St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XIX. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, October 20, 1854. | Number 7.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every FRIDAY afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. E. H. Dovebor & 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, except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. 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.

☞ N. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the duly 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.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

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

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST,
For Marine and Fire Risks.

ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, GEORGE THOMAS, THOMAS BEER, Esquires. }
R. L. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

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

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

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

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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 4-3 Octave to A above.

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

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
REET ADJOINING MERITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.
HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.
☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
1854.
Per steamer "Arabia" the Subscriber has received from London a supply of the following SEEDS warranted fresh and true to their kinds:
BEET—Long Blood and early Turnip;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, White and Yellow Belgian, Long Surrey Altringham;
CABBAGE—Early York, Drumhead, Large Battersea, Green Globe Savoy, Morning Star, King of Cabbages;
CELERY—White Solid;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Prickly;
CRESS—Double Curled;
LETTUCE—Drumhead, Victoria Cabbage, White Cabbage, Cos;
NASTURTIUM—Red, Crimson and Yellow;
RADISH—Long Salmon, Short Top, Turnip;
TURNIP—Swedish, Laing's Swede, White Flat Yellow Aberdeen, Early Stubble, White Globe;
THYME, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory; together with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.
May 12, 1854. W. O. SMITH.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES.—Just Received per "Rio Grande from Cienfuegos
10 Hhds. 20 Tierces 10 Bbls. } Muscovado Molasses very superior
March 4, 1855. ROBT. ARMSTRONG

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

Almonds, Raisins, and Onions.
Just received ex Schr. Pearl from Boston:
3 BAGS Soft Shell ALMONDS;
50 Boxes, 51 Half Boxes, } Finest Muscatel RAISINS;
ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

German Toys.
On Consignment.
THE Subscriber has just received 3 Cases of GERMAN TOYS, which he will Sell by the Case at a very small advance.
Ladies' Fritzettes, Brass, Bugleets, &c. &c.
August 4. (Courier.) WM. MAJOR.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawson, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of
MONUMENTS,
varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will *certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate* than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money. M. FITZGERALD.
St. John, April 29, 1853.

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

May, 1854.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STREET.

R. HUNTER,
HAVING Removed his place of Business from the South side of King-street, to his present Stand, and having received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States his Spring and Summer Goods, now offers for sale to *Wholesale* and *Retail Purchasers*, the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment of Goods ever previously exposed for sale by any Clothing Establishment in this market.

The stock in part consist of—
BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Russel Cords, Alapacas, Moleskins, Homespuns, Tweeds, Cassinets, &c. &c.
VESTINGS—A rich and splendid assortment, in various materials.
The clothing Department comprises
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, in every description of material in use, and of all qualities and prises, Cut in the most fashionable styles, and made up on the premises by the best Workmen the city can supply.
OVERALLS, Oil Clothing.
☞ To the FURNISHING Department particular attention is invited, as it comprises a very general assortment of Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Gents' and Ladies' Carpet Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c
☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth and leaving their orders, can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen, and the shortest notice.
No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.
☞ Please observe that it is the *Brick Building* you go into.
May 12, 1854. R. HUNTER.

NEW GOODS.
Just received per Ship "Acadia," and now in course of opening—
LADIES superior Black Cloth BOOTS;
Ladies Spring Instep Morino Walking Boots
Ladies White and Black Satin Slippers;
Ladies Bronze Kid Slippers;
Ladies Black and Bronze "Schottische" SHOES;
Ladies Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses Bronze and Black Kid Slippers;
Misses Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses white and black Satin Slippers;
Misses Cashmere and Prunnella Boots;
Ladies Bronze Kid Polka Boots;
Children's Bronze Kid Shoes;
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety;
Gentlemen's Patent Dancing Boots;
Youths' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys and Youth's Patent Elastic Side Boots.

DOMESTIC WORKS.
The Subscriber would call especial attention to his Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, City make; also to his Men's Boys' and Youths' BOOTTEES, of every sort required for Town or Country wear Women's and Girl's House SLIPPERS; Children's Boots and Shoes, of various styles.
For sale wholesale and retail.
February, 1854. S. K. FOSTER.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*
MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.
Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

Elegance and Economy.
PERSONS furnishing house are respectfully invited to examine the Stock of New Styles for this season now opening at HORSFALL & SHERATON'S, "COMMERCE HOUSE," King street.
H. & S. have this season imported very largely of the newest styles of GOODS, suitable for every class of dwellings.
Rich French DAMASKS, Silk and Wool, direct from the looms of Lyons, with Fashionable Trimmings, manufactured expressly to match.
MOREENS and DAMASKS, every colour and style, with suitable Trimmings; Rich gilt Poles and Cornices, warranted to stand the colour, and wear better than anything made here.
Two Setts Rich Satin Drawing Room Chair COVERS.
Utrecht Velvets, for fitting up Steamboat Carriages, &c
Velvet Pile, Tapestry, Brushes, three-ply, Kidderminster, and Scotch CARPETINGS; Hearth Rugs, and door Mats; Floor Oil Cloths, in all the useful widths;
Stair CARPETS and Buggets;
Table Covers and Table Linens;
Sheetings, Towellings, and Osnaburgs
Table Napkins and Doyles;
Curtain Nets and MUSLINS.
May 12, 1854.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything intrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms. J. D. MABEE.
Hampton Village, K. C., Sept. 29, 1854.

South Bay Boom Company.
NOTICE is hereby given that a further Assessment of Ten Shillings per Share on the Capital Stock of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY is required to be paid in at the Office of the Company at Indian Town within thirty days.
By order, THOS. McMAKIN,
September 22, 1854. *Treasurer.*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	10	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

THE 18th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 16th Feb'ry last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—

"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as shewing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the first year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materially diminished.

	1852.	1853.
Receipts,	£98,654	£113,612
Losses,	59,091	42,846
Profits,	£39,563	£70,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely. The reserved fund now amounts to £143,712.

The Officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BRCE, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODSON, Esq., S. H. THOMSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
T. Brocklebank, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esq., Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., } *Deputy Chairmen.*

Thomas Booth, Esq.,	Harold Littledale, Esq
Francis C. Braun, Esq.,	William Lowe, "
William Earle, Esq.,	Alex. McGregor, "
George Grant, Esq.,	John Marriott, "
Francis A. Hamilton, Esq.	Thomas Sellar, "
Thomas Haigh, Esq.,	Charles Saunders, "
Robert Higgin, Esq.	John Swainson, "
Jas. Aspinal Tobin, Esq.,	George Holt, "
Geo. H. Lawrence, Esq.,	Hugh Hornby, "

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

The Agents at St. John, N. B., begs the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.

EDWARD ALLISON, ADAM JACK, } AGENTS, § St. John, N. B.
August 18, 1854.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.
GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Bottees;*
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong RUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.
In Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 4-2
The British Colonies,
THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES:
Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.
Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statesments relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.
BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."
It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arrising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.
Published by JOHN TALLIS 160 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square.
ROGER HUNTER, AGENT.
Saint John, April 21, 1854.

Geneva, Ale, Barley, &c.
Landing from the ships "Barbara" and "Lisbon" from London:—
20 HUPS, fine Pale GENEVA;
50 Brls. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Bridges & Sons;"
50 brls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
30 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Servants, Friend; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 cases Liquorice JUICE;
5 casks Pickles, 2 do. Sauces, } "Crosse & Blacks.
Ex "Selecia from Glasgow:
2 Puns. Cambelton WHISKY;
10 hhds. 10 qr. casks } Fine Pale GENEVA;
20 matts Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
5 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobbacco Pipes, 25 do. Woodstock, do } very superior;
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 brls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 7, Dock-street.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—Four Thousand Pieces, by the "Admiral," from Boston. And on Sale by
March 10. JOHN KINNEAR.

LEECHES.—1 Case superior LEECHES.—
May 12. S. L. TILLEY.

Poetry.

A MOUND IS IN THE GRAVE YARD.

A mound is in the Grave Yard,
A short and narrow bed;
No grass is growing on it,
And no marble at its head;
Ye may go and weep beside it,
Ye may kneel and kiss the sod,
But ye'll find no balm for sorrow,
In the cold and silent clod.

There is anguish in the household,
It is desolate and lone,
For a fond and cherished nurseling,
From the parent nest has flown:
A little form is missing,
A heart has ceased to beat;
And the chain of love was shattered
At the desolator's feet.

Remove the empty cradle,
His clothing put away;
And all his little play-things,
With your choicest treasures lay;
Strive not to check the tear drops,
That fall like summer rain.
For the sun of hope shines through them'—
Ye shall see his face again!

Oh! think where rests your darling!
Not in his cradle bed;
Not in the distant grave-yard,
With the still and mouldering dead,
But in a heavenly mansion,
Upon his Saviour's breast,—
With his "brother's" arms around him,
He takes his sainted rest.

He has put on robes of glory,
For the little robes ye wrought;
And he fingers golden harp strings,
For the toys his mother bought;
Oh! weep, but with rejoicing;
A heart-gem have ye given,
And behold its glorious setting,—
In the diadem of heaven.

A PRETTY IRISH MELODY.

Where I but his own wife to guard and guide him,
'Tis little of sorrow should fall on my dear:
I'd chant my low love verses stealing beside him,
So faint and so tender his heart would but hear;
I'd pull the wide blossoms from valley and highland,
And there at his feet I would lay them all down;
I'd sing him the songs of our poor, stricken Island,
Till his heart was on fire with a love like my own.

There's a rose by his dwelling—I'd tend the low treasure,
That he might have flowers when the summer would come;
There's a harp in his hall—I would wake its sweet measure,
For he must have music to brighten his home.
Were I but his own wife to guide and to guard him;
'Tis little of sorrow should fall on my dear;
I of every kind glance my whole life would award him—
In sickness I'd soothe and in sadness I'd cheer.

My heart is a fount swelling upward forever—
When I think of my true love by night or by day,
That heart keeps its faith like a fast flowing river
Which gushes forever and sings on its way.
I have thoughts full of peace for his soul to repose in,
Were I but his own wife to win and to woo—
Oh! sweet if the night of misfortune were closing,
To rise like the morning star, darling, like you.

TIMOTHY MC. GRIN'S LETTERS

To Father O'Latherwell, P. P. of Drumshickin.

NUMBER 1.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 1854.

Dear Father,—You say you want to know how I am gettin' along in the wilds of Amerikey. Be the powers! but its thrue for ye to call this a wild counthry. Just fancy to yerself how quare a counthry all covered with woods must seem to a broth av a boy who has trotted barefoot through the bog of Allen, an' smelt powdher (divil a more or less) among the turf of Cloonakilty, where the counthry is all clear by nathur, an' divil a three's to be seen good or bad, exceptin' the bog oaks that were anathema'ized, they say, by Saint Kolumbkill. They were too proud to bow their heads at the elevation of the host, an' so he cursed them an' decreed that they should lie buried a thousand years beneath the bog. O for the day when our holy church can once more put forth her hand and punish all heretics in like manner. Och! those wor the pleasent days, when you used to call me "Tim the Grinner," an' I called you "Phil the sinner," —when we used to file off to the Bog of Allen to spend our Sathurdays,—I to study composishun an' rhethoric, an' you to study dog-Latin. How easily an' comfortably we stretched ourselves on the green rushes, with 'Deu's theology' an' the 'Life of Loyola' serving us for pillows, while we discussed their respective merits. Don't you recollect how I always took part wid the founder of the Jesuits, and advocated caution while *creeping*, and boldness only when we are prepared to spring, an' how you contended for the bolder policy of avowin' our raal doctrines an' pretinshuns, an' daring the heretics to say what business it was to them at all at all. Arrah! you must surely percave, now, how our holy religion has flourished in this counthry by pursuing the Jesuit's policy, an' how you have roused the dozin' Sassenachs, an' lost ground by followin' the couthrary coorse. But it is of no use to discuss the subject now, an' I only wish we could *drop* it—I mane no pun—as we were wont to close our discushuns in the Bog—by discushin' the quart bottle of good potheen that Jerry O'Cob the distiller's son used to stale from his father an' sell us at half price. Oh, cushla machree! was'nt that a delicious cool, damp spot for sleepin' aff the effects of the potheen!—wid no fear av bein' bitten by sarpints or murthered by nagurs.—So much for reminiscence; an' now for my own adventures.

After poor Smith's scrape in the Cabbage Garden (an' bedad, where could ye find a cabbage fit to hide a man except in Ould Ireland!), thinkin' the counthry too hot for me, an' hearin' the bloody Sarcenachs wanted me—bad luck to them! it was all a ruse to get rid av me widout the trouble an' expinse av thrial an' transportation—I set sail for the "land of liberty"—you know we always call it so to plague the English, but between you an' I its all fudge. Well, I landed in New York, where I found the clergy well supplied wid Celtic writers to advocate the thruths av our holy religion; an' so I directed my steps to this city.

On my arrival in St. John I soon found that the Orangemen had everything their own way. They had two or three presses goin', while the sons av the Thruo Church had but one;—they had made several attempts, an' met wid as many disgraceful failures. In makin' their last attempt they hired a renegade Protestant to write for them, an' it was not long before the scamp tried to sell the printin' materials; so they sold him.

Well, to work I went, an' soon made meself acquainted wid a number av the boys. I had wid me several letthers av recommindashun, but they wor nothin' to the fact that I had served undher that *hero* General Smith O'Brien, at the famous battle av Cloonakilty. As soon as they knew that they all came forward and voluntheered their ade an' assisthance—as far as *sympathy* could go; but, poor fellows, they had very little money to spare.

