern beard and whiskers, says the Quarterly Review, we desire to speak respectfully, and how many a David has charmed away evil spirits by the melody of beautiful sounds!

CULTIVATION OF THE SENSAS. How our hearts bound to the spirited strains of martial music! how we thrill to the shout of the minuet!

LINES BY AN OLD FOGY. I'm thankful that the sun and moon Are both hung up so high That no presumptuous hand can stretch And pull them from the sky.

COURTESY—THINK OF THIS.—The power of diffusing happiness is not the exclusive property of the rich. All are capable of it.

GRATITUDE IS A DUTY.—Gratitude is a duty none can be excused from, because it is always in our own disposal.

loosely in his belt, and before the lion recovered himself from the force with which he had sprang forward, plunged it in his heart.

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he cast. The senses mingle powerfully in all the influences of childhood. It is not merely the loving of parents, the purity and truthfulness of the family relations, that make home so precious a recollection; there are visions of winter evenings, with curtains drawn, the fire blazing, and the voices of wonderful picture books; there are summer rambles in the cool evening, when the delicious night-breeze fanned the cheek, and we gazed into the heavens to search out the bright stars.

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be disregarded. The man of sentiment knows how to value them; he prizes them the best evidence of beneficence. They lighten the weary anxieties of this world, and carry him on with a cheerful heart to the end of the journey.

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HOW TO FINISH A DAUGHTER. For the attainment of this end PUNCH gives the following directions: 1. Be always telling her how pretty she is.

FOR THE LADIES.—The season for preserving, making jellies, &c., is at hand. The following receipts may be useful to some of our female readers:—Cherry Marmalade.—Remove the stones and stalks from the cherries, and rub the cherries through a sieve; add to this result a little currant juice, say half a pint to every three pounds of cherries; put the whole over the fire, strain into it three quarters of a pound of white sugar to every pound of fruit, and boil it until it becomes a thick jelly; pour it into jars or moulds, and when it is cold, spread on the top of each jar a paper dipped in brandy, cover each jar or mould tightly, and keep it in a cool and dry place until it is wanted.

CURRENT MARMALADE OR JAM.—This is made in the same manner as cherry marmalade, using currants instead of cherries, and adding to every pound of currant pulp and juice one pound of fine white sugar. Raspberry Marmalade or Jam.—Pass the raspberries through a fine sieve to extract their seeds, add to them their weight in fine white sugar, and boil them and boil them over the fire until you can just see the bottom of the stick-pan; treat it as quince marmalade.

CURRENT AND RASPBERRY JELLY.—Pick over a quart of red currants, a quart of white currants, and a quart of raspberries; put the whole over the fire, stir them and boil them about ten minutes, then rub them through a sieve, strain the liquor while hot through a jelly-bag, add a pound of fine white sugar to every pint of the liquor, boil it and treat it as directed for apple jelly.

PINEAPPLE JELLY.—Peel and grate the pineapple, and put it into the preserving pan, with one pound of fine white sugar to every pound of fruit; stir it and boil it until it is well mixed and thickens sufficiently; then strain it, pour it into the jars, and when it has become cool, cover the plates with paper wet in brandy; cover the jars tightly, and treat them as apple jelly.

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The New York Crystal Palace.

We take the following extract from the speech of Mr. Sedgwick, President of the Crystal Palace Association, addressed to the President of the United States, at the opening of the Palace on the 15th inst.

"With the general object of our enterprise, sir, you are already familiar—to bring before our countrymen the choicest productions of the genius and skill of the Old World—to make a national exhibition on a national scale, to be the means of invigorating the spirit and energy of our countrymen—to collect, in the poetical language of a most distinguished stranger, this day, for us, unhappily not here! a full representation of—

