SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1850.

Weekly Chronicle.

"Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed Utrique."

Volume 13. Number 11.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for P. M.]

November	H.	Min.	Moon's	H.	M.
23 Saturday,	7	16	4	8	28
24 Sunday	7	17	4	9	41
25 Monday,	7	18	4	10	56
26 Tuesday,	7	19	4	12	—
27 Wednesday,	7	21	4	13	0
28 Thursday,	7	22	4	13	1
29 Friday,	7	23	4	14	2

1 54
2 32
3 34
4 50
6 6
7 15
8 8

Last Quarter, 26th. 8h. 8m. morn.

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.
Thomas Halifax, junior, Esquire,
Francis Mills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire,

DIRECTORS.
Francis Mills, Esquire, Chairman.
Thos. Heath, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John Leach Bennett, Esq. — William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. — Thomas Morgan, Esq.
Edward S. Codd, Esq — John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. — R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq. — J. J. Zornlin, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Robert Wells Eyles, Esquire,
Charles R. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire,

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.
John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 60, Aldermanbury

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.
WM. THOS ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary

The principles on which this Company is found ed were adopted after mature consideration; and to the Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influ ence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

Tables are prepared enabling persons to insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost. By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

Four fifths of the profits given every five years to the Assured by the participation scale.

AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Revers ionary Bonus averaged 31 Per Cent. on the Premium paid during the preceding five years' The equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 17 Per Cent. on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,369 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders as AVERAGE REDUCTION on the Premiums payable until the next division in 1852, of 21¼ per cent; or give an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £3 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53¾ per cent. on the Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.

The THIRD Division of Profits will take place in June 1852 and all Policies effected by the Participation scale during 1849 will Receive Two Year's Bonus at such Division if then in force.

Persons assured with this Company are allowed to reside in the colonies of British North America, New South Wales, and Cape of Good Hope, without extra charge upon payment of sea risk only for the two latter.

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

Loans are granted on deposit of Policies for five years standing to the extent of their value.

In addition to the utmost liberality exercised by the Directors in the settlement of claims, the Company will be liable, should a person assured die within one month after a renewable Premium becomes due, provided the Premium be paid within the stipulated period.

No entrance money or fees of any kind are exacted, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the stamps.

Premiums may be paid, either by even annual or half yearly payments, by a single payment, by payments for a limited number of years, and also by an ascending scale.

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John, St John, N. B 1849. Agents for New Brunswick

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.
For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.
☞All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

Mutual Insurance Company.
THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Building and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.
I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. Secretary.

A Page in Life's History
MAY be agreeably filled up by calling on the Subscriber at his new and comfortable Establishment, in Prince William Street, near the Commercial Bank.
PAGE'S system of Hair Cutting and Shaving meets with universal commendation; and his stock of Soap, Scents, and Cosmetics, equal to any in the City.
A. PAGE.
Oct. 26. Hair Dresser, and Perfumer.

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

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

Advantages offered by this Society.
PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.
LOANS.—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the assured.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.
DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in this Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in CASH, in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.
Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.
Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.
A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.
Every information as to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.
CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.,
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Peel, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Willston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. Manager, at John. N. B

IRISH LINEN.
Just received per Ship "Themis," Leighton, Master, on Consignment—
5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article.—For sale low by
WILLIAM CARVILL,
July 2. Nelson Street.

Brandy and Geneva.
Now landing, ex "Empress," from London, on consignment—
5 HHDS. Henessy's Old Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. finest Pale Hollands Geneva—
For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
August 9. Prince Wm. Street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.
SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.
Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, South wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!
The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I did both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"
Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 9th day of March, 1842. Before me, John Pirie, Mayor } WM. BROOKE.
IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.
Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.
THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.
Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B

Miscellany.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S STEAM YATCH.

WOOLWICH, OCT. 24.—This fine frigate-rigged steam yatch, named *Peterhof*, built of iron by Messrs. Mare & Co., Blackwall, from a design by Mr. Waterman, jr., and fitted with engines of 140 horse power, by Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie, went down the river to-day on an experimental trial, having on board Lieutenant Echappare, Lieutenant Korchakoff, and Lieutenant Seminoff, of the Imperial Russian Navy; Sir John Rennie; Mr. George Rennie; Mr. Bishopp, patentee of the disc engine; Mr. Dykes, engineer; Mr. Waterman, designer of the vessel; and Mr. Jones, chief draughtsman to the Messrs. Rennie.

The *Peterhof* is of 412 tons burthen, and draws 2 feet 11 inches forward, and 4 feet 2 inches aft; and when she started on her trial to-day she had all her rigging up, as she is to leave in the course of next week for St. Petersburgh. Her cylinders are 46½ inches diameter, on the oscillating principle, and giving a stroke of 3 feet 6 inches. The engines are finished in the best style, and have been adjusted with such nicety that during her run from Blackwall to the Nore, and six times up and down the measured mile in Sea Reach, below Gravesend, there were not the least symptom of beating in any part, and the movement of the vessel at her greatest speed did not produce the least vibration in whatever part she was tried. The result of the six runs in Sea Reach gave an average speed of 14.575 knots, or 16.783 miles per hour, which was very satisfactory on a first trial, especially as a portion of bad coals were mixed up with the others. During the time she run the measured mile the number of revolutions of the engines was 36 per minute, with a pressure of 15lb. to the square inch. She has feathering paddle-wheels of 18 feet diameter to the outside edge, constructed in the ordinary way, and these wheels with the other parts of the engines are remarkably light, it being of the utmost importance that the vessel should only draw about four feet. Considering the size of the yatch, and that she is capable of sea service, the speed attained is considered very good, and gave entire satisfaction to the Russian authorities on board. The double excentric gear used in the engines by which they may be reversed instantaneously, without shutting off the steam, is a very great advantage, and renders her working so simple as to be effected by the meanest capacity.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL WINGROVE.

—This gallant Officer, late of the Royal Marines, died at his residence, Wood-street, Woolwich, on the 6th instant. He served on board Her Majesty's ships Sultan, Monarch, and America, according to *Hart's Army List*, from April, 1795, to March, 1797; and in the Agincourt, from March, 1798, to February, 1801; the Theseus, from May 23, to June 10, 1801; the Buckingham, from June 28, to November 1, 1801; the Hercule and Leviathan, from February, 1803, to January 8, 1806; the Gwickstaer, from October 6, 1807, to March 29, 1811; the Ville de Paris and Boyne, from November 24, 1812, to September 5, 1814; the Vanguer, from January 2, 1816, to October 24, 1818; and Leander and Liffey, from August 3, 1819, to September 14, 1820; was landed at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, and served on shore from July 14, 1795, until the Cape surrendered, September 16, 1795; at the attack of the pass of Muyesenberg, and surrender of the Dutch Fleet in Saldanha Bay, August 17, 1796; at the chase and attack of the French frigate Pursuivant; chase of the combined Fleets of France and Spain to the West Indies; a skirmish with the French Squadron off Toulon; at the battle of Trafalgar; in act on with three French line of-battle ships and three frigates; at the surrender of Genoa. He entered the Royal Marines as a Second-Lieutenant May 17, 1794; was promoted to First Lieutenant December 17, 1794; to Captain Lieutenant, November 1, 1801; to Captain July 1, 1803; to Brevet-Major June 4, 1813; to Major July 2, 1826; Lieutenant-Colonel and Second Commandant of the Woolwich Division August 26, 1826; to Colonel April 21, 1832; to Colonel-Commandant of the Woolwich Division January 11, 1837; and retired on the full pay of that rank August 26, 1839. On the 23rd November, 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, which rank he held at his decease at the advanced age of 70 years.—*Ib.*

Party Spirit in America.—So far from the great modern republic being the scene of political harmony and unanimity, it is the most violent battle-field of party that the world has ever seen. Men are not only led by conflicting interests into antagonistic positions, but there, as elsewhere, they are found taking the most opposite views of matters purely affecting the public weal. . . . Whatever may be the question on the political tapis, whether it be one simply involving the merits of different candidates, or a point of national policy; whether it have relation to the domestic management of a township, or to the foreign relations of the Union, there never seems to be the slightest abatement of the virulence which distinguishes the incessant strife of party. In the old world, where party struggles, generally speaking, turn upon great principles where the fight is between old systems and new, and mighty moral forces are in the field disputing for the issue, it is no wonder that great passions are evoked, or that the spirit and enthusiasm of the multitudes should sometimes rise to a pitch which is grand whilst it is terrible, dangerous whilst it is sublime. But nothing can be more ludicrous than the contrast, which is not unfrequently exhibited, between the stereotyped zeal of the American politician and the petty object on which it is expended. The grand principles for which the people elsewhere are still fighting, and which give to political warfare its more dignified and imposing forms, have all been conceded to him, and the greatest range which has political vision can now take is confined to practical questions of domestic bearing. In the part which he takes in reference to these, he exhibits the same energy that is elsewhere displayed in the contest for principles of universal application. In his township, in his country, in his State, and in his more important capacity as a citizen of the United States, he is the same active and impetuous politician, seeming to know but little difference between one question and another, so far as gauging of his zeal, in respect to them, is concerned. . . . From one end of the year to the other, his attention in his respect is never permitted to flag; he is constantly oppressed with the multitudinous duties of sovereignty; and, he shares the popular diadem with his neighbours, he is brought into daily concert or collision with them, as the case may be, until, at length, political strategy becomes a habit of his life.—*Mackay's Western World.*