I next waited on the Bishop, but faith, I found him a quiet old man, wid not a bit av the Celt in his composishun! He had lived so many years in this counthry that he'd almost forgotten ould Ireland, an' had quite forgotten his inauguration oath, which bound him to persecute all heretics. Why he actually tould me that he did not percave the necessity av quarrellin' wid the Protestants!

I had heerd that the public men—especially the members av the House av Assembly—a contimptible affair, got up in imitashun av the House av Commons—were well disposed towards our church (which signifies that here, as in the United States there are many heretics mane enough to do whatever our clergy tell them, if they can only get our votes). So I waited on some of them, an' found them very courteous,—hoped I'd succeed—would subscribe, &c., but very little would they do to set me going.

You will say this was rather discouraging, an' thruly for a few days it did appear as though I was non-plussed. But a Jesuit, you know, is fertile in expedients, an' bedad, I was'nt long gettin' out av me difficulty. It so happened that I fell in wid some gentlemen (so they called themselves) who hate the Orangemen most cordially, on account av their loyalty—*gentlemen* whose hearts are turned to gall, because they imagine themselves bether qualified to fill certain offices av honor an' emolument than the present incumbents, the misfortin' bein'—*the people don't think so!* Wid them it is the old story over again. Because they can't rule they threaten to hand over their counthry to the enemy, an' wish, therefore, to annex this Province to the United States. You may easily imagine that, havin' as I do both branches av the Sassenach family, it is little I care about robbing one to enrich the other. But I kept this sentiment to meself, raved against Orangemen an' Tories, an' so won upon the hearts av the discontented fools that they loosened their purse-strings, bought me a fine printin' establishment, an' enabled me to start a newspaper. Only imagine how I chuckled to find meself set up an' paid by one pack av heretical ninies to destroy another, while my aim an' determinashun was to undermine an' overthrow the whole! Congratulate me, Father, on this my first success, an' considher it an earnest av what you will some day hear from yer ould schoolfellow,

TIMOTHY MCGRIN, *Esquire.*

THE HELMSMAN'S LAST FRIEND ON EARTH.

BY MISS FARDOE.

We were or, our return from Hungary, in the autumn of 1840, and had approached sufficiently near home to find ourselves in the last steamboat on the Rhine—I forget its name, nor is it essential to my story—I remember only that it was the one which was to bear us into the Scheld, and to deposit us in the amphibious city of Rotterdam. The summer had been unusually sultry, and the consequent evaporation which had taken place in the "abounding river," as it is the fashion for tourists, who are not travellers, to call it, had lost all its claim to that overflowing adjective. The body of water had, in fact, so unequivocally decreased, that the shallows elicited all the nautical skill of the local pilots; and the monotonous progress which we made over this—may I use a woman's privilege, and say, *threadbare?*—stream, which has been said, sung, and sketched, until its very name is likely to become a nuisance, grew to be so wearisome, that we were glad to make amusement out of the most unpromising materials.

I suppose it must have been this fact which led me to form an acquaintance with a dog that was on board; a most untoward-looking cur, which I do not believe that Buffon himself could have classed to the satisfaction of his own conscience. The poor little brute was the colour of scorched flannel; and all the hair, which had refused to grow in different patches upon its body, appeared by tacit consent to have sprouted at the extremity of its long straight tail, whence it depended after the fashion of an overwrung mop. Its ears had been cropped one-third of their natural dimensions; it had a gash across the upper lip, that laid bare two of its teeth; and, in short, had it not been for the soft expression of its large round eyes, an expression more marked and *human* than I ever before observed in an animal, it would have been irrechaimably hideous.

Such as it was, however, I was delighted to introduce myself to this new fellow-traveller, in order to relieve the tedium of our almost imperceptible onward progress. A portable library is soon exhausted, and our's had long been as thumbed as the volumes in a school-boy's satchel; we had conversed with the strangers among whom we were thrown, until we had literally exhausted our common-place; we had whispered to each other of home, and the dear ones there, until, after our long absence, we were afraid to trust our feelings farther with the subject; and, finally, no resource remained to individuals, who, like ourselves, knew the banks, between which we were passing, as familiarly as a monk knows his breviary, say eating and drinking—an amusement which, despite the opinion of many older and wiser heads than my own, I cannot help considering as very questionable, when there is neither thirst nor hunger to lend them a zest!

Under these circumstances, the companionship even of this modern "Snarley-yow," unpromising as it at first appeared, was welcome; and I forthwith commenced operations towards my canine monstrosity, as human beings occasionally do not disdain to do towards each other—I felt him. I can see at this moment the gracious and encouraging expression of eye with which he met my advances. I was lying upon a mattress on the deck, with a heap of pillows snugly propped up behind me, by the raised platform of the tiller, discussing some dainties with which one of our warm-hearted Viennese friends had stored a little travelling basket, which had hitherto been preserved intact, and which, in the very luxury of illness, I had now summoned from the cabin, in order to discover whether I could then and thence educe a momentary occupation. I imagine that a grateful odour must have exhaled from the first neat little white paper parcel that I unfoulded, for I had scarcely deposited its contents in my lap, when the lean, lank, ungainly dog walked slowly towards me, and demurely seated itself upon its haunches, about two yards from the basket, its long tail lying stiffly along the deck, and looking precisely (only not quite so good a colour) like one of the brooms erewhile hawked about the streets of London, by the short-petticoated Bavarian girls.

There was a tranquil, if not altogether graceful, at-home-ness about the animal which made us friends in a moment; and I handed a sugar-biscuit to my self-constituted guest, without a single misgiving that I should see the first joint of my finger in return for the courtesy. Nor was my confidence misplaced, for the creature received it as quietly as it was offered; and when the delicate morsel was discussed, the dog continued to lick its lips calmly at intervals, as if to imply that the quality of the cake had been duly appreciated; and ultimately with much gravity, put forth its fore-legs straight before it, in a second unbroken line, which matched exactly with that described by its tail; and there it lay, with its head slightly inclined on one side, and its intelligent eyes fixed upon me, like a thing of stone, save indeed that I do not believe any sculptor would have selected such a subject on which to exercise his art.

By degrees I became interested in the patient and unobtrusive little animal, which seemed as if thoroughly aware that it was there on sufferance, and did not venture any gesture of entreaty or imitation; the aforesaid licking of the lips, however, being to me intended as palpably "to remind," as any duplicate card to an entertainment that I ever received so inscribed from a party-giving acquaintance.

I had just renewed my civility to my new acquaintance, when I was suddenly startled by a gruff "*Voies etes bien bonne, Madame,*" uttered close beside me, and raising my eyes, I saw the short, thickset, weather-beaten, and usually taciturn helmsman who was at the wheel, standing hat in hand, looking down with a sort of complacent astonishment upon myself and the dog. Of course I comprehended the thing at once. The ill-favoured cur was his property, and he was putting into words the gratitude which the soft and speaking eyes of his canine favourite had already expressed much more unequivocally; "Bijou" (what a Bijou! thought I) "it is not used to so much kindness from a stranger," pursued the man, as if in reply to my look; "travellers who come abroad to see sights kick him aside when he crosses them on the dock, for they have no time to discover his good qualities."

"But I am convinced that he *has* good qualities," said I, in my turn; "I can read them in his soft and beautiful eyes."

The helmsman bowed gratefully, as though I had paid him a personal compliment. "Nevertheless," I added, a moment after, "the dog is certainly not handsome."

The sailor gently shook his head; "Were he to you, Madame, what he is to me," he said sadly, "wife, and child, and friend, you would think him a beauty."

"And does Bijou indeed hold so high a ticket in the lottery of your life, my good friend?" I asked, as I passed my hand carelessly over the head of the animal, which had gradually crouched down closer beside me, and now glanced upwards towards its master, as though perfectly conscious that it had become the subject of discourse.—"Surely, if you cared to try, you might find a prettier wife, more graceful and endearing children, and more sympathising friend: for, after all—"

"Madame has said the very words," interposed the man with melancholy energy; "*after all*—yes, it is indeed after all is gone that I once loved so fondly, I learn the real value of the last living thing on earth that cares for me!"

The tone in which the words were uttered, excited my interest at once; and it appeared to produce its effect also upon the dog, for the creature turned its head towards its master, and the long straight tail moved slightly, more as it seemed in sympathy than in pleasure. After some time, I elicited the story of the helmsman's life, and it was truly one of suffering and of sorrow. He had lost his wife and three fair children in the brief period of two days—"all (his) little ones at one fell swoop"—by an epidemic disease which raged in Rotterdam some years previously. They all lay dead together in the same narrow room, and as his last light went out, as the expiring mother turned her glazed and failing eye from the face of her husband to the bed on which he had placed their cold and stiffening infants in one motionless and ghastly line,—for the poor have no luxuries of curtained couches to shroud from the gaze of agony the amount of its wretchedness—the bereaved man would have been alone, utterly alone, with this four-fold death, had not the dumb playmate of his lost little ones still borne him company; but as he sank down, exhausted by watching and despair upon the body of his wife, the faithful dog held its place beside those of the innocent beings, by whose joyous voices he was never again to be summoned to sport—by whose fond hands he was never again to be fed or fondled. It was a sad picture,—the utter desolation of that widowed man, even simply and hurriedly as he sketched its outline; and his thick tones became thicker, and his thin lips quivered as he reverted to his time of trial.

"After that, all was soon over," he pursued, at the close of a momentary pause, which I had not found courage to break, "the grave follows fast upon the death groan; and all that I had loved best on earth was taken from me, and shut from my sight for ever. *He* followed with me to see them laid in the earth," and as he spoke he looked towards the dog, which had never once removed its eyes from his master since he commenced his narrative, "and we stood by together to see the graves filled in, and the cold soils flung upon the fair young faces which had so often been pressed by the fond lips of their dead mother—upon the loving heart of that mother herself, which to its last beat had been full of love, both for them and for me. We did not move away until the four mounds were filled in, and heaped up, and the crosses planted at their head. There were other lookers-on, Madame, though I heeded them then; but many stood by, and pitied the stricken victims of that ill disease, for it was a dreary sight even to the lightest hearted to look upon the three little fresh made graves with the mother in the midst; they should have pitied me—they should have wept over the desolate spirit of the one left!"

"When all was over, I turned homeward; rather I made my miserable way back to the empty hut which had so lately been my home, and where I had been a husband and a father, but neither smile nor voice greeted me now. It was only when I closed the door behind me, and that my eyes, they wandered over the empty beds and the silent floor, until they at length rested upon that dog, it was only then, as I fancied, that he had understood all, and that my sorrow was his sorrow, that I felt all the bitterness of my affliction, and the value of even his companionship. And we have clung together ever since!" he added, rallying into an accent of greater cheerfulness; "Baptiste the gruff Flamand, and his dog Bijou, are never to part further than the length of the deck, or the turn of a corner, either on board or ashore. He is my friend, my messmate, and my comrade. He cares no more for the company of other dogs, than I do for that of other men. I often think that either of us will ever lose the memory of that dark room, and those three little graves; and so we live on together, and so (by the help of the Virgin) we shall live on yonder, till one of us follows after the loved we have lost; and woe be to that one who lasts the longest!"

Surely this was eloquence, simply as the words were strung together. I can only say that at the moment I felt it to be such; and then strange as the manner and ill-conditioned dog became to me a subject of real interest.

I have already alluded to the prevalence of the drought during the preceding summer, and the consequent effect upon the rivers. As we advanced the difficulty became greater; and at length, no doubt having been expected of the practicability, on our passing between the shore and a shoal near the centre of a stream, a steam boat belonging to the same company as that in which we were embarked, but which had discharged her cargo, and was lying at anchor, was directed to attempt the passage, as, in the event of her grounding, the inconvenience would be comparatively trivial in her case, as we could at once be transferred into one of the flat bottomed boats which plied in the harbour in order to prevent further loss of time. This was accordingly done, and having passed the shoal, we lay-to beside it, as a further protection to us; for as it subsequently proved, with better intention than judgment, for, owing to the limited space thus afforded to our own boat, the pilot perceived an instant too late, that in order to keep us off

of saw-pieces, we had no alternative but to stop short, or to run foul of the steamer which had been designed to prevent disaster. He, of course, attempted the former expedient, but he had lost his chance by a hair's breadth. Before his mandate could be obeyed, and the steam backed, one turn of the paddle wheels drove our figure-head crashing through the side of the other boat, and almost threw us off our feet.

Great was the outcry; for nothing is effected on board a foreign craft without noise and vociferation. The river, the shoal, and the boats, injurer and injured alike, were freely made over to his Satanic majesty without the trammel of any legal formalities; and the courtesy was very efficiently and promptly returned by the crew of the other vessel. Ultimately, after great exertion we got clear, something like order was restored; and my friend Baptiste, who was evidently an individual of mark on board, resigned the helm to another of the crew, and went forward to ascertain the extent of the damage which we had ourselves sustained. The figure head had been carried away; and he strode over the bows of the boat to examine the evil in detail. Unfortunately, he was, according to custom, followed by his faithful favorite, who, on the disappearance of its master behind the bulwarks of the vessel, instantly sprang after him.—The man had found footing upon some projecting piece of timber, but the poor dog was less happy. The leap which it took to clear the side of the boat carried it beyond help, and it fell into the river.—We were in full career—steaming at that moment nine or ten knots an hour, for we had at length left all impediments behind us—and the consequence was inevitable. The next revolution of the wheel drew the wretched animal into the vortex; it was caught up—dropped from paddle to paddle, until it had made its miserable circuit—and then cast back, maimed, dislocated, and dying, amid the foaming and hissing waters!