"The arts for luxury, the arts for utility, the arts for science, the arts for pleasure, the arts for industry, the arts for commerce, and the arts for nations. These have been our aims. How far they have been attained, it would be most proper to be inquired of us to say. Recalling to mind the gorgeous and gigantic pageant exhibited in Hyde Park two short years ago—knowing what French genius has undertaken to accomplish in the capital of continental Europe, the centre of intellectual life and of artistic luxury, it is enough to say, that we have desired to do something for the art, for the architecture, for the industry of our country, and that if we shall be hereafter pronounced by competent judges to have succeeded, our dearest wishes will be answered. On some particulars, however, I may for a moment be allowed to dwell. Incomplete as our exhibition yet is, we have, what are to us, abundant proofs of the interest which it has excited, and the results which it will accomplish. The flag of England, borne by a vessel from the waters, bound hitherward, and I cannot express too strongly our sense of the kindness and courtesy with which our foreign agents have been received abroad, no less than our respect for that liberal and enlightened policy, in obedience to the dictates of which the sovereigns of Europe have vied with each other in sending offerings which in other periods of the world would have been made to crowned heads alone. (Applause.) For Sir, are our greetings or acknowledgments, yet concluded. I have tried to express the extreme satisfaction which we feel in the presence of so many distinguished individuals—distinguished by social position, by character, by attainments—so many of Europe, from all parts of the continent. The dwellers on the Eastern shores of the Atlantic are mingled with the representatives of our new empire on the coast of the Pacific, and there are, I believe, here to-day, the chief magistrates of as many States of the confederacy—lights of the constellation of which you, sir, are the central star.

THE BANQUET.

The Banquet given by the Crystal Palace Association to the President and Foreign Commissioners, took place at the Metropolitan Hotel at 7 o'clock Friday evening. The room was handsomely decorated, and the tables, which had been spread for 400 guests, were richly covered with ornamental confectionery, and all the luxuries that human art could bring. The Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Dr. Spring, and on the removal of the cloth, the President of the Association, T. Sedgwick, Esq., made a short speech, closing with a toast to

"The President of the United States."

President Pierce replied:—"Mr. President and Gentlemen!—In responding to the sentiment you have pronounced, my own thoughts, I confess, dwell upon a circumstance which, more than any I have, is ready to my mind, as it is so far from the festive and joyous occasion. I allude to the illness and absence of Lord Ellesmere. (Applause.) Gratitude as we all are that he came, how much that gratification is enhanced by the fact that he came not alone, but that his family graced and honored the inauguration of your exhibition by their presence. (Applause.) I am sure I should hardly be excused if I were to fail here to refer to a gentleman who has paid to our country the most beautiful and pleasant compliments—more, I have sometimes thought, than we deserved—a gentleman who, if his reputation depended merely upon the cultivation of science, would occupy a proud eminence among its devotees. (Applause.) While we return our grateful acknowledgments to all the governments and nations here represented, do not all hearts unite with me in the expression of the hope that the only rivalry which may ever spring up between them and us shall be the rivalry in earnest, determined, steady effort to promote the elevation of the race, and peace and good neighborhood among nations and men?"

The President, Mr. Sedgwick, proposed the following as the fourth regular toast:

"The Governments of Foreign Nations which have contributed to our Exhibition."

This toast was responded to by M. Sartiges, the French minister, in behalf of his colleagues.

The President announced the fifth regular toast:

Trace Albert, the originator of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

The band played the appropriate air, "God save the Queen," after the loud and hearty applause with which this toast was greeted had subsided.

As the English guests declined to respond to this toast, the President called on Mr. Hamilton, but that gentleman spoke so indistinctly, and was so far from the reporters' table, that he could not be heard.

The sixth toast was proposed as follows:

"The Foreign Commissioners who have honored us this day with their presence."