IT AINT ALL GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

Young sprouts that hev just commenced shavin' to raise a beard, generally think that things in this here world of ourn, are all just as true as they look. They imagin that old coons, like the subscriber who have been through the mill, and seen services, aint smart when they talk of the hollowness of the world, its vanity and emptiness. But these youngsters go thro' the mill in their turn, and at last are compelled to own up that the text is true—they will tell you with a sigh, that it is even so. Young men are hot foot for pleasure and too often look for it where no one ever yet found it, in the path of dissipation. All who go that road in their youth find themselves on the stool of repentance, or with a body and mind full of disease before half their three score years have run. False pleasure is like the rainbow of all-roaring bullyaloes, only good lookin' at a distance, and you can't never get any closer. "The man who chases rainbows has to travel a good ways before he can catch up. I know several youngsters who are chasing rainbows and they'll find it out by and by. They think they see pleasure ahead every time, but like Paddy's birds its hard to catch. Sez Paddy the other day—'Mr. Doodle, an' what do you call them birds that sing,' 'now ye see me, and now ye don't see me,' 'its the birds wid wings on their legs that I mane.' 'It isn't fleas is it Pat?' 'Yes be the powthers iv war, that's them, the flays! och but they're might suple intirely in their ways—now ye see them an' put yir finger out to spanehil him, an' lay a goold guinea be war there—ye lift yer finger and now ye don't see him, the schamer, for divil the flay is there at all at all.' Just so it is with those who pursue lying vanities, and expect to find pleasure, they slip up every time about a feet.

Simon Rollington had one of the slickest farms in the county of ——, and it was all paid for too. But tho' a wide awake chap at most kinds of bargain, he was a believer in flutter, and was one of the first to have the California fever in the Decearist. Nothin' would satisfy him but a fair hand at the diggings; and he made up his mind to leave a pretty wife, three children, two of 'em twins, snug home, peace, and plenty, and wander off to Californy. What for? Why to get what he had already, but did nt know it—riches! For it takes more things than gold to make a man rich; and he had already good health, sound constitution, human wife, loud farm, good neighbors, and if a chap in such condition aint satisfied, the hull of Californy wouldn't help him. Men who aint satisfied when they have enough, sometimes have to put with a plagy sight less in the end. But when a notion got tickin' Simon's brain it never stopped till it put him through the more he bruced himself in his tracks—it was like strokin' a cat again the grain. I don't believe in runaway matches if they can at all be avoided, because if things don't go right afterwards the old folks are never tired telling you, that 'it was your own choice,' 'knew how it would be,' 'if you make your bed, you may lie on it, and such like encouraging talk. But to show how opposition worked on Simon, shortly after he'd started courtin' his wife, he found that the old folks wasn't altogether inclined to have a man of his size for a son in law, or a son in love either. So's to be satisfied sure Simon asked the old man for the gal—the old man run him from the house! Then he asked the mother—and he'd ott to did that first if he'd been smart—but the old lady couldn't hear the thought of partin' with 'Josephene Augusta.'—'Well old folks' sez Simon to himself, 'I don't want to marry neither of you, but I want your gal and she wants me, and I'm bound to hawk and snake her off one of these days, see if I don't!'—Shortly afterward Simon and somebody's darter paid a flyin' visit to Yankee land to do what aint easily undone. When a gal and boy like one another seriously, fire, water, thunder nor lightnin' can't keep 'em apart that's a fore-ordered fact.—But to keep to the text, Simon found it necessary to mortgage his farm in order to raise the rhino to take them to the gold diggings; and there's nothin' easier in nater than to sign, seal and deliver a thing of this kind. Sometimes about the time the money due there's the dickens to pay and no pitch hot, as the sailors say. Before Simon started, he came to see me, and when he'd tell what he expected to realize. 'I'd kinder hint, that may'be 'twasn't all gold that glittered.' 'Doodle,' he replied, giving me a slap on the shoulder, 'don't you know that faint heart never won fair woman.' 'if you don't ever venter, you won't never win;' I replied, that 'it would be well enough for an old skeesics like me to talk that way, who hadn't no wife, no farm, no children and no nothin' to leave behind, but that he was in no ways necessitated to risk so many substances for a few uncertain shadows.' But you might as well whistle the old Hundred, to cure a man of snakes in the boots, as to talk to him, he had the vesitation on him, and the only cure for it, is to let 'em went.

* * * * * * *

He's been gone two years; got back the other day, at least his shadow came, I couldn't believe it was the real Simon that went away so hearty, that I was lookin' at when he colled. There aint no use goin' into details of the poor feller's sufferins, but it may be all summoned up in a few words, he has been to Californy, he has seen the Bullifhant, he has been thro' the mail and came out pretty well peeled. Some sez he brot' back $5000, and I shouldn't wonder if he had, but I hev a suspicion. If he has enough left to meet the mortage, which comes due this fall, he'll be doin' well; but he has bro't along jewels besides gold, viz, rhumetizics, pain in the side, bad cough, spits blood, in short his constitution is broke in six places, and it would take something stronger than pepperease to raise his spirits from their low estate. Gold wouldn't help him now if he had sixteen qt-carts full. I pity his case, but pity won't cure the rhumatics or the tick dollar own, no siree, it won't. I've spoke, 'taint all gold that glitters.

YANKEE DOODLE.

THE LACE MERCHANT'S DOG.

—Who would have imagined that a dog had been made serviceable as a clerk, and thus have made for his master upwards of a hundred thousand crowns? And yet an incident like this happened a few years since. One of those industrious beings who know how to make a choldron of coal out of a billet of wood, determined, in extreme poverty, to engage in trade. He preferred that of merchandise, which occupied the least space, and was calculated to yield the most profit. He borrowed a small sum of money from a friend, and repairing to Flanders, he there bought pieces of lace, which, without any danger, he smuggled in France in the following manner:

He trained an active spaniel to his purpose.—He caused him to be shaved, and procured for him the skin of another dog, of the same hue and the same shape. He then rolled the lace around the body of his dog, and put over it the garment of the stranger so adroitly, that it was impossible to discover the trick. The lace thus arranged in his pedestrian hand-box, he would say to his docile messenger—"Forward, my friend." At these words the dog would start and pass boldly through the gates of Malines or Valenciennes, in face of the vigilant officers placed there to prevent smuggling. Having passed the bounds, he would wait for his master at a little distance in the open country. There they mutually caressed and feasted, and the merchant placed his packages in a place of security, renewing his occupation as necessity required. Such was the success of the smuggler, that in five or six years he amassed a fortune, and kept his coach. Envy pursues the prosperous. A mischevious neighbor betrayed the lace merchant, and, notwithstanding his efforts to disguise his dog, he was suspected, watched, and discovered.

How far does the cunning of some animals extend? Did the spies of the custom house expect him at one gate, he saw them at a distance, and instantly went towards the other. Were the gates shut against him, he overcome every obstacle.—Sometimes he leaped over the wall; at others he passed secretly behind a carriage, or, running between the legs of travellers, he would thus accomplish his aim. One day, however, while swimming in a stream near Malines, he was shot, and died in the water. There was then on him about five thousand crowns worth of lace—the lossof which did not affect the master, but he was inconsolable for the loss of his faithful dog.

DISCOVERY OF ENORMOUS FOSSIL EGGS.

—The *Calcutta Englishman* writes:—"We have received Mauritius papers to the 12th ultimo. The *Mauritian* mentions, on the authority of a Bourbon journal, that a singular discovery has been made in Madagascar. Fossil eggs of an enormous size have been found in the bed of a torrent. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is 2 feet 8 inches lengthways, and 2 feet 2 inches round the middle.—One which has been opened contains 8½ litres, or about 2 gallons! What was to come out of these eggs? Bird or crocodile? The natives seem to be well acquainted with them, and say that ancient tradition is uniform as to the former existence of a bird large enough to carry of an ox. This is only a little smaller than the roc of oriental fable, which waited till he saw the elephant and rhinoceros fighting, and then carried off both at one stoop. Some fossil bones were found in the same place as the eggs; but the Bourbon editor says that he will leave it to the pupils of the great Cuivier to decide to what animal they belong. If they should prove to be the bones of a bird, of size corresponding to the eggs, the discovery will indeed be an extraordinary one.

DIGESTION.

—Of all articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also contains eight-tenths nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance for diet. Tripe and pigs' feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order.—Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetables boiled, which occupy three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies three hours and a quarter. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same article raw. Turkey and goose are digested in two hours and a half sooner than chicken. Roasted veal, pork and salted beef occupy five hours and half—the longest of all articles of food.

HOW TO ENLARGE VEGETABLES.

—A vast increase of food may be obtained by managing judiciously, systematically carrying out for a time the principle of increase. Take for instance a Pea. Plant it in very rich ground. Allow it to bear the first year, say half a dozen pods only.—Remove all others. Save the largest single pea of these. Sow it the next year, and retain of the product three pods only. Sow the largest one the following year, and retain one pod. Again select the largest, and the next year the sort will by this time have trebled its size and weight. Ever afterwards sow the largest seed. By these means you will get peas, (or anything else,) of a bulk of which we at present have no conception.

The number of Mormons emigrated to the United States during the past ten years, is 14,000.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES ON TEMPERANCE.

[MR. GOUGH, the celebrated Temperance advocate, has recently been lecturing very successfully in Canada. He administered the pledge to over 2000 persons. We give, from the Montreal Herald, the concluding part of a sketch of an address delivered in that city.]