The cry of "a man overboard!" at sea, must be thrilling—frightful. It has so chanced that it has never been my fate to hear it during my wanderings—earnestly do I hope that it never may; for the catastrophe of the poor helmsman's dog was to me sufficiently shocking. Never shall I forget it! The wretched Baptiste—for at that moment I am convinced that he was wretched—had staggered once more to the deck; and my own shriek was not more shrill nor more wild than that with which it was echoed by the desolate and heart wrung man beside me. I am persuaded, that the dog heard and recognised the voice to which it had so long been obedient, for ere it was lost to sight, I caught a last transient view of its dying eyes, and they were still following the vessel. Baptiste had sprung upon the raised platform of the tiller, and was still gazing eagerly in the direction of the quivering and agonised animal, when it disappeared; and then he covered his weather beaten face with his large hands, and wept!

He was now indeed alone ——. In the excitement of the moment I entreated the captain of the steamer to lay-to for a few minutes, to enable the poor helmsman to recover his lost treasure; but, with better judgment, he at once negatived my suit; alleging that not only would the bulk of the passengers object to such a detention, upon what they would consider as so trivial a pretext, but also that it could assuredly only tend to increase the grief of Baptiste were he to see the actual condition of his favorite.

"I am sorry for the poor man," he said, feelingly; "for he is an honest fellow and a good sailor, and that dog was not a common place dog to him. It was the only friend that he had in the world, and he did not seem to wish for another. However, what's done can't be recalled; and Bijou is dead by this time; or at least I hope so, for he scarcely can have a whole bone left in his skin.

I shuddered as he turned away. And this then was the termination of the innocent and faithful attachment in which the bereaved Baptiste had found a consolation for his cruel griefs. I did not venture for some time to speak to him. He had restrained the current of his tears, and resumed the helm; and he stood at his post with his long grizzled hair streaming in the wind, his lips tightly compressed, and his chest heaving: the very type of deep and worldless suffering.

At length we reached Rotterdam, and then, for the first time since the catastrophe, I approached the helmsman. "Baptiste," I said, "you have indeed sustained a heavy loss, but be comforted. The agony of your poor favorite must have been soon over." As I spoke, I saw the pale lips quiver, and the eye-lids assume a tremulous appearance, which convinced me that the pent-up grief of the poor fellow soon again have way, and I was glad of it. "I am well aware," I continued, "only too well aware that no other dog can ever replace poor Bijou; but still there would be companionship, even if not happiness, in a new favorite. Here is money—seek out a fresh friend; and endeavor to forget the trial of to-day."

The lips grew firm in an instant, the eyelids were motionless, and the expression of the look said as plainly as ever look spoke—*Et tu Brute!* I shrank before the implied reproach, but I persisted, and I did it in kindness.

"No, no, Madame;" he said at last in a thick husky voice, while the tears that would no longer be suppressed poured down his cheeks, as though his effort to speak had loosed them; "put up your gold. I did not expect this from *you*, for you knew all that he was to me. But the world are all alike. They attack every disease with the same remedy. Wife, children, friend, I have lost all over again, and you offer me money! Keep it, and if you are ever alone upon earth, in your turn, purchase with it, *if you can*, all that I have lost."

Poor Baptiste! This sorrow has made him bitter, but it was impossible not to forgive him. "I am rebuked, my friend," I replied deprecatingly. "Farewell! may this be your last grief!"

And so we parted. I to pursue my homeward journey, and the helmsman to brood over his bereavement.

A MORAL LESSON FOR CROAKERS.

There is a moral in the following anecdote which is peculiarly applicable at the present time:

"An eccentric lawyer, named Burgess, many years ago lived in a New England village, and became quite famous for his 'skeptical notions.' Attending a town meeting, after its adjournment he lingered among the groups of substantial farmer deacons who composed it, and listened to the prevailing conversation.—The bad weather, the fly, the rot, the drought and the wet, were duly discussed, when some one turned to Burgess, and asked, 'How comes on your garden?' 'I never plant anything,' replied Burgess, with a solemn face; 'I am afraid to put a potato in the ground.' 'It's no wonder,' groaned one of the most eminently pious persons present, 'it's no wonder, for a man who disbelieves in religion could not expect to have his labors blessed.' 'I am not afraid of failing in a reward for my work,' replied Burgess; 'but I am afraid that agricultural labor would make me profane. If I planted a single potato, what would be the result? Why I should get up in the morning, look about and growl—'It's going to rain, and it will ruin my potato;' then I should, in dry weather, say—'The drought will kill my potatoes;' then I should be unhappy because the 'rot' might destroy my potato: in fact, gentleman,' concluded Burgess, in a solemn manner, 'I should be afraid to do anything that would induce me constantly to distrust Providence.' The reproof was keenly felt by many present; and for months afterwards, the farmers, with a fear of Burgess before their eyes, talked of the blessings, rather than the evils, attending their daily labors.'

PAPAL BLASPHEMIES.—The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to prelates of the Romish Church throughout the world, from which we extract the following choice *morceaux*:—"Unto all and each of the faithful of your diocesses, of either sex, who, within the space of three months, to be fixed by each of you, and to be computed having confessed their sins humbly and with a sincere detestation, having expiated them by sacramental absolution, shall have reverentially received the most holy sacrement of the Eucharist, and shall have devoutly visited either three churches pointed out by you, or three times at one of them, and shall have there, for some space of time, offered up their pious prayers to God according to our intention, that, for the exaltation and prosperity of our holy mother the Church, and of the apostolic see, for the extirpation of heresies, for the peace and unity of all Christian people, and shall, moreover, within the same interval of time, have fasted once, and given some alms to the poor, according to their devotion, we do concede and grant a plenary indulgence of all their sins, in the form of a jubilee, which indulgence may also be applied in the way of suffrage for the souls in purgatory."

And *in the first place*, and always let us invoke the Mother of God, the immaculate *Virgin Mary, thou* whom *there is no more fit or more powerful intercessor* with God, and who is the mother of grace and mercy; and let us next invoke the patronage of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and of the saints who reign with Christ in heaven."

THE CRIMEA.—The population of the peninsular of the Crimea, upon which the allied forces, we learn by telegraph, have just landed, it is said to be about two hundred thousand, and of various origin; it is said by the historians that, since Herodotus, the country was invaded or conquered by seventy different nations; this is believed to be the first attempt from the West of Europe. The Crimea was held by the Mongols in the nineteenth century; subjugated by the Turks in 1765, and ceded to Russia in 1783. It is affirmed that the Tartar inhabitants are disaffected to the present rule.

When a bank suspends in Australia, they take the president to a neighbouring tree and serve him in the same manner. A simple remedy but very efficacious.

Prosperity has often the same effect on a Christian, that a calm sea has on a Dutch mariner—who frequently, it is said, under such circumstances, ties up the rudder, gets drunk and goes to sleep.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., October 20, 1854.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE BLACK SEA!

On Monday evening last a telegraphic despatch was received from New York, announcing the arrival of the Steamer *Baltic*, with the cheering intelligence that a great battle had been fought at the outworks of Sebastopol, and that the Russians were defeated, with the loss of 18 000 men killed and wounded, 22,000 prisoners, and 100 guns; while the loss of the allies was 10,000 killed—and that on the same day the allied fleet burnt and sunk ten Russian ships of war in the harbour; Menchikoff, it was stated, with the remnant of his army, retreated to some of the inner fortifications, and still held out.

On Wednesday evening English papers were received *via* New York, confirming previous news, and announcing the fact that Menchikoff and the troops under his command had surrendered prisoners of war, and that the British and French flags waved over the strongholds of the Crimea. Bessarabia, with the city of Odessa, was the next point of attack, and probably while we write it is in the hands of the allies. With the fall of Bessarabia Russia loses her last port in the Black Sea! This is a glorious termination of the war in the East. We subjoin the news as it arrived by telegraph:—

FROM LATE EUROPEAN PAPERS.

(Received by the Baltic.)

NEW YORK, OCT. 15.

The steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, October 4, 8 A.M., with four days later news, and 222 passengers, arrived here this afternoon.

THE WAR.

Eight hours after the Europa sailed, official news came of a great battle at Alma river in Crimea on the 20st. The allies stormed the Russian entrenchments, after four hours fighting. The Anglo French lost 2,800 killed and wounded, and the Russians 6,000.

There were great rejoicings throughout Great Britain and France.

An attack on Cronstadt is seriously menaced.

Another account says Fort Constantine was attacked no sea and land, and after an obstinate defence was carried by storm.

The allies then bombarded the city and the fleet.

Ten Russian ships of the line were burned and sunk.

The remaining forts were carried, and one after the other, the guns were silenced.

Twenty-two thousand prisoners were taken.

The Russian loss, in dead and disabled, is estimated at not less than 15,000 in Sebastopol.

Menchikoff retired to an inner position, determined to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships, unless the victors would grant him honorable capitulation.

The allies demanded his unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, gave him six hours for consideration.

The latest despatch says that Menchikoff has surrendered, and the British and French flags now wave over Sebastopol.

The entrenched camp of the Russians on the heights of the Alma, contained 50,000 men, and numerous artillery and cavalry, and was carried at the point of the bayonet, after four hours fighting. No general officer of the British has been wounded.

Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded in person.

French General Thomassen is thought to be fatally wounded. Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

The second engagement on the Plains of Kalantai lasted several hours—was very sanguinary and ended in the total defeat of the Russians, who were pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol.

The latest despatches state that the Garrison of Sebastopol were offered free withdrawal, but surrendered as prisoners of war.

Napier was before Revel on the 23d.

Advices from Bucharest to Sept. 14, again assert that there were 30,000 Russians in the Dobrudschia and that General Luders was constantly receiving reinforcements.

Omar is only waiting St. Arnaud's orders to attack Bessarabia.

All the arrangements in the Turkish army indicate the intention of a winter campaign.

The Russians are concentrated in the neighborhood of Ismael.

Details of the Sebastopol news was not expected by the British government before the 5th instant.

The Turks were hastening through Bulgaria by forced marches, for the sea coast.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris, called on M. Drouyn de L'Huys, to express the satisfaction of his government at the success of the allied armies.

The St. Petersburgh Journal publishes a decree granting the export of corn to Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, says it is rumored that a joint note has been sent by England and France, to the cabinet at Washington, requesting an explanation of engagements entered into between the U. S. and Russia, and especially with respect to the nature and conditions of an acquisition, to be made by the U. S., of Russian Possessions in North America.

From Paris it is stated confidently that General Vien had demonstrated to the Emperor the practicability of taking Cronstadt, this season, and the attempt will be immediately made.

Six Russian ships escaped from Sebastopol.

One French and three Russian generals have arrived at Constantinople wounded.

A private letter from Liverpool announces the failure, for a very heavy amount, of Edw. Oliver, shipowner.

There is a doubtful statement that Prince Napoleon had two horses shot under him.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 4.

Disturbances had broken out at Borgos, Spain.

Nothing further as to the taking of Sebastopol, but previous accounts are confirmed.

The Turkish Ambassador presented to the London *Times*, a copy of a despatch sent him from Constantinople, and stated he entertained no doubts of the previously published accounts.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs, markets are generally unchanged—Western Canal Flour 32s; Ohio 36s; Yellow and White Corn 37s. Provisions unchanged and a moderate business doing.

TURKEY.—An Imperial firman has recently been issued by the Sultan, admitting Christians, for the first time, to a share in the administration of public affairs. The ministry is required by this document to revise all laws that tend to perpetuate public abuses, and to suppress all corruption among public officers, in order that wholesome laws may be properly applied.—The stability of the Government, and the improvement of the condition of all classes of society, are among the objects sought by this. The execution of this decree is confided to a Special Council, consisting of five Mussulmans, one Jew, three Catholic, and four American or Greek Christians.

A QUADRUPLE PRESENTATION!

Last Saturday's *Freeman* contains an account of what he calls a "Presentation." We think the plural should have been employed, as we find that "a number of the Catholics of the City" waited on Bishop Conolly and presented him with a carriage, a set of harness, *a title*, and an address. The carriage and harness was presented to "*his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Conolly*," *&c.* We have already shown that the Bishop is not a peer of the realm—that he possesses no title under the broad seal of the United Kingdom—and we were at a loss to know from whence he derived his title. Thanks to the *Freeman*, he has now enlightened us. The Roman Catholic Bishop is "*Lord Conolly*" by the Grace of the Great unwashed citizens of York Point! The carriage and harness cost £192 10s., and it appears that these things were forced upon the lowly follower of St. Peter, against his will, for the *Freeman* informs us that—

"The offering was in the fullest sense a spontaneous one, prompted by the feeling that the Episcopate *should* be maintained, notwithstanding the self-denial of the Bishop."

Poor victim! *compelled* to accept a silver-mounted carriage and harness, and a title! We are told how much the carriage and harness are worth; we may *guess* how much the title is worth; and we shall now endeavour to find out the value of the address. We quote the first paragraph:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—When, two years ago, you arrived amongst us to enter on the holy and arduous duties of the Episcopacy, the Catholics of St. John received you as the duly accredited minister of the Most High, whom the Sovereign Pontiff, His Vicar, had chosen to be their Bishop—their father, their pastor and their guide: and they hailed your arrival even still more joyfully, because they had already heard of your virtues and abilities, and indulged in the pleasing anticipations that under your guidance and government the church in this Province would arise from her prostrate condition and appear as she truly is—our kind and loving mother; that the zeal of the people would be enkindled, the sweet influence of religion more widely spread, and the glory of God and the salvation of souls promoted."

Here we find embodied some of the heinous and unchristian doctrines of Rome, which many Catholics deny for very shame. The Bishop is received "as the duly accredited minister of the Most High!" but *chosen* by "the Sovereign Pontiff. His Vicar!" Here is a man—according to the Romish doctrine—commissioned to grant indulgencies, apply the "extreme unction," and command the gates of Heaven to be opened,—commissioned also delegate this power to others—and yet we are told that the Almighty has no choice in the matter! If this be *religion* what is *blasphemy*? But perhaps we mistake. With Roman Catholics, we believe, the Virgin Mary is considered the *most* high, and the masculine nominative made use of may be a mistake of the printer!