Sir Charles Lyell was introduced by the President, and responded in the following remarks:

"I have to return, as your President has called upon me to do, in my own name and in that of my colleagues, our thanks for the honor you have done us in drinking to our health. After what the President of the United States and the President of this Society have kindly said of our regret for the absence of the Earl of Ellesmere it is almost unnecessary that I should, although he commissioned me to do so, apologise, in spite of indisposition, did he press his journey from Canada to this city, in the hope of being present yesterday at the inaugural ceremonies, but he requested me to assure you that he should have been here today, had he not been confined to his bed by illness. He has also begged me to say how much gratified he has been during his late tour through this country with the kind welcome he has received, and to use his own words, 'the cordial yet unobtrusive hospitality that I wish he had measured more fully by the terms of his eulogy. I receive gratefully those expressions, as intended at least to convey known kind feelings towards me, for what little part I may have played, whether in science, or in making my country better known, and, as I think, it deserves to be known to my own countrymen. The Presi-

dent has also alluded to the observations made by one of my colleagues, Mr. Whitworth, when he returned from a visit to Lowell, and I may add, that generally throughout their tour of inspection, he and several of the British Commissioners have been struck with the labor-saving inventions in machinery by which, single individuals are enabled to perform the work of numbers. To such inventions, far more than to the soil or any other cause, they ascribe the great wealth which has in so short a period accumulated in this land. I trust that this commission will be the means of making sooner known some of these inventions, which it is most desirable our countrymen should understand and imitate.

"Gentlemen, this is the fourth visit that I have made to your country, and it is only by returning here in a few years that we can mark the wonderful progress which the people are making in knowledge, power and general prosperity. It is indeed a most cheering sight for any foreigner to witness, I say a foreigner, but wherever I have travelled in your country, whether mixing with men engaged in the same scientific pursuits, or when I was only known as a traveller, I have never been allowed to feel myself a foreigner. Yet, strange to say, this is the first time I have ever visited the United States, without finding the whole scene, and sometimes Congress itself, engaged in the discussion of exciting political questions, which seemed to endanger the amicable relations between this country and my own. In 1841 and 42, there was the McLeod case, and now another, and now another. Then in 1845-6, there was the Oregon boundary question, which lasted during my whole stay, when I saw the walls of this and many a western town and city, placarded with 'Forty-four, or forty-eight.' That storm also blew over, but when, an interval of six years, I returned in 1852, I found what would be termed on the African coast, a 'war palaver' going on about the Fisheries. Some of our friends had been talking of leaving Liverpool not to run the risk of geologising at the foot of the sea-cliffs of the Bay of Fundy, lest a stray cannon shot from one of the contending squadrons should put an abrupt termination to my geological labors. By this time, however, we began to have faith in the faithful issues of British and American negotiations and was not easily alarmed.

"Now, at last, I come again and hear no sounds but those of harmony and peace. We at least who are engaged in this industrial exhibition, regard ourselves as members of a great peace association, though few of us may indulge any sanguine hopes of the future cessation of wars. Would that we could follow the noble example set us by the greatest people of antiquity, who gave a safe passage to all who attended the Olympic Games, and more especially to the envoys or commissioners sent to represent each State. War was not allowed to interpose with the celebration of those festivals and the trace lasted for a month, or more, and was honored by the presence of the history of those olden times, that the Olympic Games should have endured for eleven centuries, and that so many of the leading statesmen and lawgivers of Greece should have attached such importance to them, as to honor to those citizens who carried off the prizes. But a philosophical historian of our times, Mr. Grote, has solved this problem, and shown that there was a deeper meaning in these multitudinous gatherings than appeared to a cursory observer. It was not for the encouragement of athletic exercises or chariot-racing that they promoted these festivals. The games embraced many of the objects of our modern exhibitions. We hear of prizes awarded to the inventors of new musical instruments, and we are told of the contest in musical compositions as well as of poems and of histories. But, besides all this, there was much of the same business transacted, as is carried on here in Wall street or on Change in London. There was much buying and selling, and many transactions, and advertising, at a time when there were no newspapers, and all this between the citizens of States as far distant from each other, if we reckon by time before the days of steamboats and railways, as are now Europe and America. It was neither the amusement and instruction afforded by these meetings, nor even their commercial bearing, were the sole or even the chief ends achieved by such periodical gatherings. Greece was divided into independent States into a multitude of independent Commonwealths and cities, each jealous of her state rights, each averse to centralization, but not prevented, like the members of your Confederation, from warring one with another. It was the leading politicians of Greece, to give to the people of states politically disunited opportunities of exchanging courtesies and hospitalities; of comparing the progress they had made in knowledge and civilization, and of cherishing a sentiment of Pan-Hellenic unity.