* * * * If I advise a young man to avoid drink lest he become a drunkard, what will he say? 'Do you take me for a fool?' No: no man was ever such a fool as to become a drunkard intentionally at once. But you will not say every man who becomes a drunkard is a fool. There have been drunkards of such high intellect that they might stand "with one foot on the daisy, while the other touched the dust of the stars." It depends more on the temperament and constitution of any given man than anything else, whether he shall become a drunkard or not, if he follow the drinking customs of the world. Take three young men as much alike as men can be, who differ physicially.

One is a cold phlegmatic man who never laughs and wonders what any body can think it worth while to cry for; who never takes part in political nor any other excitement; who resembles an organ, on which by the same kind grinding you can always bring out steadily the same tune—the Rose of Allandale—the Portuguese Hymn—Di Tanti Palpiti, and so on. He is a good sort of man enough; but when he shakes your hand, he gives you only the tips of his fingers, or if you get more, the whole feels like a dead fish. It is hard to offend him, for he does not readily understand an affront, and he wants every joke explained to him twice—Such an one makes your moderate drinker.

Another shall be so close-fisted, that he would, if he could, wring one of the pillars off a Spanish quarter dollar, like a man in Albany who said he had been a member of the Church for thirteen years, but thank God it had never cost him a quarter of a dollar. "The Lord bless your stingy soul, then," was the reply. Such a man would never become a drunkard. There was a man in Connecticut who never could become one. He one day went into a grocery and asked for a drink.—When he had drank it he asked what there was to pay. "Three cents." "Well," said he, "I'm a member of the House of Representatives—I am; and I guess I shall be here 60 or 70 days, 'cording as business goes on. I'm in the habit of drinking—a little—'cording to circumstances, may be three or four glasses a day, some more, some less. I guess I'd like to find some steady place where I could liquor regular while I'm in the city, and I'll take it here if you'll let me have it for two cents." If such a man ever turned drunkard, that great hunter for curiosities, Mr. Barnum, would buy him up and show him through the country.

Take another. He is of a nervous temperament, easily excited. He can sing a good song; tell a good story; make himself the life of society; and spread, as it were, a garden of green things around him wherever he goes. Every one loves him for his open-heartedness; his very tread in the streets is full of good spirits and good humour. Such a man will become a drunkard.—And yet I hear young men say, "I'm not such a fool."

I speak as one who can look to seven dreary years, during which, all around me that was green and bright, and beautiful and lovely, and touching, was converted into bitter ashes. When I was, as it were, in a fetid pool that constantly bubbled up around me and approached my lips.—Oh, Father of Mercies, let the hut of poverty be my shelter; let me sow the whirlwind, and reap the tempest; let those whom I love hold me in derision; when I anticipate good, let evil come upon me; let terror and death fall upon me—let all these things be; but save me from the fate of the drunkard.

I once travelled in Connecticut with a driver whose conversation made one of the most curious rides I ever had. He had a fine span of horses, and he said to me:—'If you had only seen me eight years ago, when I was carted out of Wellington with all my family, and all my goods in a one horse cart—and such a horse! I could not see his head. When I pulled one string he would turn round a little; and the only impression whipping made on him was to make him go sideways. Now, I'm driving back with a fine span, and a Temperance man, Hurrah!" He said: "I had a son ten years of age, who came into the house one day with his face all blooded. I asked him—'Dick, what have you been doing?'—'Fighting.' 'What have you been fighting for?' 'I've been fighting,' I shook the boy violently, and insisted upon his telling me. Then Dick said—'There was a boy who told me that my father was a drunkard, and I whipped him, and will whip him again if he says so.'" The man added—"I could have fallen down and bathed the child's feet with my tears, and yet, I cursed him ten years longer."

Men are sometimes put into jail for whipping their wives. Now do you ever find sober men doing so? I don't care what provocation—how long a tongue she has—how slovenly she may be—how ill-tempered or irritated she may be—the man who will raise his hand to strike his wife, is an unmitigated wretch, villain, paltroon, and cowardly scoundrel. But the sober man don't do it. I was once asked to go and talk to a very hard case. I do not generally believe in going to these hard cases; for I conceive it to be the duty of their friends rather than of strangers. If he will come and see me, I will talk to him as long as he desires; but if I go to him I immediately excite his pride, and he asks, who told you I was a drunkard? I told my friend my objection, and the reply was not very encouraging—'Well he is a brute, he lately whipped one of his little girls through the snow, so that she will bear the marks during her life.' But, said he, 'I verily believe he loves his wife; she is lying sick just now, and if you go up, perhaps you may get a chance to say something. I went, knocked at the door and asked for a tumbler of water. He knew me from seeing me at Temperance meetings, and asked me in. He was an awful looking man, a shoemaker. I began talking of all other subjects in the world, but politics and temperance. At last I spoke of his children.—'You have two fine children?'—'Yes.' 'You love them?'—'Well I ought.'—'Would you not do anything to benefit them?' 'Why yes,' I said: 'now you won't be angry with me, because you know who I am, if I ask you, if you were never to drink more, whether that would not benefit them.'—'Certain,' he replied. I said, 'you love your wife?' 'Certain, its natural.' 'Don't you think you would do what you could to please her?' 'I ought.' 'And do you not think it would please her if you were to sign the pledge?' 'By thunder,' replied the man 'By thunder, I guess it would. I think if I were to sign the pledge, bad as the old woman is, she

would be on her legs again in a fortnight.'—I got pen and paper and he signed the pledge. The children who knew what it was to have a drunken father, saw what was going on, and whispered to one another, father has taken the pledge. The wife in the next room heard it too, and called, Lake! Lake! We went into the next room, and never shall I forget the scene. Her eyes, black and lustrous, as if a ray of heaven came from them, with her long thin fingers she grasped my hand, and thanked me; and then began to tell what a good, kind, tender-hearted husband he was to her—only when the drink came there was a little difficulty. The man could bear it no longer. He turned down the border of her white night dress and showed me a great big black spot on her neck, which he had made. I never saw a man sob as he sobbed. Thus are women crushed, and thus are they ever willing in the hour of joy to forget and forgive their injuries.

I hear many a young man say, I am not a drunkard. I have been drunk only once or twice. How many times must a man be drunk, in order that he may be a drunkard? How many times must he steal, in order that he should be a thief? How many times must he kill to be a murderer? You go into a Lunatic Asylum, and see a man picking an imaginary something from his coat sleeve—another confined to prevent mischief—a third telling the story of confirmed idiotcy. What are your feelings?—Father, I thank thee, that thou hast made me a man, and maintained my reason on its throne. What is it of which the mother speaks when she regards her boy? Of the rosy cheeks, the fair hair; or the well rounded limb? No: she tells you of what he thinks, and how he speaks, for she would rather he were a cripple and a genious, than a beautiful fool. God has the right to send any one into the world an idiot, and if he does, he does not hold him responsible for the controlling power, which he has not given. But have you a right to deprive yourself of that blessed power? He who gets drunk once, crushes his intellect once—gets rid once of the power to restrain his passions. Let us then look at drunkenness as a cursed thing, and at the man who drowns his reason, as responsible for every word he utters, every thought he thinks, every deed he commits. When a man was recently brought up before Judge Edmunds for the murder of his wife, they attempted to prove him mad; and so he was—mad, raving, furious with drink. But the jury were told that this should not influence their minds; and they brought in a verdict of wilful murder.

But I have heard men ask if there is no gratification in drinking? There is. I remember when it made me thrill to the tops of my fingers; when in the club room, we were all poets, painters and politicians. If there were any mistake in the cabinet, we could settle it so as to give satisfaction to all contending parties. We were ready to immortalize ourselves—we only wanted materials. But did you ever experience the greater gratification of turning over some old book, which instructs and employs the mind, while it never injures mind nor body? The gratification of the drinker is but momentary, imaginary. You don't hold it long enough to say, Ah! Ah! I have it. You get nothing, and for that nothing you give all. More foolish than the Chief, who give away kingdoms for a glass bead and a button, you give away more and receive less—you receive that which is neither sensible to sight or touch. You are lured by a bubble bright and shining in the rays of light, and you start in the pursuit. At first the course lies through pleasant meadows of soft grass; through gardens of sweet flowers; through groves of fragrant shrubs. Onward you go, now by the side of beauteous waters; now among vineyards and orchards, where the purple fruit seems to press upon your head as you hurry beneath it in chase of your prize. All is green verdure beneath and bright sky above. Bye and bye you are insensibly led to the stony sides of a mountain and ever grasping at, but never securing the bubble which you pursue, you find the ascent become more steep, and you approach the burning streams of lava from a volcano. Still you rush onward. At last you encounter a red river of the blazing fluid. You hesitate but still rush on—you spring—oh, you have cleared the chasm; but still you do not hold the prize. At length you are on the edge of the crater, one more stretch and you have got it. You leap into perdition with a bursted bubble in your hand. Thousands of young men have done so.

From Late English Papers.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.—STATE OF THE PRUSSIAN QUESTION.

The plot thickens in Germany: it is no vague rumour of distant war which now alarms the ear of Europe: the military roads of Hesse, the passes of the Franconian hills, are shaking under the roll of artillery and the measured tramp of armed men. The hosts of Austria and Bavaria from the South, those of Prussia from the North, are fast concentrating themselves upon the borders of that little state which, in its arrogance, dared to think itself entitled to refuse the payment of an unauthorised tax, and resist the commands of an unconstitutional ruler.