We could indulge,—we could make other quotations from the address and reply—but the subject is a painful one, and we let it drop.

THE "KNOW NOTHINGS" ONCE MORE.

We make no apology to our readers for once more bringing under their notice the "Know-Nothing" Society, as we know of nothing on this side the Atlantic of more importance at the present moment. In another column will be found an article from *Bell's Life in London*, which shows in what estimation the movement is held by the *moderate* party in England. The London Editor, however, is "too civil by half" to Brother Jonathan, and does not seem to know that the evils of which our big brother is now determined to rid himself are the legitimate fruits of his own crimes.

Within the last twenty years millions of the Irish Roman Catholics emigrated to the United States; most of them restless, and unruly; a large proportion of them brutal and blood-thirsty, and thousands of them with hands dyed in the blood of innocent persons. They were taken by the hand by the Americans, without distinction, and their stories of Sassenach oppression—the most horrid that rancorous enmity and demoniac cunning could invent—were greedily devoured; so that each new batch of emigrants were encouraged to rack their imaginations for a new batch of lies. This was not all. Escaped murderers, forgers, and felons from Europe, and deserters from British regiments in the Colonies, were encouraged to seek an assylum in the Great Republic, where a protecting arm was thrown around them, and they were permitted to run at large!

The laws of naturalization in the Republic are regulated by the several State Governments, and the period of residence required before a foreigner can be admitted to the rights of citizenship varying from two to seven years. A large portion of the English and Scotch emigrants never become citizens; they do not like to swallow the oath by which "*Her Britannic Majesty in particular*" is denounced. But the Irish Catholics are eager to swear enmity to Britain, and concert all manner of schemes to deceive the authorities—who are often willing to be deceived—and thus shorten the period of probation, so that very few of them have resided in the United States a year, but they have managed to become naturalized. Again, the Protestant emigrants, generally, would scorn to be seen voting at the polls until they have a legal right to do so; but an Irish Catholic will elbow his way to the poll-box, and vote if possible, if he has not been in the country a fortnight. We speak not from common report alone,—what we describe we have been an eye-witness to many times. *Bell's Life* discloses only half of the truth when he says they support the Democrat party. While the English and Scotch emigrants in the United States are generally Whigs, the Irish Catholics are generally supporters of the lowest, Tamany-Hall-Loco-Foco Democrats; and if there was any party lower and more hellish they would support that. Their object is to throw everything into anarchy and confusion, and then seize the reins of power, and raise out of the chaos—what? *A Despotism!*

We said the Irish Catholics are generally Democrats; in fact they are altogether so with two exceptions—those who have just landed, and, knowing nothing about the politics of the country, will vote for the party into whose hands they may happen to fall: and those who sell their votes to the highest bidder; for be it known that your Romanist (whether he has a vote or not) is not above voting "for a *consideration*" and to the shame and disgrace of the Americans let it be also known that both Whigs and Democrats have for many years endeavoured to outbid each other; and secure a triumph by paying, and pandering to, the vilest rabble in the world, and obsequiously obeying the insolent commands of their clergy. We could give scores of instances, but two or three will suffice. In 1850 the Whigs were astonished at the overwhelming defeat they sustained in the City of New York; and upon investigating the cause they found that their opponents had brought in some thousands of Irishmen, from the railroads then being constructed in New York, and the adjoining States, who had not only all voted, but most of them had voted at several polling places on the same day; and that some ten thousand more tickets had been deposited than there were votes in the city! The next year the Whigs resolved to play the same game, and they did so.—They not only hired and brought in large numbers of Irish from the railroads in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, but they brought some thousands by rail from Pennsylvania. The consequence was the Democrats were completely astounded at finding themselves beaten with their own weapons.*

This game of pandering to the Catholic Irish for their support has been pursued by American Statesmen down to the present day, until the Romish Hierarchy, grown numerous and proud, finding the balance of power in their hands, have assumed airs of importance, and made the most arrogant demands. Some of them indeed, (the Bishop of Louis for instance), have so far forgotten themselves as to boast that the governing power would soon be in their hands, and that religious intollerance would then be at an end; as the Roman Catholics, when in power, could not tolerate heresy without sinning! This naturally aroused the sensible portion of the community—they saw the error into which they had fallen—they saw that they stood on the very brink of destruction—and, discarding all political distinctions, they have banded themselves together to throw off the monster incubus that was crushing them. They call themselves "Know Nothings," because they know nothing that can be placed in the scales and outweigh the welfare of their country. They began late, but their success has been great. No matter what a public man's talents may be—no matter how long he may have served—these stern reformers will speak to him in a voice of thunder, and tell him that if he truckles to a bigoted and intollerant Romish Priesthood he is not fit to serve his country, and that a people determined never to submit to the yoke of Rome have concluded to dispense with his services.

The "Know Nothing" Society was got up with the *ostensible* object of preventing any but natives born from holding public offices, but there is no doubt but their real object is to check the influence of Rome. We are not positive, but imagine that a Protestant would find no difficulty in becoming initiated as a "Know Nothing," while we are pretty sure a Roman Catholic, although a native, would be repulsed.

In a future number we shall probably take occasion to show that the Order is not inappropriate to this Province.

* *Vide*, Correspondence of Butler, Hoyt, John Vanburen, and others, published by W. L. Mackenzie.

AMERICAN "KNOW NOTHINGS."

(From Bell's Life in London.)

The American papers inform us of a matter of no slight importance in the Christian as well as in the political world. This is the formation of a great national society, under the name of the "Know Nothings," the object of which is to preserve American liberty and to put down fanaticism. The origin of the society is curious; we anticipate that its power will become very great, and we can only hope that they will be wisely employed. Its origin is this:—Some years ago, when the want of population was found to be one of the greatest checks to the development of the wealth and greatness of the States, the old law of naturalization was altered, and foreigners landing on the shores of America were allowed to become entitled in a very short space of time to receive all the benefits of citizenship. The States piously believed in those lines of the great revolutionary song of America, in which Paine, speaking of the States being peopled from all countries, said, that

"Unmindful of names and distinctions they came,
For freemen like brothers agree;
With one spirit imbued, they one object pursued,
&c. &c.,

and did not remember that, even among brothers, there are sometimes little bickerings, which do not at all display a self-sacrificing spirit. The Americans, excited by the knowledge of the advantages of their own liberty, desired that it should be easily communicated to the rest of the world, and as they were not quite prepared for a warlike crusade against the ancient despotisms, they expected to attain the same results by offering the full enjoyment of all the privileges of freemen to any person who would but pass over to America, and there undergo a short and not severe noviciate in citizenship. This emigration from different European countries became great, and the Irish Romanists, who fancied that any place must have a better Government than any Protestant Government could be in Ireland, went over in great numbers. The Germans did the same. They really quitted a despotic Government, and seem, in some instances, to have been bewildered by their enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. The Irish, to whom that enjoyment was not a novelty, but who always complained of being oppressed if they were not allowed to oppress others, began in time to exhibit in the States the same uneasy spirit which had been the bane of their country in their native homes. They have been happily, as well as humorously, described (as if by a countryman) in *Punch*, where it is said, that

"In the town of Dublin, there's always bubbling,
The germs of *piety* and *discontent*."

And there can be no doubt that, either from an insane idolatry of priesthood, or in consequence of its unceasing goadings of their excitable minds, they are perpetually shewing what they deem to be piety, but which all the rest of the world feels to be nothing but fanatical discontent. Unless, as Dr. Johnson said, such men are "caught young," the hopes of civilizing influences on them are but small. Of course there were thousands in America who were not "caught young;" and, with all their church fanaticism in full force, sublimated into intensity by such as Bishop Hughes, and brought into a mischievous state of organization by traitors like Mitchell, they have of late years made themselves so obnoxious, that the native Americans have found that the only alternative for them was a total surrender of their own rights upon the soil of their birth, or a resolute opposition to the mischievous efforts of men who, being literally without a country, had systematically abused the privileges which a sheltering land had conferred upon them. An effort to get up a free soil party was made and failed. The Americans, like the English, are tolerant and willing to hope for everything favourable from men who profess a devotion to liberty. Like the English, the Americans have found this hope was more romantic than real. They saw what the Romanists were. First came the riots, which the Irish Romanists got up against Gavazzi. By way of asserting their love of liberty of speech, these persons attempted to murder the Italian for exercising that very liberty. The Americans were too keen and sensible not to see the grossness of this misconduct, and, finding that it was of a piece with the rest of the conduct of these denizens of the States (for the same sort of conduct was repeated in the Union), resolved at once to put down the nuisance. A society, called the "Know Nothings," was formed, the phrase being merely part of the obligation by which the members of the society bind themselves that they would "Know nothing but the interests of their country." This new society has just given a striking instance of its power and organization. The Irish Romanists, affecting an extreme love of liberty (the Pope, in his political proclamations, says that freedom exists nowhere but in conjunction with the power of the Church) allied themselves of course with the extreme democrats. Democracy is often favoured by the Church, only that it may be the more conveniently betrayed and destroyed; and those who profess its opinions are often quite unaware, until too late, of the snare into which they thus allow themselves to be drawn. A democratic candidate for the Senate received the alliance of the Irish; though he had all the recommendations of high talent and past services, and his opponent obtained a triumphant success. The *Morning Chronicle* appears to wonder at this. It need not do so. The same result, in another form, is taking place in this country. All sensible men are beginning to see that the only way to preserve liberty for the country is to restrain that license which, at first, under the name of toleration, and then under that of equality, was granted to the Irish Roman Catholics, and has been by them—not for their own purposes, but for those of a despotic Church, of which they are the blind and impetuous slaves—so scandalously abused.

THE LOST STEAMER "ARCTIC."

Since our last issue many particulars concerning the loss of the *Arctic* have come to hand. It appears that the second mate, Beahlan (the same ought to have been *Ban-lam*) was an arrant coward, who ran away from the ship shortly after she was struck, took two boats with him containing *forty-five* people—*chiefly sailors!*—when they were capable of carrying a *hundred* or upwards—saw the sea covered with persons floating, (according to his own account) and basely deserted them—arrived at Newfoundland, where he published a flaming account, in which he described the ship as being in a sinking state when he left her, whereas she floated about five hours after his desertion!

Captain Luce (who, we are rejoiced to hear, was picked up by the *Cambria*, from Glasgow, and carried into Quebec) does not appear to have been so much frightened, or so forgetful of his duty, as his subordinate officers and crew, but he seems to have been stupified by the disaster as to have lost all self-command. He also has published a statement, which will be found below.

But the great—the terrible fact stares us in the face that among the 226 passengers on board were many women and children, *not one of whom were saved*, while 75 of the crew were saved! There were six boats on board, capable of carrying—it is said—some 300 people. Why were not the *whole* of the 226 passengers put on board, during the *five hours* the *Arctic* floated after having been struck, with 60 or 70 sailors to navigate the boats? The *New York Herald* (see below) contrasts this scene of cowardly desertion with the noble conduct of a British crew on a recent occasion. Jonathan, who is profuse in his compliments towards the ladies, and fulsome in his flattery, looks out for his own bacon, when ship-wrecked, and leaves them to shift for themselves. John Bull, not such a fine ladies' man in the drawing-room, takes the post of danger in an emergency, and remains there unshrinking until he sees the women and children out of danger. We assert fearlessly that no such catastrophe as the late one could occur on board one of the Cunard Boats, and we advise people who do not wish to throw away their lives to travel henceforth by the Cunard Line.

CAPTAIN LUCE'S STATEMENT.

When Captain Luce felt that the 'Arctic' must go down, he with the passengers (for all the seamen had gone in the life boats, the second officer excepted,) lost no time in lashing spars together to form a raft. Only one life boat was left, and to construct the raft it was necessary to get this into the water; but the oars were left in the Arctic to prevent its being taken away. Captain Luce happened (?) to get the women and children in the remaining boat, but the alarm was given that the ship was sinking when the life boat was taken off hurriedly without oars or anything else to help themselves with. When this boat had got off about an eight of a mile the Arctic sank. This was about a quarter to 5 P. M. Captain Luce took farewell of Mrs. Collins, son, and daughter just as the ship was going down. He found himself soon after on the surface with his own child in his arms, but found himself immediately impelled downwards. When he reached the surface a second time he was so exhausted that he almost gave up all hope, and nearly lost the grasp of his child.—Immediately after a large piece of paddle-box came up beside him with awful force grazing his head and struck with all force on the breast of his dear child. In a moment after he saw his child a corpse on the water. Captain Luce, with eleven others, got on the top of this piece of paddle-box, but finding it to sink some of them got on another piece of wreck. They were up to their necks in the water and suffered severely from cold. They were in this position about 50 hours. On the morning of the 29th, at daybreak, they saw the light of a vessel, and summoned up all their remaining strength to hail her. The mist had not cleared off and they were not noticed. Early on the same day the mist cleared quickly away, and they saw a vessel far away. This vessel proved to be the Cambria, bound from Glasgow to Montreal. The mate of the Cambria, at a little distance from his vessel saw a man on a raft and plunged overboard with a rope to the man, who was a Frenchman, and had come alone. He gave an account of the wreck, and after 5 o'clock that afternoon Captain Luce and his party were taken on board the Cambria.

Of the party who arrived here, J. F. Allan, of the Novelty Works, New York; Mr. Smith, of Jackson County; and a young German, named Ferdinand Hayes, were passengers by the Arctic. The others belonged to the French steamer.