"Gentlemen, your chairman, in proposing the last toast, has engaged the illustrious Prince, whom he has styled the originator of the first and most successful exhibition—that of London in 1851. You have responded to the toast with an enthusiasm most grateful to the feelings of every Englishman here present. The London Exhibition had a more cosmopolitan aim than that of combining together the States of one great confederacy, or of nations, politically independent, yet speaking the common language of Shakespeare. It was the first attempt to establish an exhibition in which nations, differing in language, religious creeds and political institutions should be represented in friendly rivalry—an arena where all should compete for distinction in the application of the principles of science to machinery, and in the fine arts, and their application to manufacturing industry. If a series of industrial exhibitions on such a cosmopolitan plan can be so arranged as not to interfere one with another, let us hope that they may acquire perpetuity, and last not for eleven, but for eleven times eleven centuries.

"THE EFFECTS OF WAR IN EUROPE.—There is a great deal of unmeaning and useless speculation in America, as well as in England, as to the chances and probabilities of a general war in Europe, growing out of the Russian and Turkish difficulty. The occurrence of war in these days, however, is almost a matter of accident; and he is a wise man who does not expect to see the pages of our journals have predicted with the greatest confidence that Russia and Turkey, and consequently all Europe, will soon be involved in a war; and one who avers that war actually exists, by the occupation of the Principality of Servia by the Turks. We do not suppose that the 'wish is father to the thought' in the case of any of our journals; but it is observable that the European journals, almost without exception, are strongly desirous of peace, and therefore, perhaps, more hopeful of a pacific termination of the present dispute. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs, these journals, generally, are still confident that there will be no war. The London Times expresses the opinion that 'long before these two unequal nations, if not on the footing of equality, at least without an utter wreck of credit and power to the weaker party.' The following speculations of the Times upon the consequences of a war, if a decision should ensue, are not uninteresting:—

"Russia would consult her interests as little as her honor by pressing onwards in the race of a people as military and as fanatic as herself, and in the face of the public opinion of Europe. Russia can do no more than to remain on the defensive, and to wait for an idle brag; but, on the other hand, she can do but little beyond her own soil, except in co-operation with other Powers.

We are not unaware that some rather audacious speculations have been permitted to attach to this subject, which is sufficiently disagreeable subject. Should things come to pass that England and France, having backed up Turkey so far, were bound to prove their honor by arms; in a word, should there be a general war between Russia and the Powers, we know not what Powers on one side, and England, France, Turkey, and we know not what Powers on the other side, then, it is confidently anticipated that Poland and Hungary, true to their nature and traditions, would throw themselves into the arms of Russia, and England would find herself in an offensive and defensive with the Turk, Louis

Napoleon, and—must we add?—Louis Kossuth, against the Absolutist Powers.

All this is intelligible, and by no means improbable, if we once stepped into war with that love for the sport which seems to animate some bosoms. The whole sequence of events is as plain, even to the most uninitiated, as the course of a river, and the sophisticated page of history. We should have to pay enormous and repeated subsidies to the Turk, the Magyar, and the Pole. A British war steamer—the Sixty, the Cerebus, or the Pluto—would take the Hungarian steamer, and there is no doubt that Windsor Castle, to some port or other, if there is one, within a thousand miles of his country. Whether a party of marines would escort him into the interior, or whether the Magyar Chief would venture to attempt such a feat, we will not venture to anticipate.

Doubtless, with such material to work upon, and with the British Treasury and Mr. Gladstone's financial holobobbin to assist, the work would be hot and the example very catching. Italy would once more form the carcass that the Russian, the Austrian, and the French Eagle contend for, with the British Lion to stand by. Happily for the cause of humanity, there are nations that would keep out of the scene and derive no small advantage from it—e. g., the United States. But there is one State of the Old World that we could answer for in the neighborhood of such a conflagration as would then be raised. If the war were necessary for safety or for honor, we do not shrink from the awful prospect. Why else our vast armaments? But if our interest is so doubtful, that posterity, especially a suffering posterity, might deny it altogether, we do not recollect from these terrible consequences, and ask from our own countrymen some mode of averting the catastrophe which we have been preaching to others."