Europe asks impatiently what is to be the issue of all this? Is this gathering of armed thousands to be after all a mere mimicry of the grim reality of war? is all this mustering of the hosts for the battle to end in nothing but the marchings and counter-marchings of a mere military melodrama? or is there indeed a real cause to be combated for, and a resolute spirit in the souls of the combatants?

With Prussia, or, to speak more plainly, with the King of Prussia, rests the answer to this question. Austria and her South-German subordinates are, we believe, thoroughly in earnest. Inspired by an almost equal hatred for the cause of German freedom and of Prussian ascendancy, flushed with insurrectionary triumphs, and confident in support of Russia, the Court of Vienna has eagerly and sincerely accepted the mission of putting in force the decrees of the Frankfort Diet, by reimposing on the men of Hesse the broken yoke of a lawless despotism. In the Court of Berlin equally prepared, in the name of all that yet remains of constitutional feeling in North Germany, to resist this unrighteous attempt even to the terrible extremity of war? Or is Frederick William again to exhibit, to the disgust of the world, that infirmity, of purpose which has so often filled his foes with confidence, and his friends with despair,—which has taught the German liberals to laugh to scorn the very notion of putting their faith in Princes, and has prepared for Germany instead of a peaceful progress in constitutional reform, a dark and stormy future in which the Revolution will work out its own wild ends, by other agencies than those of constitutional courts and philosophic kings? The "womb of the unborn Time is big" with the reply to these questions; nor can suspence be protracted much longer. Should the King's heart fail within him, should he succumb to the Confederation and abandon the righteous cause of constitutional Hesse, his hopes of ascendancy are gone for ever.

In the game of empire, as of love, there are no prizes for faint hearts. The twofold condition on which depends all the possibility of Prussian greatness is that she shall be constitutionally free, and shall form the central power of a confederation of German States. The moment has now arrived in which, once for all, she, or rather (to discard that false courtesy of speech which would identify a great people with one weak and wavering will) —in which her King must show that he is worthy of the high mission to which he is called, and that he possesses the power and the will at length to fulfil his solemn and repeated promises to the German people.

It is not yet too late to rally around him that people in spite of broken pledges and falsified hopes: one bold and decided course of action, wisely conceived and resolutely persevered in, might yet restore to him the reality of that constitutional supremacy, the very shadow of which should he now prove wanting to the emergency, would for ever pass away from his grasp.

The events of the next few week will probably be all important in their influence, both on the fortune of Prussia and on the progress of the German Revolution. They will decide whether Prussia is still to hold a foremost place among the nations, or to sink into a mere acolyte of Austria; whether the Revolution is peacefully to develop its onward progress; or whether it must for a time be beaten back by the tide of re-action, till, checked in its career of gradual and peaceful development, it gathers itself once more into a wild and vehement torrent, swift to sweep away, in its career of blood, not only the obstructive barriers of feudalism, but the sacred landmarks of order and of law.

PAPAL USURPATION.

(From the Times.)

It is reported by those who profess themselves better acquainted than we care to be with the intentions of the Court of Rome that the promotion of Cardinal Wiseman to the titular Archbishopric of Westminster is only one portion of a complete scheme for the revival of the Romish hierarchy in this country. Twelve Bishops of the Romish Church are said to be designated by the Pope to fill the sees into which it has pleased his Holiness to divide the Queen's dominions; and the Cardinal Archbishop is ere long to return to England armed with full Papal powers for the government of the affairs of the Roman Catholic body in his province. We have no means of ascertaining the accuracy of this statement, and we should be glad to learn that no such project has been entertained; or, if entertained, that it is not likely that a scheme so calculated to revive amongst the people of England the strongest feelings of suspicion and aversion against the Popish authorities of the Roman Church will be executed. But the specimen Pius IX. has recently given us of his policy and intentions, and the imprudent exultation with which we are told that a lost nation has been recovered and reclaimed by this very act to the fold of St. Peter, may justify an apprehension that a more ostentatious and ambitious display of the pretensions of the Papal Court is actually at hand. Assuming, therefore, that these facts have not been overcoloured, we may ask what they mean. For if they have any signification, at all beyond an idle distribution of spurious titles, they mean that the Pope conceives that he can in the 19th century resume and exercise the direct spiritual government within this realm of a considerable portion of the Queen's subjects, and that by means of a regularly established hierarchy, accountable to Rome only for its actions, as long as they are not absolutely at variance with the mild tenor of our present laws, he can divide with the Crown the allegiance of our fellow-countrymen. It is not, as we remarked on a former occasion, on theological grounds that we repudiate those arrogant claims, and that (to use the term with the Reformation stamped upon our branch of the Church of Christ) we *protest* against them. We respect the sanctity of religious opinions, we recognise the inviolable rights of conscience under every form of worship, and we profess the liberal principle of the age we live in, that no civil disabilities ought to be annexed to religious distinctions. But with the utmost deference for these principles of religious freedom in the person of every Englishman, we are not the less, but rather the more, bound to uphold the polity of this kingdom, to reject with indignation the attempt of a foreign Power to fasten its authority upon our divisions, and to resist the reconstruction of those great engines of the Romish hierarchy which it is the glory of our forefathers to have expelled and overthrown. For if these projects are fulfilled to the letter, the Court of Rome will have recovered a greater power over that portion of the nation which admits its authority than it enjoyed for centuries before the Reformation, as far back as the reign of Richard II., when the introduction of unauthorized Papal Bulls incurred the penalties of a *præmunire*; and England with her Protestant Establishment and her oath of supremacy would concede to the Roman Catholic hierarchy and to the Pope a greater latitude of authority than they have enjoyed for ages in the most Catholic States of Europe.

That is actually, it must be confessed, the present state of Ireland, and the Synod of Thurles with a host of evils which afflict and degrade that country are the clearest indication of its effects. These effects will probably only be mitigated when means shall have been found to define by compact the mutual obligations of the Romish Church and of the State; and meanwhile we make allowances—perhaps too great allowance—for the Church which has maintained so dark a superstition and bred so constant a disaffection amongst a large portion of the Irish people. But here in England we live and move in the heart of this empire; it is here that we preserve, in the sanctuary of our laws, the traditional polity of the nation: and whatever humours may effect other parts of our frame, it is by the consent of the free people who cluster round these abodes and crowd this island that we are what we are. Is it then here in Westminster, among ourselves and by the English Throne, that an Italian priest is to parcel out the spiritual dominion of this country—to employ the renegades of our national Church to restore a foreign usurpation over the consciences of men, and to sow divisions in our political society by an undisguised and systematic hostility to the institutions most nearly identified with our national freedom and our national faith? Such an intention must either be ludicrous or intolerable—either a delusion of some fanatical brain or treason to the constitution. We have emancipated our Roman Catholic countrymen from the last vestiges of civil proscription, and for tolerance sake we have done well; but of those who most zealously fought in that cause there was not a man who would have endured the thought of a direct encroachment on the spiritual independence of England by that faction from whom these restrictions were to be removed.

The destiny of the Whig party in relation to the Roman Catholic Church has been curious and perplexing. They spent the first half-century of their political existence, from 1650 to 1700, in a fierce struggle against the Catholic element which threatened to blast the liberties of the country. They spent the last half-century, from 1800 to 1850, in removing every remnant of the penal laws, and in restoring to the Romish Church all the liberty and independence it could claim at the hands of a Protestant State. This apparent inconsistency may, however be readily explained. They combated and crushed the Catholics in the 17th century because Popery was another name for all that was most hostile to the theory of constitutional government and national independence; they laboured to emancipate the Catholics in the 19th century because their claims were preferred in the name of a persecuted faith. They resisted the pretensions of Rome to a supremacy which the laws of this country have utterly condemned for three centuries; they admitted without reluctance the equality of the rights of conscience under every form of religious opinions. Those rights are secured to every man, no less by the spirit of this age than by recent acts of the Legislature; but it is not the less incumbent on us to oppose whatever bears even the appearance of an assumption of authority which we emphatically reject by the solemn declaration, that "no foreign Prince, person, prelate, State, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm."

It is not, indeed, to the English Catholics so much as to the see of Rome itself that these objections may fairly be addressed; for our Roman Catholic countrymen have as a body probably no active part in these proceedings of the alien authority which they acknowledge. On the contrary, they are more likely to lose than to gain by such rash innovations, and the enjoyment of their religious liberties was more respectable when it was more silent But since Rome is itself the seat of these ridiculous contrivances, we may fairly regard such attempts at spiritual aggression as a mark of hostile impertinence, to be met with due vigour by the British Government, not in England, but in Italy. In the present state of the Pope's dominions, while the feeble remnant of his temporal power excites the compassion of the Catholic States and the contempt of his subjects, the direct opposition of England and a bold resolution to shake the rotten edifice to its foundations might prove more formidable dangers to the occupation of the Vatican than the presence of a sham Archbishop to the Protestant citizens of Westminster. In proportion as the vitality of the Romish Church declines at its centre, it revives at its extremities; and by the strange contradictions of its nature a Sovereign who is too weak to defend himself in his palace against a mob who insulted him with impunity acquires a sort of parasitic existence in countries not subject to his authority, and distributes dignities and duties which are not his own. But the Papal See may presume too much on its weakness as the screen of its ambition. There is a spirit abroad even in Italy which will not be roused with impunity; and, however reluctant we may be to add fresh elements of discord to the present agitated condition of Europe, we are not disposed to submit with perfect tameness or indifference to the wanton interference of a band of foreign priests in the affairs of this country.