The following remarks are made by the *New Y. Herald*, after an interview with Mr. Dorian:—

"It hard to find fault with men for yielding to that strongest impulse of humanity; and yet when their conduct is contrasted with the self-sacrificing nobility of soul which characterized the recent wreck of a British troop ship on the coast of Africa—when every woman and child on board was put sed into the boats and saved, the men remaining to meet their death with unquailing firmness—we say when that heroic incident is remembered and contrasted with the spirit of selfishness which prevailed among the crew of the Arctic, men will be apt to denounce the latter as unworthy and dishonorable.

"Officers, engineers, sailors, firemen, and waiters, had a monopoly of safety; while the gallant captain alone refused to desert his post, and remained to share the fate of his vessel and of the hundreds of noble hearts whose last throbs beat upon her rubmerged deck. Mr. Dorian was the only of the officers and sailing hands of the ship that remained with the captain up to the last fearful moment. While he was still within some twenty yards of the vessel, she disappeared from his sight sinking by the stern, at an angle of about twenty-five degrees. Not a single soul of the hundreds then on board, was seen alive by him after the vessel sunk. Still it is not impossible, he says, that some one or more may have saved themselves, by clinging to water barrels, spars, and other floating substances that were lashed together in expectancy of that terrible moment."

"Among the many whose untimely and lamentable end is calculated to excite a feeling of universal sorrow, is the Due de Grammont, a young French nobleman of distinguished family, who was despatched to this country as an *attache* to the French embassy at Washington. His departure was repeatedly protracted, and after all expectation of his being able to leave by the Arctic had failed, then affairs, as it was thought, took a more favorable turn, and his family were enabled to hurry him off. He was but 21 years of age, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain, of exceedingly amiable manners and intelligent mind. His ancestry has occupied a prominent place both in the political and literary history of France."

CONSISTENCY.—The *Freeman*—if you would believe the Editor—is a very quiet, modest, unassuming, and consistent paper. Here is a specimen of the first and last named qualities:—

"We have no desire to quarrel with the *Chronicle*."—*Freeman of October 10th.*

"Neither the kinks and inuendoes of the *New Brunswicker*, nor the *fierce and coarse appeals of the Chronicle*, can at all induce them (the people) to disgrace themselves."—*Freeman of October 18th.*

The inuendos in the foregoing paragraph is that the *Chronicle* would, by its "fierce appeals," induce the people to break the law. The Jesuit knows he dare not bring forward any such accusation in a definite form, and therefore has recourse to a *proscribed slanderer's usual method*—he does it by inuendo. Let us tell this poisonous reptile once for all that he has had his own way in St. John long enough, and we know how to humble him and render his scribblings innocuous without making any "fierce appeals," or stooping to quarrel with him.

NEW YORK JOURNAL.—The October number of this excellently printed and brilliantly illustrated publication, has been sent to our office by Mr. B. O'Brien, King-street. It is, as the wrap-per sets forth, "A Giant Number.—80 Pages and 40 Illustrations."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Last Saturday's *Freeman* contains a paragraph lauding the Roman Catholics for contributing so liberally towards their Cathedral, now in course of erection, and winding up as follows:—

"The sight of the noble pile that is now rising so grandly on the view will serve as a fresh stimulus and will increase the desire of the people to see this beautiful temple so far completed as to be fit for the worship of the Living God."

Some typo in the *Freeman* Office must have perpetrated this error; we feel confident that the two last words of the paragraph, as written by Tim, was the "Virgin Mary." By the bye, we wonder if there will be any "winking Madonnas" in this Cathedral? Perhaps if Bishop Conolly would import a Monk from Naples, he would teach him how to produce the blood of *St. Januarrius*; and would it not be well at the same time to import a Corsican priest, to act as Master of Ceremonies at the *Ass's Procession*, at the Feast of Palms? Tim, if he has any gratitude, will thank us for our suggestion.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature was opened yesterday, with a new Governor, to deliberate on the new Treaty of Reciprocity. Mr. Hannington was elected as Speaker. The speech was not received in town when our paper went to Press.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Chronicle—The sapient Editors of the *Freeman* (*i. e.* Bishop Conolly and T. W. Anglin) inform us that during the late gale the Steamer "Adelaide" laid at her wharf "in most *perfect* safety!!"

How do they compare perfect? What are its positive and comparative?

Their remarkable grammar reminds one of the shining-faced urchin, who compared "Boil" in this new manner:—"*Boil, boiler, biled, biler!*" giving the word four degrees of comparison! But these are days in which we look for modern innovations, and why should they not adorn the classical columns of the erudite *Freeman*? No earthly reason!!!

Yours, &c., GIMLET-EYES.

Married.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Sam. Robinson, Mr. Elisha Payson, of Hillsborough, A.C., to Miss Susan, fourth daughter of the late John G. Thomson, Esq., of Chester N. S.

At Lower Cove, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. William P. Belyea, of Greenwich, K. C., to Miss Amanda M. Lee, of Indian Town.

At Sussex Vale, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. M'Leod, Mr. William Reach, to Miss Julia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John M'Monagle, all of Sussex.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. B. Merritt, Mr. P. Nobles Downey, to Miss Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Levi Jones, all of Springfield, K. C.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Alexander Bowes, Jun., to Miss Annie Jane Lipsett, both of Grand Lake.

At Wickham, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Skimer, Mr. George Belyea, to Miss Harriett Jane Shannon, both of that place.

On the 12th inst. by Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A.M., Mr. William Little, of the parish of Portland, to Miss Margaret Thomson, of the same place.

Same day, by the same, Mr. Mark O'Brien, of St. John, to Miss Margaret Thomson, of the same place.

At Richibucto, on Friday, 6th inst. by the Rev. James Law, Mr. Wm. Bowser, to Miss Margaret Gordon.

Died.

Suddenly, on Thursday night, of apoplexy, Chas. P. Brown, Esq., in the 51st year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 6th inst., Mr. Cornelius Gallagher, aged 46 years, a native of Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland.

On the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late George Davison, in the 20th year of her age.

On the 2d inst., after a short but severe illness of seven weeks, Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Wawhinney of Mace's Bay.

In Carleton, on Friday, after an illness of twelve months, Charles Peter, fifth son of Peter Smith, (of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, England), aged 25 years.

At St. Andrews, on the 6th instant, after a few months' illness John M'Laughlin, Esq., late Editor and Proprietor of the late *Charlotte Gazette*, aged 58 years. Mr. M'L. came to this Province, from Scotland, about thirty years ago, and was for a number of years an influential merchant and shipowner of the town of St. Andrews.

At Dorchester, on the 10th inst. in the 31st year of his age, Samuel Osborne, son of Mr. Robert Moore, of that place.

At Fredericton, on Wednesday, John A. Torney, Esq. of Uptown, Canada West, aged 30 years, much and deservedly lamented.

At Woodstock, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, Abigail Mary Ann, aged 18 years, only daughter of Adam D. Allan, Esq., of that village.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED

Wednesday—French brig Agloe, Villeneaus, St. Pierre, 9—order, ballast.

Schr. Bee, Crosby, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, oats.

Thursday—Brig Edgecomb, Burney, Halifax, ballast—Rankin & Co.

Ship Western Star, Hammond, Boston, ballast—W. & G. Carvell

Brigt. Palermo, Henry, New York, 9, gen. ca go.

CLEARED.

Oct. 17—Barque Kestrel, Lindsay, London, with deals; Buon Principe, Medanick, Liverpool, ditto; brig Elizabeth Scott, Ardrossan, ditto.

18th—Barque Queen, Clutterbuck, London, timber & deals; brig Zalleen, Wittermark, London, deals; Cascade, Raymond, Galway, do.; schooner Isaac Cohen Hertz Carter, Boston, sleepers; Talmaro, Johnson, Newburyport, lumber; brig Johanna, Bous, Pronger, London, deals.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE

Cabin Boy's Story.

A SEMI-NAUTICAL ROMANCE in 1 volume, neatly bound in calf—438 pages,—illustrated—price only 4s. 6d

25,000 Copies published of 1st Edition.

(From the "New York Tribune.")

The scenes are laid alternately in New York, on the coast of Africa and Ægean Sea. We have laughed almost to side splitting at the eccentricities of Old King Ketch, the Loango Chief; and we have alternately joiced and wept over the history of Zulieka, the Greek maid and matron.

We fancy, too, that there is some satire hidden beneath the character of Monsaunt, but we do not wish to forestall the author's narrative—there are some exceedingly beautiful touches of nature in various portions of the volume. It must have a large sale. For sale by

Sept. 29. B. O'

Fish! Fish!

200 QUINTALS good COD FISH.
200 Bbls Nx. 1 Digby Herrings.
6 Barrels HERRING.
10 Barrels Mess PORK.
5 Barrels FLOUR.
250 GRINDSTONES, Good Grit.
6 Chests CONGOU TEA.
50 Suits OIL CLOTHS,
Also, a good assortment of GROCERIES.
JOHN MARVEN.
October 20. West-street.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.

50 BARRELS MACKEREL.
100 Doz. HOMESPUN SOCKS.
700 Lbs. CHEESE.
20 Quintals COD FISH, for Sale,
G. M. BURNS.
October 20. South Wharf

NEW BOOKS.—GODEY'S LADIES BOOK for October;
Arthur's MAGAZINE do;
The Lovers of Paris by Eugene Sue;
Popery Unmasked, by H. M. Hatch;
Yale College Sermons—a novel;
A further supply of Bayard Taylor's Central Africa—price 6s.; and Eventide, by Effie Afton, price 4s.
October 6. B. O'BRIEN.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave, most respectfully, to acquaint the public that he has leased that commodious and pleasantly situated HOTEL, North side of King's Square, formerly occupied by Wm. J. Johnston. The house has been newly furnished and he would assure those who may favour him with a call that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make them comfortable. By strict attention to order, providing a well-furnished table, clean and comfortable bedding, and moderate charges, he hopes to insure a fair share of public patronage.

☞ Good stabling and a trusty Hostler.
Sept. 29, 1854. G. RIX PRICE.

HEAVY PLATE GLASS.—36 Panes measuring from 22 to 36 inches wide by 36 to 44 inches long—a beautiful article. For Sale by
October 6. JOHN KINNEAR.

Notice to the Public.

Copper, Tin, and SHEET IRON, Establishment.

THE Widow of the late THOMAS NORRIS, begs leave to inform the numerous friends of her late Husband, and the Public generally, that having procured the services of a competent Foreman, the business heretofore carried on by him will be continued at the old Stand, CROSS STREET, where all kinds of COPPER, TIN, and SHEET IRON will be kept on hand, and all orders in the above line will be executed with punctuality.

As there is a large and varied Stock on hand, she would respectfully invite the attention of her friends and the Public generally, before purchasing elsewhere, as she is prepared to sell every article at the lowest possible price.
October 6. (4w.) ELIZABETH NORRIS.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade AT COMMERCE HOUSE, KING STREET.

OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tarratt":

181 Packages of English and French Goods.

Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every description of

WOLLENS, LINENS, COTTONS, SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHARETON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.

Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Woollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassell, for Ottomans;
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapestry CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kidderminster and Scotch do.;
Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS, from 4 4 to 16 4;
English and American Floor OIL CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloths, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

Toys! Toys!!

JUST received—seven cases Toys and Fancy Goods of the newest Styles, and very best description, such as was never offered before in this market. Also, two cases of Perfumery.

The Subscriber having fitted up a new shaving saloon entirely separate from his selling shop, Ladies can be waited on much better than before.

The Subscriber would call the attention of Wholesale Buyers to his large and varied assortment of TOYS, which he will sell cheaper than any other house in the trade
A. PAGE.
Oct. 6.—2i. Prince Wm. street.
Near the corner of Duke

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

Per Middleton, D. G. Fleming, and John Barbour.

FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,

Importer,—DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN,
Wholesale and Retail.

NOW OPENING—a beautiful selection of the above Goods, in CHINA, IRONSTONE, and EARTHENWARE Breakfast, Dinner, Desert, and Tea Sets; TOILET SETS, in Mosaic, China, and Stoneware; China and Parian Marble Ornaments, Figures, Statuette, &c.

The Glass Stock consists of Cut and Plain DECANTERS, Claret JUGS, Water Pitchers, Rocks, Champaigns, Sherry & Port Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Butter Coolers, Toilet Water CRAFFS, Finger Water CRAFFS, Finger GLASSES, Trifle Dishes, Preserve Dishes and Plates, Sugar and Cream Pitchers, Custards, Jellies, Ice Cream, Pickle & Salts, &c.

The Wholesale Department comprises the most varied stock ever imported, and any quantity of Goods can be selected or had in the Colonial Packages.

MILK PANS, Preserve and Butter CROCKS.
St. John, October 5, 1854.

REGULAR TRADER FOR HALIFAX.

The fast sailing and favorite Coasting Schr. SERENADE, Patten, Master, will sail as an Extra Conveyance about the middle of the coming week, and will run regularly during the winter months during the season. For Freight or Passage please apply to the Master on board, or to
G. M. BURNS.

NOW LANDING.

Ex Brig "Andalusia," from New-York, and will be sold at a small advance from cost, on a liberal credit, if taken from the Wharf—

10 BBLS. very best New N. Y. Mess Beef, 6 Bbls. and 4 Half Bbls. Soap Tallow.
Apply to Stephen Jones,
Oct. 6. Prince P. Y. Cordis Tallow.
GEORGE WOODS,
Oct. 6. 3i. Water-street.

LIST OF LETTERS

Received at the General Post Office, St. John, between the 20th September and 5th October, and remaining undelivered on the 20th October, 1854.