The French Government has drawn up a note in reply to Nesselrode's Russian note. It bears the signature of Drouin de la Hays, and is firm and concise. It states that France has equal claims to assert its protectorate over the Latin Church in the East as Russia has over the Greek; but hopes that Russia, like France, will adjust its claims without trespassing on the sovereign rights of Turkey. The note is fully drawn up.

Russia.—Nicholas, in his manifesto, says—"We are still ready to stop the movements of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself solemnly to observe the inviolability of the Orthodox Church; but, if through stubbornness, it desires the contrary, then, calling God to our aid, we shall leave him to decide between us, and with a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we shall go forth to fight for the Orthodox faith."

Russia.—Petersburg letters are to June 20th, Exchange and Stocks unaltered. Nothing had general impression was that peace could be preserved; but this belief was chiefly founded on an expectation that Turkey would sign the note required by Russia.

A despatch from Bucharest, July 2d, states that the body of the Turkish army occupying Wallachia, were that day crossing the Pruth, at Leova, and next day the body intended to occupy Moldavia would cross the Skoulin. The Hospodars had been assured that no change would be made in the government of the Principality, and that the reserves of Russia were not advancing. Petersburg letters say that the Principality will not be occupied at present with more than 25,000 men. Among the troops on the Turkish frontier are some, and others from distant parts of the empire, and long the Czar has been preparing for the present movement.

Italy.—Guerriglia's sentence is recorded at Florence; he is to have fifteen years hard labour. Montanig, journalist, ninety months. Montanelli, Maggion, Marmocchi, Franchini and Morlini, the lights of war, the lights of justice, the lights of Rome, ex-minister of justice, is acquitted. This severity had caused painful sensation.

Cardinal Brignole had died suddenly. He is succeeded by the Pope's favorite, Signor Medici.

Austria.—Countess Blanche Teley has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for communicating with the patriots.

Constantinople letters state that a riot had occurred at Smyrna, owing to the arrest of DaCorta, an emissary of Kossuth. In retaliation, an Austrian officer was assassinated.

The King of Hanover left London on the 5th inst. for his capital.

The Bengal state ship sailed from Southampton on the 4th inst., with the mails for India, China and Australia, by the overland route. She took out £89,000 in silver for India.

The total import of the precious metals into the kingdom during the week ending July 2, was estimated to be £187,000 sterling, or nearly five millions of dollars, of which £720,000 was from Australia.

On the 5th July, the quarter's revenue returns were set up in London, and were the most favorable that had been published for many years. The increase for the quarter was no less than £1,146,638, and over the corresponding quarter last year £2,069,263. The manufacturing districts there had been an increase of strikes to some extent, and a few of the people had commenced rioting on a small scale. Order was, however, quickly restored.

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Some able writers have endeavoured to account for the manner in which diseases un-

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when the dew is off, and afterwards turned;

To TAKE FRESH PAINT OUT OF A COAT.—

To MAKE COURT PLASTER.—To make this,

To PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES.—Look them

To PREPARE RENNETS.—When taken from

How do you do, dear? said Mrs. Partridge,

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!

Muscovado Molasses.

London White Lead, Wine, &c.

5 TONS best London White LEAD;

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Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Mustard.

20 B 2 tierces Loaf SUGAR;

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April 16, 1853. Just arrived, per English Steamer.

Also, per Liberia, from Liverpool—

Per ship Saint John, From GLASGOW.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL, Corner of King and Germain Streets.

Per "Mecca," from New York:

LONDON GOODS.

DAY & MARTIN'S Blacking; Boiled and

Muscovado Molasses.

84 HIDS, and 1 tierce Muscovado Mo-

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The Road to Health.

Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either at the

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully effec-

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blot-

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