REPLY OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON TO THE MEMORIAL FROM THE WESTMINSTER CLERGY.

Yesterday the Bishop of London sent the following reply to the memorial signed by the Archdeacon and the Canons of Westminster and a large body of the clergy of that city, presented to his lordship on Friday:—

FULHAM, Oct. 28, 1850.

"REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHRE.—The sentiments expressed in the address which you have presented to me are in entire accordance with mine, and I am persuaded that they will be responded to by the unanimous feeling of protestant England.

"The recent assumption of authority by the Bishop of Rome in pretending to parcel out this country into new dioceses, and to appoint archbishops and bishops to preside over them, without the consent of the Sovereign, is a schismatical act without precedent, and one which would not be tolerated by the government of any Roman catholic kingdom. I trust that it will not be quietly submitted to by our own.

"Hitherto, from the time of the Reformation, the Pope has been contented with providing for the spiritual superintendence of his adherents in this country, by the appointment of vicars apostolic, bishops who took their titles as such not from any real or pretended sees in England, but from some imaginary dioceses *in partibus infidelium*. In this there was no assumption of spiritual authority over any other of the subjects of the English crown than those of his own communion. But the appointment of bishops to preside over new dioceses in England, constituted by a papal brief, is virtually a denial of the legitimate authority of the British sovereign and of the English episcopate; a denial, also, of the validity of our orders, and an assertion of spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Christian people of the realm.

"That it is regarded in this light by the Pope's adherents in this country, is apparent from the language in which they felicitate themselves upon this arrogant attempt to stretch his authority beyond its proper limits. A journal which is generally believed to express the sentiments of a large portion of them at least (not, I believe, of all), points out in the following words the difference between the vicars apostolic and the pretended diocesan bishops. Alluding to certain members of our church who are accused of a leaning towards Rome, it says, 'In this act of Pope Pius IX., they have that open declaration for which they have been so long professing to look. Rome, said they, has never yet formally spoken against us.—Her bishops, indeed, are sent here, not as having any local authority, but as pastors without flocks: Bishops of Tadmor in the desert, or of the ruins of Babylon, intruding into territories which they cannot formally claim as their own. This specious argument is once for all silenced. Rome has more than spoken; she has spoken and acted.—She has again divided our land into dioceses, and has placed over each a pastor, to whom all baptized persons without exception, within that district, are openly commanded to submit themselves in all ecclesiastical matters, under pain of damnation, and the Anglican sees, those ghosts of realities long passed away, are utterly ignored.'

"The advisers of the Pope have skilfully contrived so to shape this encroachment upon the rights and honour of the crown and church of England that his nominees to imaginary dioceses will not actually offend against the letter of the law by assuming the titles which he has pretended to confer upon them; but that it is contrary to the spirit of the laws there can be no doubt. As little doubt can there be that it is intended as an insult to the sovereign and the church of this country.

"With respect to the conduct proper to be pursued by you on this occasion, it ought, in my opinion, to be temperate and charitable, but firm and uncompromising.

"You will do well to call the attention of your people to the real purport of this open assault upon our reformed church, and to take measures for petitioning the legislature to carry out the principle of the statute, which forbids all persons other than the persons authorised by law to assume or use, the name, style, or title of any archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, by extending the prohibition to any pretended diocese or deaneries in these realms.

"It is possible that such prohibitions might not have the effect of preventing the assumption of titles by the Papal bishops, when dealing with their own adherents; but it would make the assumption unlawful, and it would mark the determination of the people of this country not to permit any foreign prelate to exercise spiritual jurisdiction over them.

"But there are other duties besides those of protesting and petitioning, the performance of which seems to be especially required of us by the present emergency. Unwilling as I am to encourage controversial preaching, I must say that we are driven to have recourse to it by this attempted usurpation of authority on the part of the Bishop of Rome; and by the activity and subtlety of his emissaries in all parts of the kingdom. We are surely called upon for a more than ordinary measure of watchfullness and diligence in fulfilling the promise which we gave when we were admitted to the priesthood, 'To banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word.'

"Let us be careful, as well in our public ministrations as in our private monitions and exhortations, to refrain from doing or saying anything which seem to indicate a wish to make the slightest approach to a church which, far from manifesting a desire to lay aside any of the errors and superstitions which compelled us to separate from it, is now re-asserting them with a degree of boldness unknown since the Reformation; is adding new *credenda* to its articles of faith, and is undisguisedly teaching its members the duty of worshipping the creature with the worship due only to the Creator.

"After all, I am much inclined to believe that in having recourse to the extreme measure which has called forth your address, the Court of Rome has been ill advised as regards the extension of its influence in this country, and that it has taken a false step. That step will I am convinced, tend to strengthen the protestant feeling of the people at large, and will cause some persons to hesitate and draw back who are disposed to make concessions to Rome, under a mistaken impression that she has abated somewhat of her ancient pretensions, and that a unionof the two churches might possibly be effected without the sacrifice of any fundamental principle. Hardly anything could more effectually dispel that illusion than the recent proceeding of the Roman pontiff. He virtually condemns and excommunicates the whole English church, sovereign, bishop, clergy, and laity, and shuts the door against every scheme of comprehension, save that which should take for its basis an entire and unconditional submission to the spiritual authority of the Bishop of Rome.

"That it may please the Divine Head of the Church, who is the true centre of unity and the only infallible judge, to guide and strengthen us in these days of rebuke and trial, to open our eyes to the dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions, and to unite us in one holy bond of truth and peace, and faith and charity, is the earnest prayer.

"Reverend and dear brethren.

"Of your affectionate friend and bishop,

(Signed) "C. J. LONDON.

"To the reverend the clergy of the City and Liberties of Westminster."

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 22, 1850.

The English mail of 2d November reached this City on Saturday evening last. The intelligence is important. The whole Continent is in an alarming state, and business in the manufactoring districts of England had consequently slightly receded from its previous high state of prosperity.

The Church of England, through her Bishops and Clergy, seconded by several of the leading journals of the country, is calling for penal enactments to extinguish the titles assumed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. A deputation of the Clergy waited upon the Bishop of London on Friday, to present an address previously determined upon at Lion College. The deputation was cordially received by the Bishop, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the nature of the address, and strongly urged that every parish should at once prepare and forward an address to the Throne at this critical period.

The *Standard* states, on high authority, that Her Majesty is most anxious to receive the addresses of her loyal people, and ready to respond to their uncompromising determination to resist this interference with her authority.

Cardinal Wiseman has not been slow to exercise his archiepiscopal functions. His pastoral letter was read on Sunday the 27th October, in all the Roman Catholic Chapels in the English metropolis.

It is said that the Turkish Government has demanded the good offices of the British and French Governments against the menacing demands of the Austrian Cabinet.

The *Morning Herald* says, that a direct application has been made by a leading prelate to the Prime Minister to know what steps Her Majesty's Government intended to take in respect to the establishment of the Roman Hierarchy. The reply was, that "as at present advised, Her Majesty's Government do not intend to take any steps whatever."

The first contribution from the Continent for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, had arrived. It consists of a consignment of 89 packages from St. Petersburgh—to be deposited in the bonded warehouses of the St. Katherine Dock Company until the building in Hyde Park shall be ready.

NOVELTY IN "CHURCH DISCIPLINE."—On Sunday last a notice as under was fixed in a village about five miles from Colchester, by the owner of the hall immediately contigious to the sacred edifice:—"Whereas it has been the custom for many years past in this parish to give precedence to the squire of the parish in going out of church on Sunday, the parishioners are respectfully reminded that such distinctions in the House of God have no foundation in Scripture; and the parishioners are respectfully reminded that they have only to consult their own convenience in going out of church, as they already do in coming into church.—Oct. 6, 1850."—(Essex Standard.)

The Rev. Hugh M'Neile, and several of the Protestant Clergy in Liverpool are about to have prayers and sermons in the open air.

PUSEYITE DIVISION.—The split among the Puseyites is confirmed. The Rev. Mr. Palmer proposed to the Bristol "Church Union" to adopt a declaration that would have excluded the Romanising portion of its members; but the majority divided against him, and he and his friends have formed a rival church union for Somersetshire.—The ultras held a meeting in London on Tuesday, when Dr. Pusey took the principal part, and by a Jesuitical speech of great persuasiveness, induced the meeting to reject Mr. Palmer's declaration.—The Doctor declared his intention to die in the church of England. Dr. Hook, who would sympathise with Mr. Palmer, (formerly curate of Kilmurry, near Limerick,) now finds himself one of the lower section of High Churchmen.—(Leeds Mercury.)

CORPORATION SQUABBLES.—There has been another "scene" in the Dublin corporation, arising from the Lord Mayor requesting Mr. Carolin, who was standing at the fire, to take his seat, while another member was speaking. Mr. Carolin refused, and, as the Lord Mayor hesitated, Mr. Carolin wished to make it a personal affair, observing that the Lord Mayor would find him a gentleman-like opponent in my cause. This gentle hint the Lord Mayor, in his turn, declined to take; and after a long and unseemly altercation Mr. Carolin carried his point, in defiance of his lordship. It transpired that it was quite customary for five or six members to stand round the fire during the proceedings.