A
Adenson, Capt. Isaac
Anderson, & Hunt

B
Barry, Miss M.
Baird, John D.
Babb, W. H.
Beaty, John (2)
Bean, Wm.
Bell, John
Berry, Miss A.
Bennett, & Co. F.
Brown, Wm.
Brown, Miss Wm.
Brouwar, Robt.
Brown, Miss H.
Breddshaw, Thos. H.
Breddley, John
Breen, John
Booth, Thos.
Burgess, Isaiah

C
Carrell, Wm.
Carning, Capt. C. (2)
Caskin, Peter
Carson, John W.
Carrall, Patk.
Carney, Rev. P. T.
Christ, Louis
Clark, Mrs. M. A.
Connelly, Margt.
Connell, Joseph
Calest, Daniel
Corkran, Malcom
Covenay, Michl.
Connell, Mrs.
Crawford, Wm.
Crowell, W. B.
Cunnable, John

D
Davis, Mary A.
Davidson, James
Day, John
Darnan, Geo.
Dalshunt, Pierce
Dexter, John
Dorres, John
Donnelly, John
Donohue, Dani.
Duffey, James

E
Ellas, Geo. W.

F
Farrar, Miss H. M.
Foran, R.
Ferlton, Robert

G
Ganet, James (2)
Gormen, M. A. & E.
Good, Wm.
Girvan, G.
Gillise, Miss S.
Grant, Hugh
Gray, Martin
Green, John

H
Hanley, Miss Mary
Hamilton, Mrs. H. A.
Harding, Miss A. A.
Hayes, Mary
Hall, Capt. C. H. H.
Heavey, Bella
Herrim.n, H.
Hobbert, Wm.
Hilman, J.
Hill, John
Hollowood, Miss A.
Hubbard, Capt. G.
Hunter, David
Husten, Geo.

I
Ind, Capt. A.

J
Johnston, Wm.
Jordan, Miss M. A.
Jordan, Miss A.
Jones, Robert
Johnson, Catherine
Jones, Miss Mary

K
Kilday, Dennis
Keenan, Thomas

L
Lawrence, D. G.
Layden, Michl.
Larking, Michl.
Lement, M.
Lee, Robt.
Linds, Edgd.
Lacy, Michl.

M
May, Elizabeth
More, Mrs.
Meloy, James
Meikle, James
Melowney, Thos.
Mirmard, Robert
Mullin, R. H.
Mind, Raymond
Murray, Peter

Mc
McCarthy, John
McBride, Elizabeth
McEwsin, John
McCoy, Eliza
McCormie, Thomas
McDonald, Wm.
McEay, James
McGilwery, Andrew
McGee, Donald
McKay, Angus (2)
McKenzie, W. R.
McKay, Margaret
McNab, John

O
O'Brien, James (2)
Otervay, Wm.

P
Parker, Miss
Partlow, Elizabeth
Pavson, Mr.
Pelham, Charles
Perkins, George
Perry, C.
Philips, Miss H. M.
Pine, Mary L.
Pierce, Gilman
Plume, James
Pye, Miss M.

R
Regan, Michael
Reid, William
Riddell, Mrs.
Rice, Charles
Ross, Alexander
Roberts, Samuel
Rues, James
Rugg, James
Rynd, Robert

S
Sandford, John
Seelyee, H. M. & Co.
Sewall, Arthur
Sewell, John
Sheimedine, Robert
Shaw, E. B.
Sharp, B.
Sheel, Robert
Smith, Wm.
Sprague, Elijah
Stout, Margaret
Stewart, James
Sullivan, Daniel

T
Terney, Wm.
Thomas, E. (2)
Teppeny, Wm.
Thompson, John
Turney, Mathew

W
Walsh, Maurice
Weir, Thomas
Whitney, Mrs. R.
Whitehead, Thomas
Wheelock, John
Wiseman, Robert
Williams, Samuel
Weir, Albert S.
Wilson, Susan
Williams, H. G.
Wright, Wm.

SHIP LIST.

Ambassador.
Atalanta, (2)
Britons Bride.
Ben Principle.
Bride of Abydis.
Countess of Durham.
Dorchester.
Elizabeth.
Four Sisters.
Gibralter.
Holyoak.
Josephine
Orinoco.
Thomas Allos.
Wheeler Joseph.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above Letters, are requested to say they are "Advertised."
J. HOWE,
Postmaster General

From the Royal Gazette Extra.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

BY AUTHORITY.

His Excellency the Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON having been appointed to succeed His Excellency Sir JOHN WALKER HEAD, Baronet, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, came this day to the Council Chamber and presented his Commission, which being read, His Excellency took the usual oaths, and read, med the Administration of the Province.

By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.*

J. HENRY T. MANNERS SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

HER Majesty having been pleased, by Her Royal Commission, this day published, to constitute and appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, the Administration of the Government of which I have this day assumed, I do therefore publish this Proclamation, of which all Persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.

By His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.*

J. HENRY T. MANNERS SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 17th day of October instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Thursday, the 19th day of October, then to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. R. PARTELOW.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

GEORGE P. MONTGOMERY CARVELL, Esquire, to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.
October 7, 1854.

NOTICE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will receive Applicants who are desirous of seeing him on Mondays, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock.

GEORGE P. MONTGOMERY CARVELL,
October 7, 1854. Private Secretary

Cauvas, Oakum, Tar, &c.

Just received for Sale—
150 BUNDLES of Extra OAKUM;
100 Bolts of CANVAS;
75 barrels of PITCH and TAR;
3 tons of WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
Also: A lot of CHAINS and ANCHORS.
THOMAS YORKE,
Oct 13 Water-street.

For the Bend!

THE Steamer PILOT, Cap. BAYNOUR, will sail for *Dorchester, Hillsboro, and BEND*, to-morrow (FRIDAY,) night, at 12 o'clock.

Freight will be received up to 6 P. M. on Friday. For freight or passage, apply to
Oct 13 JOHN WALKER, Peters' Wharf.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the residence of R. S. MATTHEW, Supervisor, King's County, at the Office of ALEX. L. LIGHT, Engineer, St. Andrews, until the 1st day of December next, for the construction of the HAMPTON FERRY and TROUT CREEK BRIDGES, on the Great Road from St. John to Hayward's Mills. Plans and Specifications for the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 15th day of November at the above mentioned places, when every information will be given by the Subscribers.

R. S. MATTHEW, *Commissioner.*
October 6. ALEX. L. LIGHT, *Engineer.*

TO LET.—A Flat of a HOUSE centrally situated. Would be rented to a small family. Apply at the Chronicle office. Sept. 16.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Arrived per Brig "Exemplar," from New York
100 BRLS. Rye FLOUR;
100 do. CORN MEAL;
Per Barque "Georges," from New York:
150 Brls. Superfine FLOUR;
50 Bundles OAKUM; 1 ton BED WOOD.
In the "Almede" from New York:
100 Brls. Superfine FLOUR.
In the "Westmoreland" from Philadelphia:
100 Brls. CORN MEAL.
Will be sold on reasonable terms by
G. M. BURNS.

Lincoln Academy Office,

MR. CROWLEY'S SCHOOL and INTELLIGENCE having been closed a few weeks on account of the Cholera, will be re-opened on the 7th inst., for business.

Persons interested may apply immediately at his old stand, Princess-st. Sept. 7.

SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.—Wanted by the above Company, a number of Men to work at the South Bay Booms. Apply to the subscriber, at South Bay. The highest wages will be given. THOS. M'MACKIN,
Aug. 4.— Superintendant.

Flour, TEA, Tobacco.

JUST received and now landing from Brig "Isaiah"—50 Hols. Superfine FLOUR.

To arrive in "J. W. Johnson"—20 Kegs Cavendish TOBACCO.

In the "Martello" from New York—50 chests & 10 half chests of superior Black TEAS; which will be sold at the lowest Market rates.

Also—75 barrels of superior APPLES.
October 6. G. M. BURNS

For Sale Low.

200 CANADA STOVES;
4 Double do. ditto;
74 Eddington do. ditto;
COOKING STOVES, in great variety;
Kitchen RANGES.
October 6. E. STEPHEN

FALL STOCK!

130 ASSORTED CRATES OF EARTHENWARE, packed with extra care for the Wholesale Trade, and will be sold at reasonable prices, by
FRANCIS CLEMENTSON.
St. John, Oct. 6. Dock Street

WANTED.—Two good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. None need apply but men of steady habits.
M. N. POWERS, *Undertaker.*

STEAMBOAT & RAILROAD, Permanent Arrangement

St. John, Eastport, Portland, Boston and Montreal!
TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

THE fast and spacious Steamer "GOVERNOR," ALBERT WOOD, Master, will leave SAINT JOHN on MONDAY Morning, 2d, and on THURSDAY Morning 5th October, at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT and PORTLAND. Passengers forwarded thence by Railroad to Boston, Lowell and all intermediate places—also by Grand Trunk Railroad to Montreal. Passengers are ticketed through between St. John and Montreal for Ten Dollars, with the right to stop a few days at Portland, the White Mountains, or any of the intermediate places.

Steamers leave Montreal every day for all parts of Upper Canada.

Also, the Passengers for Boston, Lowell, &c. are allowed to remain a few days in Portland.

Cabin Passage to Portland $5, Boston $6;
Deck do. " do. $4, do. $5;

By the above arrangement through Tickets to Boston or Montreal cost $1½ less than by any other line—also, the tedious outside voyage from Portland to Boston is avoided—and presents the most expeditious and comfortable conveyance to the travelling public.

State Rooms can be secured at the Agent's Office.

Return Tickets from Boston can be had at the Boston and Maine Railroad Depot, Haymarket Square and Eastern Railroad Depot, Causeway Street; foot of Grand and Canal Streets; and at the Office of C. H. WHITE, 50 Court street, (Scollay's Buildings,) Boston.

GEORGE THOMAS, Agent.
October 6. South Market Wharf

The Sunbury Grammar School.

THE Trustees of THE SUNBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL beg to announce, that the above Institution will re-open at SHEFFIELD, on Monday, the 2nd of October. They have much pleasure in being able to inform those who are desirous of procuring a liberal Education for their sons, that they have secured the services of Mr. CHARLES G. WIGGINS, A.B. of King's College, Windsor, who is prepared to instruct pupils intrusted to his care, in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, and French Languages, as well as in the various branches of Mathematics and English Literature, usually taught in such schools.

Pupils from a distance can procure comfortable Board and Lodgings in the neighbourhood of the School, which is beautifully situated in one of the finest Settlements on the banks of the St. John.

Sunbury, 26th September, 1854.

Glass, and Glassware.

Now Landing, from the Brig "Leadbeater":—
70 BOXES Diamond and Fluted Window GLASS;
5 Boxes Ruby, Green, Blue, Yellow and Lemon colored Glass;
430 Boxes 8x10 to 12x18 Window Glass;
100 Cases large sizes, 18x24 to 30x40;
60 Glass Milk Pans, 16 to 24 inches diameter;
6 Cumber Glasses, 20 inches,
6 Glass Rolling Pins, 18 inches;
84 Glass Preserve Jars, 3 to 6 inch.
48 Glass Preserve Jars, with lids;
20 Bee and other Glasses, for Gardens;
15 Dozen assorted size Glass Spice Jars;
100 Dozen Cut Wine Glasses;
100 Dozen Castor Oil Bottles.
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
July 7, 1854. Prince Wm. Street.

WANTED IMMEDIANTELY, at GRANITE HALL:—20 JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. Also—Pant Makers, Vest Makers, Shirt and Coat Makers.
Aug. 18 THOS. R. JONES.

F. C. GILBARD,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, and Civil ENGINEER. Office—Indian Town.
August 4, 1854.

MORRISON'S PILLS.—Just received and for sale by oct 12. FELLOWS & CO.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Saint John, Sept. 6th, 1854.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Packet Ship "JOSEPH TARRATT," and per Steamer "AMERICA."

On Thursday First, (5th instant,)

Will be ready for inspection, a MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
SHAWLS, PLAID DRESSES,
RIBBONS, VELVETS, MILLNERY,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Plain, Beaver, and Brand Cloths,

TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, &c.
PRINTS, TICKENS, SHEETINGS,
Twil'd Shirting Stripes, Ginghams, &c.
Hollands, Linens, Swansdowns, &c., Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Warps, &c.

☞ With an endless Variety of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

P. S.—Further Supplies per Packet Ships "IMPERIAL," and "LIBERIA." J. D. & CO.

New Landing from Liverpool:

AND OFFERED FOR SALE:—
40 PANES best PLATE GLASS, from 24 inches wide to 50 long.
—ALSO—
500 Lbs. Geese FEATHERS;
50 Kegs GINGER and MUSTARD;
3 Bls. Bleached African Root GINGER;
200 Lbs. Button BLUE; 100 lbs. NUTMEGS;
100 Boxes Raisins; 750 lbs. Cooking Raisins;
150 Looking Glass PLATES;
12 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
2 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR.
JOHN KINNEAR,
August 5. Prince Wm. street.

Penrhyn Marble and Enamelled Metal Chimney Pieces.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of the public to his present stock of the above beautiful articles. They are manufactured in imitation of the most rare and desirable kinds of Marble, and for durability, style and finish, are unequalled; are very highly polished, retain their beauty much longer than common Marble, and are not injured by coal, gas, smoke or acids.

He has also on hand, a large variety of *Grate Fronts* of beautiful design and finish.
July 28. E. STEPHEN, Water-st.

MILK PANS! MILK PANS!

AND

BUTTER CROCKS.
White Inside.

E. CLEMENTSON is daily expecting 16,000 Pieces of the above Goods, and 150 Dozen FLOWER POTS.—will be sold at Low prices for Cash.