ROME, MAY 24.—Another miracle! The statue of the Madonna, in the chapel of a missionary college at Rimini, is said to be engaged all day long in opening and shutting its eyes! If you ask *why* the statue takes this trouble, I am bound to confess I really don't know; but that it does so, and that in doing so it effects a wonderful miracle, are facts placed beyond all doubt, inasmuch as they are vouched for by the Bishop of Rimini, by several of the clergy, and last, but not least, by the semi-official newspaper organ of the Government. If, after that, you doubt, you are a heretic—that's clear. The most marvellous stories are told of the conversions already brought about by this astounding miracle. Among others, it is said that two Austrian officers, who ventured to doubt, fell on their knees before the image in an agony of repentance, tore off their crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa, and stuck them on the breast of the image. So that this plaster saint not only winks with her eyes, but is a knight of a military order. Good! N. B. This is a year of Grace, 1850.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—T. Eastwood, Esq., a Magistrate of the Borough and County of Lancaster, has, with Mrs. Eastwood and his family, renounced the errors of the Roman Catholic Church.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND ELECTORAL HESSE.

The news from the continent this week consists of details of the promenading of military forces throughout Germany. At the time we write, everything is thought to depend on the conference now being held at Warsaw, where are assembled the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and Count Brandenburg. The immediate question is the occupations of Hesse Cassel. This is to be decided by the Emperor of Russia; his potent word will decide whether the swords half drawn from the scabbards are to be returned for a time. It seems that the invasion of Electoral Hesse by Bavarian and Austrian troops was originally intended to come off on the 23rd ultimo, and that the Prussian armies took their positions according to this contemplated measure; further orders, however, caused the movement to be stopped. Meanwhile, both Austria and Prussia are gathering together their armies from every direction, and the tramp of armed men resounds through Germany. 30,000 Austrian troops were to march from Lombardy on the 23rd, and in the neighbourhood of Vienna 60,000 men were to be concentrated. A portion of the army in Hungary, as well as that in Italy, is to be detached. The Prussian troops surround Hesse-Cassel, and apparently will resist to the last any invasion of Bavarian or Austrian troops. It is said that in a few days Prussia and her allies will have little short of 90,000 men, with 160 pieces of cannon, ready for action.

The *Kölnen Zeitung*, of the 30th ult., states, in its second edition from Vienna of the 26th, that the official news of the march of the two corps in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, and the announcement that a part of the Italian army is proceeding to Germany, added to the military preparations now going on at Vienna and in Austria Proper, have created a violent panic on the Exchange. The price of silver has risen by 3, and its closing price was 21, while gold stood firm at 28. The only consolation which the Austrian stockholders have is, that war is impossible without a national bankruptcy, and therefore they disbelieve the possibility of a war. "These men," adds the correspondent of the *Kölner Zeitung*, "forget the bankruptcy of 1811, and there is no reason why the same event should not take place in our time. The first cannon which Austria fires against Prussia, is the signal of a break-down of her finances; it is bankruptcy, and the repudiation of her notes, which must sink down to the level of the notorious French Assignats. Even the friendship of Russia cannot assist Austria in her painful position. Russia can give troops and bayonets, but no money. It is consequently almost passing belief, that a real war is intended. Still this trifling with serious events is most reckless and criminal. It proves that the re-establishment of absolute power is the last and only idea which pervades the rulers of Austria, and that even credulity herself must now despair of the Charter of the 4th March 1849."

Advices from Cassel of the 27th state, that fifty-two of the officers who have sent in their resignations have received the Electors's permission to quit his service. The rest are still retained.

The *Kölner Zeitung* of the 27th ult., states, from Frankfort, that the Elector, terrified by the approaching contingencies and the danger which might result to him from an advance of the federal troops into his territories, has entered a solemn protest against the intervention of Bavaria. The Federal Council, feeling that nothing but energetic measures could hold them in this dilemma, has despatched Count Rechberg as Civil Commissioner, with instructions for Prince Thurn and Taxis, the Commander of the Bavarian army, to send his troops immediately into Electoral Hesse, and to follow them with his staff. The Prussian agents at Frankfort, on hearing this news, immediately despatched a messenger to Berlin to ask for further instructions.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Intelligence from Hamburg of the 28th ult., states that the proposal made to the British Government by Russia and France has caused a considerable sensation, and the popular feeling inclines to the support of Prussia, should any aggressive measures be taken to compel her to alter her policy. A very emphatic article has appeared in the *Hamburg Nachrichter*, representing the Duchies and the whole German people as ready to back Prussia to the utmost in any such event. The commander of the Prussian garrison, General Von Hahn, is reported have arrived at Kiel, where it is stated he appeared in plain clothes. The exact object of his mission is not known. The seat of war furnishes no intelligence of any importance.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The state of India is as satisfactory as could be desired. Everywhere the most complete tranquility prevails.

The officers who were on their trial, by court-martial, at Cawnpore, at the departure of the last mail, for having broken their arrest, and fought a duel, have been sentenced to be cashiered. Sir Charles Napier has pardoned Ensign Paxam, who was wounded, but Lieutenants White, Smith, and Lichfield lose their commissions.

A regiment amongst the Nizam's own line Wallies mutinied, and seizing the Nizam's treasure, beat him with the butt end of their muskets. Her Majesty's 83rd have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Kurrachee.

A court-martial, composed of naval officers, sat lately on board the "Hastings," to try Lieutenant Melvin, of the Indian navy, for drunkenness: the charges were proved, and he has been dismissed the service.

Lord Falkland is now at the Mahableshwar Hills, and is still reported to be sick. Sir Willoughby Cotton, Commander-in-Chief, who has been in the Deccan for some time, is coming down immediately, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe.

It is said that Sir Charles Napier will leave Simla about the 5th of November next. His escort has been warned that his Excellency will proceed to Bombay by way of Scinde.

POPISH INTRUSION.—The recent audacity of the pope, fully establishes in our minds the solid conviction, that the papery of the present day is nothing but that papery our ancestors have been defending themselves against for centuries past.

Hireling bayonets have only just installed the Roman pontiff into that nest of intrigues and abominations, the Vatican, and he has dared to dictate a system of government to a country whose greatest boast is that it acknowledges no allegiance to any foreign priest or potentate, but proudly relies on its own powers and capacities for the guidance of its conscience, the control of its passions, and the development of its vast physical, moral and mental resources, and glorious intellectual tendencies. The very spirit of that natural freedom for which our forefathers shed their blood on the battle-field or on the scaffold, and at the infamous stake of a vindictive priesthood, is assailed by this impious edict of a pope who exists but on sufferance; for were it not for the presence of a French army in Rome, both he and the whole shaven crew who yield him a reluctant obedience, would soon be seen floating down the Tiber.

We perceive by the English papers that the first movement which this important assumption of authority has enacted, is one of alarm and distrust, and that, once generally entertained, will be the signal for the almost universal raising of the "No Popery" cry. Churchmen and dissenters will make it their common watchword, as in days gone bye, and ranging themselves under one banner, will energetically embark in another anti-Roman Catholic crusade, and, if provoked, out of mere self defence, will undo all that has been done in the shape of the removal of catholic disabilities during the last quarter of a century. Latimer's candle still burns with undiminished radiance throughout England, and the heart of her people is essentially sound and protestant!

The people who expelled James the second, on account of his popish encroachments, will not be slow to hurl defiance at a puny spiritual despot, who prudently fulminated against them at a distance—who has cunningly adopted a Warner's long-range, and with like probability of effective success. The impudent assurance of the late papal bull, will most assuredly place it in the same category as the thousand and one other popish ordinances which have been solemnly issued to this country since the days of Elizabeth. In the language of the great Bard, we feel well assured that

"No Italian priest *shall* tithe or toll in our dominions."

As to the political character of the movement, there can be no question that it is a gross insult to the constitution of England, an insult to the crown, and a treasonable attack on the temporal liberties of the consciences of the entire community; and if not properly resented, the neglect will indeed prove that the British people of the present day have degenerated, and are destitute of the courage and high souled independence which inspired their ancestors to deeds of heroism, in the great cause of human progress.

Very early on Sunday morning last, in Carleton, a labouring man, named Richard Beatty, a native of Ireland, whilst labouring under temporary insanity, terminated his existence by drowning himself in the Mill Pond. His body was discovered the next morning, when it was ascertained that in order to effect his design with the greater certainty, he had enveloped his neck and shoulders with a heavy chain, procured in the vicinity of the place where the deadly act was committed. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, which returned a verdict in accordance with the circumstances. The deceased has a wife, in very critical state of health, and four young children to lament their loss, whose destitute circumstances render them objects of sympathetic regard.—*Obs.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Doctor R. Bayard will lecture on Monday evening next, at the Institute, on *the Science of Agriculture*.

A meeting has been been held at Windsor to get up a Telegraph line from Halifax to Windsor.—£1200 are necessary to complete the work, the half of which has been already subscribed for in Windsor and vicinity.—*Wesleyan*.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—It is now generally believed that the vacant governorship of Prince Edward Island is to be filled up by the appointment of Mr. Daly, formerly Secretary to the Canadas.

At the criminal term of the Court of Queen's Bench, in Montreal, three persons have been tried for murder. One has been acquitted, another found guilty of manslaughter and recommended to mercy, and a third, Antoine Lacoste dit Languedoc, a farm servant, who murdered his master, Jean Baptiste Lamoureux, on Sunday the 2nd of July, 1850, concealed the body under some leaves and returned to the murdered man's house, and played the violin in the presence of his victim's wife, has been found guilty and has been condemned to be hanged on the 20th of November.