In Store—400 Boxes Window Glass, 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12.
(Late S. Cooper's Store.)
Dock street, St. John, April 14, 1854.

WRITING OFFICE.

OVER HUBBARD'S AUCTION ROOM.

THE Subscriber offers his services to Merchants, Mechanics and others in Posting up Books of Accounts, making out and collecting Accounts, settling up Estates, and in executing any other description of Writing. J. S. CHEETHAM.
Sept. 1, 1854. [1m.] Notary Public & Accountant.

NEW GOODS.

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS for Travellers; SEALING WAX, red and black; WAFFLE INK STANDS; PEN RACKS; Red INK; Envelopes; all prices and variety; Date Boxes; Letter Clips; with a variety of other articles, just received by the "D. G. Fleming," and for sale low by
September 1. WM. L. AVERY.

St. John Gas Light Company.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, at the Works on the 13th day of June last.

It was Resolved, By the Stockholders representing a majority of the Shares, that a further sum of 32s. 6d. per Share (being the balance of the Capital Stock) should be levied and called in for the purpose of extending the Works of the Company; and that the Treasurer do on or after the first day of September next, give due notice thereof.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Assessment, and that the sum of One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence per Share, is required to be paid in to the Treasurer at the Company's Office, Carmarthen Street, within thirty days from this date. By order of the Board.

R. BRITAIN,
Sept. 16—4i Treasurer.

South Bay Boom Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of its having become necessary to build additional small piers for securing RAFTS within the South BAY BOOMS, and to employ a greater number of men for regulating the timber and rafts within the Booms, the BOARD of DIRECTORS have found it necessary to increase the rates of BOOMAGE, under authority of the Act passed in the last Session of the LEGISLATURE; and from and after this date in lieu of the rates now charged, the following rates will be charged on all TIMBER, LOGS, MASTS, SPARS, or other LUMBER, which shall be garried or received, or which shall enter into or within the PIERS of BOOMS of the said Company, or any of them, and which shall be fastened to or secured by the said Piers or Booms or any of them on the outside thereof, THREE PENCE for each and every ton of Square Timber, FOUR PENCE for each and every ton of Round and Flatted Timber measured as Square; SIX PENCE for each and every thousand superficial feet of Logs, and TWOPENCE per piece for all Ship Knees, and Crooked Timber.

The above rates to be chargeable and charged up to the first day of June next, ensuing the time the Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, or other Lumber shall be received or deposited; and one half the said rates in addition for each succeeding year, or any part thereof, that the said Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, or other Lumber shall be continued within said Booms.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. ALEX. M'MACKIN,
Secretary.

[Courier, Observer.]
Saint John, N. B., 27th July, 1854.

S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store.

Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

"NEW BOOTS AND SHOES."

Just received per Packet Ships "Middleton," and "David G. Fleming."

TWELVE CASES of Men's, Women's, & Children's CLOTH, PRUNELLA, FELT, CASHMERE, and other BOOTS and SHOES.—For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

Further supplies expected by succeeding Packets.
S. K. FOSTER.
August 18, 1854.—(City papers 2w.)

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

Ex "MIDDLETON."

E. CLEMENTSON has received his first Spring importation, 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:—100 ASSORTED CRATES in Store, guaranteed free from breakage. The whole is offered on the most reasonable terms.
(Late S. Cooper's Store.)
Dock-str., St. John, April, 14, 1854.

WASHING POWDERS.—Received per Packet Liberia, and sold at one sixth the usual price, by
April 14. FELLOWS & CO.

Incontinence, or Expense by

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves 50 times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, Stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY DU BARRY, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

CURE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General,
London, Dec 2, 1847.

The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry & Co., that the Revalenta Arabica they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—STUART DE DECIES."

Cure No. 49,832—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food—
Maria Jolly,
Madgeburg, 16th Sept. 1853.

My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution.—The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and might sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine emained powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study, and treats it with Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect a state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. It is with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of Du Barry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers.
GRIES, M.D.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 3d September, 1853.

I have tried Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz.: CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect, not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in cancer of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs; it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.
DR. GATTIKER.

Plymouth, May 9th, 1851

For the last few years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleepiness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have for many years past.
J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31 1849.

GENTLEMEN.—The lady for whom I ordered our food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals, shortly after eating them having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to have recourse to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You at liberty to publish this letter, if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers.
THOMAS WOODHOUSE.

Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 47,121—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous families."

Cure No. 48,314—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool; a cure of ten year's dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Cure No. 3,906—Thirteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.
Atholstreet, Perth. James Potter.

Practical Experience of Dr. Gries in Consumption.

DR. WURZER'S TESTIMONIAL.

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.

This light and present Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhœa, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the kidneys and bladder, strictures and haemorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.
DR. RUD. WURZER.

AGENTS.

Montreal—William Lyman & Co. and Savage & Co.
Quebec—Messrs. Musson & Co.
Toronto—Lymen Brothers & Co.
Kingston, Canada West—E. W. Palmer.
St. John's, Newfoundland—T. McConnan.
Halifax, Nova-Scotia—John Naylor, Esq.
St. John, New-Brunswick—T. WALKER & SON.

Prices of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.
1 lb 4s.; 2 lb 7s.; 5 lb 16s.; 12 lb 33s.
Super refined Quality—1 lb 9s.; 2 lb 16s.; 5 lb 33s.; 10 lb 50s.
St. John, July 1, 1854.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES.—Just Received per "Rio Grande from Cienfuegos
10 Hhds
20 Tierces
10 Barls
Muscovado Molasses very superior
March 4, 1853. ROBT. ARMSTRONG

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

Almonds, Raisins, and Currants.

Just received ex Schr. Pearl from Boston

3 BAGS Soft Shell ALMONDS;
50 Boxes, 51 Half Boxes, Finest Muscatel RAISINS;
ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—Four Thousand Pieces, by the "Admiral," from Boston. And on Sale by
March 10. JOHN KINNEAR.

The far-famed Medicine. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONSIDERABLE ASTHMA, OF SIX FIVE YEARS SUFFERING.

The following Testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Jan'y. 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gannis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious complaints, I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs, her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Nov. 23, 1852. (Signed.) J. GANNIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square Winchester.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed since, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,
Oct. 8th, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain JACKSON, of this place was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

☞ *These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:*

Ague,	Fevers of all kinds,	Sore Throats,
Asthma,		Stone & Gravel,
Bilious Complaints,	Gout,	Secondary
Blotch on the Skin,	Headache,	Symptoms,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,	Tic Doloureux,
Colics,	Inflammation,	Tumours,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Jaundice,	Ulcers,
	Liver Complaints,	Venereal Affections,
Consumption,	L

ACROSTIC.

J ehovah, God Almighty, Jah, I Am,
E mmanuel, Shiloh, Lord of Hosts, The Lamb,
S upreme, Desire of Nations, Bridegroom, Lord
U nchangeable, Eternal, King, The Word,
S aviour, The Branch, Lord of Righteousness.

C ounsellor, Root of Jesse, Prince of Peace,
H oly, True, Faithful, Brother, Friend,
R edeemer, High Priest, Life, Beginning, End,
I mmortal, Husband, Shepherd, Shield and Sun,
S eed of The Woman, Precious Corner Stone,
T he Way, The Truth, Messiah, God Alone!

THE EMIGRANT'S LAST RESOURCE.

When the Devil can dance in your pocket,
Not a stiver to knock 'gainst your shin,
Clap your hat on your head—if you have it—
To the Fundy be off and jump in.

When you have not one stitch on your body,
When hranger has made lank and thin,
If your tailor will stand it no longer,
To the Fundy be off and jump in.

If the girl you love will deceive you,
Because you have taught her to sin,
If the friend you have trusted will leave you,
To the Fundy be off and jump in.

With the butcher if you're a defaulter,
Or the landlord will not let you in,
If for hunger and thirst you've but water,
To the Fundy be off and jump in.

If bailiffs are hunting your footsteps,
And striving your carcase to pin,
Baulk the rascals with one splendid leap,
To the Fundy be off and jump in.

If in fact you're a poor Irish devil!
Without friends, cash, or home to go in,
When no man, maid or child will be civil,
To the Fundy be off and jump in.

SONNET TO AN OLD CLOCK.

I've ticked mansin, I've ticked him out,
Through all the time that I have stood—
Two hundred years, or thereabout;
Mine's a hard case—of walnut wood.
What are your years compared to mine?
The hands that made my hands are clay;
Since first my face on man's did shine,
I've ticked my three-score thousandth day.
Two million hours I've nearly clinicked,
Of minutes near five million score;
Six thousand million moments ticked,
And stand te go as many more.
Man winds me up, and I go on;
I, wind man up—egad! he's gone!

A CAT EXTRAORDINARY.

A gentleman living at Elk Run, in the lower end of this county, has the good fortune to possess the most remarkable grimalkin yet known of the cat kind. Its body is of unusual length, its legs like those of a bench-legged fish. The fur is of a reddish color, the whole beautified with black spots and streaks of different figures; they are long in the back and round on the belly and jaws. Black stripes ran across the ears, which are very long and tipped at the ends with a blue tuft of hair. Its physiognomy is fierce and its nature savage. Ordinarily it is perfectly docile, and like Wormley's very sensible cat, never says a word: though he answers readily (by the wag of his tail) to the name of 'Billey.'

His master's house being infested with snakes, which had been bred in a neighboring stone fence, he took it into his head to eschew such game as rats and mice and made war upon the snakes, all of which he soon destroyed.

Having acquired a taste for this kind of sport, he extended the field of operations, frequently making excursions more than a mile distant from the house, and returning each and every day with a snake ranging from two to seven feet in length. He has continued his practice for eight weeks. On one occasion he returned to the house much fatigued, perfectly wet with saliva. It was supposed that he had encountered one of those large but rare serpents known as the Goobat. This turned out to be true, for the day thereafter Mr. Harvey B. Rails found the snake dead, and signs of a dreadful conflict on the sand. Most or nearly all the wounds had been inflicted on the back part of the neck. The weight of the horried serpent was fourteen pounds and eleven ounces.

This class of serpents is a native of Eastern Virginia, with a very large head and great jaws—the mouth is armed with cutting, crooked teeth, among which are two longer than the rest, placed in the fore part of the upper jaw. All around the mouth there is a broad scaly border; and the eyes so large that they give it a terrible aspect. The forehead is covered with large scales. Each side of the belly is covered with large square spots of chestnut color, in the middle of which is a spot perfectly round and like burnished gold. They have been known to swallow small pigs, muskrats, oppossums, &c. They avoid the sight of a man, and consequently are rarely seen. Indeed the existence of the Goobat has been doubted by many.

The cat still continues his war upon the snakes. These facts may not gain credence at a distance; but they are so well known and attested, that no one in the neighborhood doubts them for a moment. —*Warrenton (Va.) paper.*

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN AROOSTOOK.—At the September term of the Supreme Court for Aroostook county, Appleton J., presiding, James Mathews was tried and convicted of the murder of one Samuel James, committed under circumstances of an aggravated nature. The facts as they appeared upon trial, were as follows: They accused, Mathews, and a girl by the name of Mary Ann White, occupied a camp last winter, on the Western Aroostook road, enjoying domestic felicity untrammeled by the bands of matrimony. On the evening of the 5th of April last, James entered the camp somewhat intoxicated, and in the absence of Mathews turned the girl out, and she was compelled to pass the night in an adjacant hovel. Mathews being informed of this, procured a gun the next morning from one of his neighbors, saying "he was going to shoot a man who had been down to his camp." He and his girl were next seen by two men in a sleigh, Mathews carrying his gun. James was at the time walking a short distance behind the sleigh. A moment or two after passing them, the men heard the report of the gun, and turning around, saw James in the act of falling, and Matthews lowering the gun from his face. Being asked why he did it, Matthews replied "he would have shot him anywhere." There was evidence of James having previously threatened to flog Matthews.

I. W. Tabor, counsel for the prisoner, rested the defence upon two grounds:—That the gun was discharged accidentally, or that the jury might be satisfied from the evidence, that it was done in the heat of passion, and under strong provocation.—Mr. Tabor's argument was ingenious and eloquent, and sustained his reputation as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In the absence of the Attorney General, who was expected to be present, Mr. Trafton, County Attorney, conducted the prosecution with his usual ability. The jury, after an hour's recharge from Judge Appleton, returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."—*Bangor Mercury.*

At the theatre one evening, behind the scenes, Suett observed a performer put something under his cloak and asked him 'what he had got there?' 'Only my dagger,' answered the player. Suett, however, drew out a small bottle, and having ascertained that it contained his favorite beverage, drank the contents, and returned him the bottle with these words—'there's the sheath.'

We lately spoke of the old lady says the *Banner of the Cross*, who triumphantly pointed out the "Epistle to the *Romans*," and asked where one could be found addressed to the *Protestants*? The *Catholic Mirror* happily retorts by telling us of a negro Baptist at the South, who said to his Methodist master: "You've read in it of one John the Baptist, hasn't you?" "Yes." "Well, you never saw nothing about no John the Methodist did you?" "No." "Well den, you see, dere's Baptists in the Bible, but dere aint no Methodists; and the Bible's on my side."

A merchant can get along without advertising, and so can a wagon without greasing—but it goes hard.

"I would advise you to put your head into the dye-tub, it is rather red," said a joker to a sandy-haired girl. "I would advise you to put yours in an oven, it is rather soft," said Nancy.