William Shutts, a private in the 20th Regiment, has been tried at Montreal, for the murder of James Cubrias, a private in the same Regiment, on the 17th June last. A plea of insanity was put in, but was over-ruled by the Judge (Aylwin.) He was sentenced to be hung on the 13th December next.

The duties collected at the port of Quebec from 1st January to 10th October inst., amount to the sum of £70,275 17s., while the amount during the same period last year was £54,418 13s. 5d., showing an increase of £15,857 3s. 7d., or about 30 per cent. during the year.

The receipt from the Emigrant tax during the same period has been reduced in amount since up to the smaller number arrived this year. In 1849 it was £11,676 10s., while this year, it is only £9,051 10s.; a reduction of £2,625.

We understand that Mr. Hough has returned to the city, having been unsuccessful in capturing Coles, the absconding teller of the City Bank, the

former rumours of his arrest being untrue. He succeeded in tracing him as far as Albany, but there lost all track of his movements. We understand that it is now believed that Coles had in his possession, and took away with him, a very large sum of money, it is said as much as £5,000.—[Quebec Gazette.

A very curious medical discovery has lately been made in Paris—it is the method of curing instantaneously sciatica, by applying a small jet of fire upon the ear of the side affected.—This treatment, known and employed for ages among the Scythians in Persia, and in Portugal, is now only in actual use in some parts of Corsica. Several experiments have lately been made by some of the most eminent physicians in Paris, and with astonishing success. Persons who have been for months affected with sciatica have been instantly cured by this light and innocent burning.

Powerful Drug.—The Academy of Science, in Paris, has appointed a commission to ascertain the remedial powers of a drug which, under the name of Cedron, has been introduced for the cure of hydrophobia, and of diseases produced by action upon the nervous system. It is said to have the property of counteracting the poison of the rattlesnake and all venomous reptiles.

Horrible Affair.—We learn from the Vicksburg Whig that on Monday evening, the 28th ult., Mr. James Boyken, a planter living near Brownsville, in Hinds county, was murdered by two of his negroes. Mr. B. was sitting by the fire in his room, about 9 o'clock in the evening, when two negroes entered, killed him with an axe, and placed the head in the fire so as to destroy the traces of violence. On inquiry by some of the relatives of the deceased, revelations were made by a servant girl which led to the detection of the murderers. The axe with which the deed was committed was found in a creek near at hand.—The negroes, after being carefully examined by three brothers and several neighbours of the murdered gentleman, were dealt with in a summary manner. It is thought that much severity was used in their punishment. The Whig insinuates that burning was resorted to.

Annexation of Canada.—The *St. Lawrence Republican* of the 1st instant, contains a report of the second speech of T. P. Chandler, Esq., President of the Northern Road Company, in reply to a sentiment that was given among the other toasts of the evening—"Canada annexation—when they wish it." Those Canadians who desire annexation, and are so indifferent to the merits of their country, and the respect in which it is held by foreigners, would do well to read the following extract, which we give from the speech in question:—

"Sir, I have heretofore thought that a union of the two countries was desirable, but I think so no longer. My views have changed since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill by our Congress. In the name of humanity, if the name of all that is good, in the name of God, (I speak it with reverence,) let there remain one spot on this northern continent, where the white buzzards of the South cannot satiate their hellish appetites on Slave victims. Let there be one locality where that thickly woven net of villanies, the Fugitive Slave Bill, cannot be spread."

☞A telegraphic dispatch is in the Eastern papers, from New Orleans, Nov. 8th, stating that the house of McDonough the Millionaire, had been robbed by his own slave and some white men—The negro says they took three baskets full of gold and silver. A package of $100,000 in bills in the same room was not taken.

California Gold.—N. L. Hazen received yesterday from California, by the hands of Mr. Ruffner, two very fine specimens of the precious metal. One of the lumps weighs thirty-four ounces—is about the diameter of a saucer, and from one and a half to two inches in thickness—its value is about five hundred dollars. The other piece is about the size of a hen's egg, but of a ragged and irregular shape. This lump weighs sixteen ounces, and is worth in this market seventeen dollars per ounce, which amounts to two hundred and thirty-eight dollars. These specimens are rare, even in California. They were taken from the Kiawane Diggins, on the San Joaquin river.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

New Fire Engine.—The Traveller learns that Messrs. Howard & Davis have just completed at their manufactory, Dorchester, a splendid Fire Engine for the town of Lawrence. It is called the "Tiger," No. 4, built of the very best materials, of 17 inch cylinders, and can play out four streams of water at a time. The town of Lawrence have paid Messrs. Howard & Davis $1600, and the builders have put in *extra* work themselves to the amount of $200 more. Hancock Company, No. 10, Capt. Quinn, of this city, will "try" the Tiger this afternoon, on the Common. Turn out, "boys," and see the fun.—[Boston Bee.

Loss of U. S. sloop of War Yorktown.—The U. S. sloop of war Yorktown, is reported lost, with seven British vessels, on the northern part of St. Jago, Cape de Verd Islands.

The London *Daily News*, with a rather *low* estimate of the theology of "Young England," says that "Puseyism took a man like Charles James up to the pinnacle of the temple, and, pointing to all the free consciences of the realm beneath, said unto him—'Sway over all these will I give thee, if thou will down and worship me.' The bishop has hesitated long before he could make up his mind to bid the tempter begone. While the dream of episcopal domination lasted, the voice of the tempter seemed unto him like an angel of light. But the stern interposition of the insatiable pretensions of Rome has wakened our spiritual lord of London from his dream; and with protestant voice he at length exclaims—No compromise!"

Punch says, the greatest bull ever known is that by which the Pope has appointed Dr. Wiseman Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. Perhaps the individual thus singled out for Papal favour will furnish an example of the greatest misnomer ever known, if he should proceed to act upon the instructions the See of Rome may have given him."

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Editors,—I attended the Lecture of the Rev. Mr. Wishart, at the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening last. The subject was one in which I felt much interested—as it referred to the most interesting, and perhaps the most important era of English History. The subject was of that nature to require a very great deal of research, and as "Doctors have differed" so much on the results of these stirring times, as well as on the character of the great actor in the Drama of the first Charles' reign, I looked with anxiety to the conclusion that would be arrived at by the Revd. Lecturer. In this I was not disappointed, I thought his reasoning both logical and unbiased, and his whole view of the subject calculated not only to interest his audience, but also to afford them much information on which the mind could dwell pleasingly. Much however as I admired the subject and the handling, I could not but regret that the ideas of the lecturer were clothed in apparel too gorgeous for the subject, as well as being above the ready comprehension of the general hearer. I would not be understood in making this remark, that I by any means wish to detract from the oratorical beauties of the lecture, but I do think that a plainer and more humble dress would better suit a public lecture. There is one point however connected with the lecture on Monday evening, on which I am at issue with the revd. gentleman—which was his ungracious, and I think gratuitous reference to Orangemen. I would remind the rev'd. gentleman that Orange Societies are not constituted for either aggression or oppression, but simply for the defence of pure Christianity, when it shall be assailed by those who under the guise of christians, have committed enormities and outrages, the bare thought of which makes the blood run cold.—That Mr. Wishart takes the liberty to think and act for himself is to be found in his dismemberment from the Scotch Church, of which he was formerly a member. Perhaps he will on due consideration, extend the same privilege to an

Orangeman.

[From the Columbus, (Ga.) Enquirer, Feb. 8, 1848.]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have an utter abhorrance for all kinds of puffs, and especially such as are calculated to mislead the public as to the curative virtues of patent medicines. There are doubtless many catch-penny nostrums, daily vended and hourly used, which are not only of no value, but absolutely deleterious to the physical man. There are other balsams, extracts, &c., not embraced peradventure, in the pharmaceutic arrangements of the regular physician, that are in certain cases, of more value than all the prescriptions of Galen put together. *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is admitted by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues to be of the latter latter class. In colds and consumption, asthma and chronic coughs, as well as other kindred diseases, it has been used with almost universal success. In a climate so changeable as this, superinducing and aggravating the family of diseases above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Married.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Matthew Wallace, of the Parish of Gagetown, to Miss Margaret Morrison, of the same place.—On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. William Ramsay, to Miss Rebecca Allan, both of St. John.—On the 14th, by the same, Mr. William Crane, to Miss Agnes Clements, both of St John.—On the 14th, by the same, Mr. William Carson, to Miss Margaret Jane Lowry, both of the Parish of Portland.—On the 15th, by the same, Mr. James Holmes, of the Parish of Gagetown, to Miss Mary Wallace of the Parish of Portland.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. Alexander Thomson, of St. John, to Miss Dorothy Brennan, of the Parish of Portland.

On Sabbath evening last, by the Rev. E. D. Very, Mr. William M. Edwards, to Miss Isabella C. Rigby, all of Portland.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, St. Andrews, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Richard Knight, Chairman of the N. Brunswick District and General Superintendent, John DeWolfe Wilson, Esq., (of the firm of Dimmock & Wilson) to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Miller, St. Andrews.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, St. Andrews, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. George Miller, Mr. Charles George Gravelin, to Miss Frances A. Lycett, both of Pembroke, State of Maine.

On the 3d instant, at Hampton, by the Rev. R. Knight, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Caleb Ratcliffe, to Mrs. Mehetabel Fowler.

On the 24th ult., at Greenwich, (K. C.) by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. John Meazles, to Miss Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Roulstone, all of Greenwich.—On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. James McKeel, to Miss Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Rice, of Greenwich.—On the 14th inst, by the same, Mr. Peter Earl Appleby, of St. John, to Miss Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Richards, of Greenwich.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at her Father's house, by the Rev. J. Skinner, Joseph A. Deniston, of Scotland, to Miss Hannah Appleby, of the Parish of Wickham, Queen's County.