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

Ladies' White Satin Boots.
Just received per steamer from Liverpool, via Boston:

LADIES' superior White Satin BOOTS; Ladies superior Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Ladies' superior White Satin Slippers;
Also, per schr. "Henry Parker," from Boston:
26 Boxes INDIA RUBBERS, viz:
Mens' very best Felt Lined Patent Rubber Boots,
Mens' heavy Patent Rubber OVER SHOES;
Men's light Patent Rubber do.
Ladies' very best Patent Rubber BOOTS;
Ladies' superior Lace-up Rubber SHOES;
Girl's superior Lined Rubber BOOTS;
Ladies' very best Rubber Over SHOES—light and heavy;
Boy's very heavy Patent Rubber OVER SHOES
Children's stout Patent Rubber Over Shoes.
February 20. S. K. FOSTER.

Brandy, Geneva, Wines, &c.

The subscribers have in Stock, and are now landing ex "Lisbon" from London:—

50 HHDS. fine old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY;
40 Hhds. Pale Holland's GENEVA;
3 do. Old Tom, ditto;
30 do. } Choice Old Port, Pale, Brown and
25 Qr. casks } Golden SHERRY, Madeira, Lisbon, Marsalla, &c. &c.
4 Hhds. very old Jamaica RUM;
2 Puncheons do. Scotch WHISKY;
10 ditto Stron. RUM;
50 Cases } Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, Pints
25 Baskets } and Quarts;
50 Cases French Bottled old Pale and Brown Cognac Brandy;
20 Cases French Bottled Claret;
12 Hhds. light and strong Allos ALE;
200 Cask best bottled London PORTER, Brown Stout, East India and Allos Pale A L E, in pints and quarts;
Also—Choice Old Bottled WINES, &c., consisting of Port, Sherry, L P and E I Madeira, Claret, Santerne, Hock, Mosselle, Tinta, Cherry, Cordial, Novau, Curacoa, Marachina, &c. &c.
June 16. KANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

Saint John & Liverpool Line of Packet Ships. 1854.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Eudocia,	Doane,	1015	5th June.
Middleton,	Delaney,	996	20th Ditto.
John Barbour,	Marshall,	939	20th July.
John Bannerman,	Robertson,	1181	5th August.
Joseph Parrett,	Smith,	942	20th do.
Imperial,	Moran,	1279	5th Sept.
Liberia,	Cruikshank,	875	20th do.

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

They are commended 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. FERNIE BROTHERS, & Co., Orange Court, Castle street, or in St. John, to

J. & R. REED.

MERCHANDIZE.

50 BRS. MESS BEEF;
7 brls Prime PORK;
2 hhds Cuba Sugar; 7 chests TEA;
18 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO;
5 do. do. M'Raye do.
4 tierces Carolina Rice; 2 brls Barley;
50 ¼ boxes Malaga Raisins;
40 boxes "Katie Stewart" TOBACCO;
10 M. Havana Cigars;
1000 pairs Men's BOOTS, BOOTEES, Congress Gaiters and Slippers;
30 dozen Ladies' Stockings;
8 boxes 10x12 Window GLASS;
10 kegs 20d's Cut NAILS—For sale by
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
No. 5, Prince William Street,
South of Queen-street, near Reed's Point.
July 21.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his place of business to *Nelson Street*, foot of *Smyth Street*, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

TIN WARE and STOVE PIPE always on hand.

☞ A portion of the premises to rent for Storage, or could be fitted up as a Shop.
June 23. W. WESTLOTORN.

WINDSOR, HILLSBORO DORCHESTER, AND THE BEND!
Two Trips to BEND and One to WINDSOR Weekly!

THE Splendid Steamer **CREOLE**, Capt. Steen will leave St. John for the BEND, calling at *Hillsboro* and *Dorchester*, every *Monday* and *Friday* evenings tide—returning on Tuesday and Saturday; and will leave for WINDSOR every *Wednesday* evening tide, returning on Thursday. The boilers of the "Creole" have had a thorough repair, and are now in fine order; the Engine is sound and works well. The really splendid accommodations of this steamer and her excellent sea-going qualities are to well known to require further remarks—she can carry 250 passengers comfortably, and has abundance of room for freight, which goes under cover—is supplied with one of Francis' Patent metallic Life Boats, with an abundance of Life-Preservers, and every other article in accordance with the requirements of the "Steam Boat Act." She is efficiently officered, and the public can depend on her running regularly and leaving at the hour appointed. Her proprietors feel disposed and are determined to use every possible exertion to give satisfaction, and to render her worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

All freight to be accompained by way bills.

The patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

Agent at Bend, A. WRIGHT; at Dorchester Mr. WM. HICKMAN; at Windsor, Mr. D. E. GERRAT; and the undersigned at St. John.—All of whom will be prepared at all times to give every information relative to the Boat.

G. & J. SALTER.
St. John, 1st Sep., 1854.—1m.

JUST RECEIVED:

2 CASES (100 boxes each) SARDINES, excellent quality;
35 Baskets *CHAMPAGNE*;
1 Pipe Martell's finest BRANDY, Vintage of 1805. For sale by
JOHN McGOSKERY,
July 28 Reed's Point.

SHOPS and Dwellings to Rent.—To LET, two SHOPS and Dwellings attached, both in King Street. Apply to
HORSFALL & SHERATON.
July 18, 1854.

NOTICE TO BOARDERS.

A Few Steady BOARDERS can be accommodated at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL, on Moderate Terms, where there is always on hand Fresh OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, and other delicacies of the Season, together with Choice Liquors, fit for the most Temperate, and a Cure prescribed by the Doctor "Mountain Dew." Call and See.
JAMES NETHERY.
May 26th, 1854. Hibernian Hotel.

FALL STYLES.

BY steamer Canada—One Bale consisting of a splendid variety of fancy bordered TWEEDS and DOESKINS, for PANTALOONS, superior to any thing in this City, will be made up to order in a superb style, and at the very lowest rates.
Sept. 1. THOS. R. JONES.

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,

The Renowned Remedy!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liquorpond-st., Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the beast of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. did so without delay, and am happy to say, the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon.

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines: Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse, that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL-HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-Lane, Manchester, dated February 14th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt-street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
T. FORSTER KER.

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	Stiff Joints	Sore-throats
	Elephantiasis	Sore-heads
Sand-Flies	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swelling	Tumours
Chilblains	Lumbago	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by most all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized World; in Pots at 1s. 3d. 3s. 3d. and 5s. each.

☞ 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. Coy & 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.

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 the 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.

APPLES.—25 Barrels Russet Apples.
G. M. BURNS,
May 12. South Market Wharf

IN WANT.

MEN in want of either BOOTS, Bootees, or SHOES, will find it to their advantage to call into No. 5 Prince Wm.-Street, before purchasing elsewhere. I have a large Stock on hand, and will sell them cheap for cash.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Prince Wm.-Street, Sept. 15.

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

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

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 in blending 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 eaters.
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, cap, 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.

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.
Nov. 25, 1853. 1y.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LUPTON,
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 Mill'd 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 *HART'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.

GOTHIC BUILDING,
South Side King's Square, St. John N. B.

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.

IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of MARBLE and STONE Work of all descriptions, such as HEAD STONES, *Monuments, Tomb TABLETS Chimney Pieces, Table TOPS, &c. &c.*

S. P. & Co. have constantly on hand the greatest variety and most extensive STOCK in their line to be found in the City, by 50 per cent—all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

We have in our employ at this time superior Workmen from the States; and we can, after a long experience in the business, and with our facilities, recommend our work as superior to any thing that can be found in the Province.

☞ *Head Stones* and *Monuments* sold at our Manufactory twenty-five per cent. less than at any other Shop in the City.

P. S.—Parties wanting any thing in our line will find it a great satisfaction in calling upon us instead of purchasing work from some of the petty shops that are springing up around us, whose proprietors know nothing about the business.
S. P. OSGOOD & CO.
November 11.

W. H. BASHFORD,
Princes' Street, Corner of Charlotte Street.

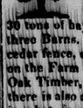
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recieved, a choice collection of Standard Works, published by Blackie & Son, of Glasgow. He would also acquaint those who formerly subscribed to the Works published by Blackie & Son, that he is authorized by said Firm to complete all Books remaining unfinished.

The following are a few of the many works for sale, viz:—

The Imperial FAMILY BIBLE, Cooke's;
Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible; the comprehensive Family Bible; Fleetwood's Life of Christ; the works of Flavius Josephus; Stackhouse's History of the Bible; the Christian's Daily Companion; Railway Machinery, by Dannie kinnear Clark; the Engineer and Machinist's Assistant; the Babinet Maker's Assistant; Nicholsons's Architecture; A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen, by Robert Chambers; Buchanan's History of Scotland; the Works of Robert Burns; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; the Poetical Works of Lord Byron; the Poetical Works of Thomas Moore; Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by M. De Bourrienne. Every Subscriber to the Bible will receive gratis a beautiful Steel Engraving 12 inches by 14 1-2, of Jerusalem in its present state, or a copy of the Chronological Scripture Atlas.

☞ WANTED—Two Respectable Men of good address to solicit subscribers to the above Works. Good wages, or Commissions will be paid to those who suit. City references required. Feb 27

FARM FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber's FARM of Canning, Queen's County, containing 400 acres of good Land, 70 of which are cleared, and cuts annually 30 tons of hay, with a good Dwelling House and three Barns. The improved land is under good cedar fence, and an excellent pasturage. There is on the Farm a large quantity of white and grey Oak Timber, and also a good chance for cordwood; there is also an excellent privilege for fishing, and in what is called the Key-Hole, there is a good situation for a steam Saw-Mill or Ship-Yard. There is a Church, Meeting House, School House, and Steam Flour Mill, all within half a mile, and a good road passing through the Farm. The Property is so situated that it would make two farms. It will be disposed of on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN EARLE.
Sept. 30, 1853. *Canning, Queen's County*

WASHING POWDERS.—Received per Packet Liberia, and sold at one sixth the usual price, by
April 14. FELLOWS & CO.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Robert's Poor Man's Friend; do. anti-Scorbutic Pills; Morrison's Pills; Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Cockle's Anti-Bilious Pills; and many other English Remedies. Sold by
Feb. 18. FELLOWS & CO.

HORSE SHOEING.

Shop one Door north of the Country Market, King Square.

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.

Flour, Tea, Tobacco, &c.

The Subscriber has in Store and offers for sale the following Goods, viz:—

50 BRLS. Canada S'fine FLOUR,
10 chests best quality TEA;
10 boxes Tobacco, best brands;
4 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
4 hhds. Muscovado Molasses;
4 hhds. Hennessy's BRANDY;
3 hhds. Gin, Lily Brand;
4 qr. casks PORT WINE;
10 baskets Champaigne;
15 dozen Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles;
5 cwt best Nova Scotia Cheese;
10 small firkins Butter, from Smith's dairy;
300 bushels OATS; Soap, Candles, Ginger, Pepper, Rice, Barley and all that is required in a retail Grocery. THOS. CURRAN,
No. 5, Crosby's New Buildings,
July 21. Union-street.

SALT, FISH, MOLASSES, &c. &c.

SIX HUNDRED Bags Liverpool SALT;
200 Boxes Digby Smoked HERRINGS;
10 Barrels American Mess PORK;
10 Do. Prime Do.;
20 Tierces and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
20 Hhds. SUGAR; 10 Brls. Do.;
10 Brls. Pilot Bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
75 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 Ditto St. John Manufacture Soap;
15 Boxes CANDLES; 75 Brls. Rye Flour;
50 Baxes Lozenges; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Boxes PIPES; 10 Kegs Tobacco;
With a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at low rates for good pay.
In Store.—12M Beech TREENAILS, 18 to 24.
Sept. 15. Visitor. G. M. BURNS.

TEN Barrels Northern Clover SEED—For Sale by G. M. BURNS,
April 14. South-Market-wharf.

New-Brunswick Branch
OF THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.
John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs
Directors, &c., in Liverpool.
Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Brandey 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.	Firncis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwall, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Thos. D. Hornby, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.	

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

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

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

The 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 may remain on Credit. Assurances may be effected in various ways, not enumerated, to meet the convenience of parties.

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*
January 2nd, 1852.

BRITISH HOUSE,
No. 17, King Street.

The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA;"

350 Pieces Black COBURGS, assorted;
200 do. Black Alpacas and Lustres, assorted;
50 do. Mourning Dress Goods, do.;
20 do. Black CRAPE, do.;
With an immense variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.
Sept. 1, 1854. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

FOR SALE—A great Variety of MERCHANDIZE, by
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
Sept. 29. No. 5, Prince William street

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

To be reimbursed with 16,583,510 Dollars.
Or - - - - - - £2,403,600 Sterling.

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

14 of 40,000 Dollars.	60 of 4000 Dollars.
22 of 36,000 "	60 of 2000 "
24 of 32,000 "	120 of 1500 "
60 of 8,000 "	180 of 1000 "

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854. *The price of the Shares is as follows:*

One Share for £1 Strl.	Thirty Shares for £30 Str.
Six do. for £5 "	Sixty-five do. for £60 "
13 do. for £10 "	137 do. for £80 "

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of Colonial Bank Notes, Bills, or Drafts on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike former agents) *on pament of the Prize, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount on any pretence whatever.*

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this Distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, Prizes amounting to £25,000 free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing, each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort on the Maine, East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New York, &c.

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

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper, where a few Share are on Sale.
Aug. 26.—13i.

A Partner Wanted.

THE Subscriber is now doing a business in this Province in the Manufacturing of COTTON and WOOL, and being desirous of extending his business to meet the demands of the Market, wishes to obtain a PARTNER with a Capital of £2,000. The opportunity now offered for an investment, is such as seldom occurs. The Subscriber being perfectly acquainted in the business in every department, having spent his lifetime in the manufacturing line. Good references will be given and required. A letter with real names addressed to the Oromocto, (Sunbury County,) will meet with prompt attention.