At St. Mary's, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. John Magee, Mr. Albert Stevens, of the County of Albert, to Sarah Marin, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel Peters, of the former place.

Died.

On Sunday evening, Ann, wife of Mr. Charles Magee, aged 43 years, a native of Strabane, (Ireland,) leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday evening last, Jane Elizabeth, infant daughter of R. W. Crookshank, Jr.

On Thursday morning last, William, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Proud, of this City, in the 18th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Friday, the 15th inst., Sarah, relict of the late Nathan Partelow, Sen., in the 65th year of her age, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives. Her end was peace.

On Friday last, Miss Mary Moran, aged 28 years, a native of the County Leitrim, Ireland.

In Carleton, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Mary, wife of John Christopher, Jun., in the 38th year of her age.

At the Old Ridge, St. Stephen, on the 6th inst., in the 58th year of her age, Catherine, wife of Mr. Jos. Maxwell, much regretted by her numerous acquaintance.

At Fredericton, on Monday, the 11th inst., Mrs. Matilda Frodsham, of the North American Hotel, in the 49th year of her age.

At Halifax, on Thursday morning, after a long illness, which she bore with truly Christian patience and resignation, trusting alone in the merits of Christ, Sarah, the beloved wife of the Rev. Alex. W. McLeod, in the 39th year of her age, leaving a sorrowful husband and five children to mourn their irreparable loss. She died in the Lord, and her redeemed spirit has entered into rest.

At her residence in Granville, on Wednesday, Nov. 6th, of Fever, Amelia, wife of Mr. Thomas W. Chesley, and eldest daughter of Mr. Elisha Bishop, of Round-Hill, Annapolis.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—Arrived.

Saturday—Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland—Jas. Whitney, passengers.

Sunday—Brig Downes, Toole, New York, 20—Thomas Yorke, ballast.

Monday—Ship Sir Harry Smith, Haws, Greenock, 39—John Haws, coals.

Brig Sarah, Johnston, New York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Schr. Olive Branch, Gunther, Boston, 2—R. Rankin & Co., flour, pork, &c.

Tuesday—Brig Eliza, Brothers, New York, 12—order, ballast.

Patriot, Corning, New York, 6—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Iolo, Smith, Kingston, (Jam.) 26—Crane & Co., rum, sugar, &c.

Wm. Allen, Crow, N. York, 8—Allison & Spurr, general cargo.

Schr. Hero, Eaton, Salem, 3—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Belmont, Card, New York, 8—Master, general cargo.

Brigt. Fashion, Bingay, New York—general cargo.

Wednesday—Ship British Queen, Conway, New York, 8—ballast.

Barque Wave, Halpin, New York, 8—J. Robertson, do.

Brig Lafayette, Clifford, Boston, 5—Jewett & March, do.

Schr. Herald, Andrews, Portsmouth, 4—G. Eaton, apples and cabbages.

Thursday—Barque Brothers, Doran, New York, 9—W. Carvill, ballast.

Cleared,

Nov. 14th—Barque Clyde, Hubert, Liverpool, timber, deals, fish, &c.

15th—Barque Wm. S. Hamilton, Phelan, New Ross, timber and deals.

16th—Ship Augusta Jessie, Brown, Newcastle, timber and deals; schr. Rising Sun, Bissett, Portland, lumber; Oregon, Carver, Newport, do; Hope, Nickerson, Boston, potatoes.

18th—Schr. Pomfret, Hall, Boston, lumber.

19th—Brig Pilgrim, Baxter, Alexandria, lumber, &c.; Schr. Cuba Kavanagh, Boston, do.

20th—Ship Swan, Graham, Liverpool, deals; Barque Canmore, Seelye, Matanzas, sugar box shooks, &c.; Brig William Kay, Cork, timber and deals; F. Furnas, New York, lumber; schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Boston, do.

BUFFALO AND SLEIGH ROBES.—100 very fine Buffalo and Sleigh ROBES, for sale cheap. LOCKHART & CO.
Nov. 22. No. 1, Prince Wm. street.

WINTER FUR COATS.

A GOOD assortment of Seal, Lama, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, indispensable to Gentlemen travelling in the Winter season. For sale by LOCKHART & CO.
Nov 22. No 1, Prince William street.

Apartments to Let,

IN a pleasantly situated HOUSE in Princess Street, near the *Centenary Chapel*. Apply to LOCKHART & CO.
Nov. 22. *Prince Wm. Street.*

SERVANT GIRL WANTED—Apply at the Chronicle Office. Nov. 22.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

Just Received:—

A Large assortment of the newest Polkas, Waltzes, Duets, Songs, &c., also another lot of that choice Coffee.

To arrive a large assortment of Fancy goods, Books and other articles suitable for Christmas.

J. CROUCH.
November 22. *4, South side King street.*

Late Style of TOP COATS.

MADE of Cloth manufactured from Camel's Hair, beautiful lustre, in black, brown & drabs, trimmed with the Mammoth Buttons, to match colour of cloth, now so much the rage in fashionable Cities.
Nov. 15. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of three per cent. for the six months ending the 1st November, will be paid to the Stockholders of the St. John Gas Light Company, on or after *Thursday*, the 5th day of December Next, at the Company's Office, Carmarthen Street. By Order of the Board of Directors. R. BRITAIN,
Nov. 22.—1i. *Treasurer.*

Freehold Property, for sale.

4 LOTS in Sheffield Street, City of St. John; 2 FARMS in the County of Westmoreland; 4 do. in King's County, and about 14,000 acres of LAND situated in different parts of the Counties of Westmorland, King's, Queen's, Sunbury and Albert. The latter is partially improved, and will be sold in lots from one hundred to one thousand acres to suit purchasers, or part would be exchanged for City property. For terms and other particulars please apply to

C. W. STOCKTON,
Attorney for the Owners.
St. John, Nov. 22, 1850.

MADRAS TEACHER WANTED.—The Candidate, besides the usual qualifications of a First Class Teacher, is expected to catechize in Bible History, and the Liturgy of the Church of England. Communications to be addressed (prepaid) to the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Shediac.

CHAS. L. THEAL,
GEO. L. HANNINGTON.
Shediac, Nov. 9, 1850. 3i

For Liverpool—Direct.

THE new ship "*MOHONGO*," Capt. J. Jamieson, will leave for the above Port, on or before 1st December.—Has superior accommodations for a few Cabin passengers.—Apply on board, at *Peters' Wharf*, or at the office of Nov 15. J. W. CRAIG, Nelson street

Office of the St. John Water Company,

10th November, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the *Seventh* Instalment of Twelve and one-half per Cent. (being Twelve Shillings and Six Pence on each Share) on the additional Stock of the St. John Water Company, is requested, to be paid in at the Company's Office, within one calendar Month after this date.

JAMES ROBERTSON, *Treasurer.*

November 12, 1850.

Just received on Consignment:—

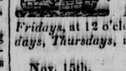
50 PUNCHEONS *MOLASSES*;
100 barrels Mess PORK;
66 barrels NAVY BREAD; 104 Pilot do;
88 chests Congo TEA;
170 barrels Canada Superfine FLOUR.—For sale low while landing.

J. CROUCH,
4, South side King street.

Also—140 barrels Woodstock POTATOES, a prime article.

J. C.

The steamer Anna Augusta



WILL until further notice leave Indian Town on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, at 12 o'clock; and Fredericton on *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. BARKER.
Nov. 15th. *Master*

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,

(PRINCESS STREET—opposite the residence of B. L. Peters, Esq.)

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a large assortment of Mahogany and other FURNITURE, which he will warrant, viz. SOFAS, COUCHES, Mahogany CHAIRS; do. Rocking and Nursery do; Mahogany, Butternut, and Pine BUREAUS; Mahogany, Pembroke, Dining and Centre TABLES; Mahogany and Butternut SHIP TABLES, Dressing Tables, WASH STANDS, Mahogany Sideboards, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

* * MAHOGANY in logs and boards of every thickness; Mahogany and Rosewood Veneers; also, Butternut, Birch, Pine, and other descriptions of Lumber, constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

☞Funerals attended, Hearse and Palls furnished.—All orders promptly attended to.

N. B.—The subscriber having spared no expense in fitting up a STEAM ENGINE for Sawing and Turning for Ship and Cabinet Work, flatters himself that he can put in the best material and sell cheaper than any other imported—or in this Province.

JOHN DUNN.
St. John, Nov. 2, 1850.

ANCHORS AND CHAINS,

ON CONSIGNMENT—Now landing ex ships *Thetis* and *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool—24 iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted,
7 cwt. to 36 cwt.
12 best proved studded Chain Cables, ass'd 15, 16 inch to 1¼ inch.

For sale low WM. CARVILL,
October 5. Nelson street

Common & Refined IRON.

Ex Orleans, from Liverpool:

200 TONS Common and Refined IRON; for sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
August 23. *Nelson street*

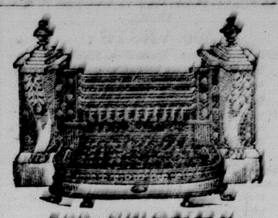
NEW FALL GOODS.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET

The subscriber has received per *Edward Lisbon* and *Oriental*, part of his Fall supply of DRY GOODS, consisting of:

SUPERFINE Black BROAD CLOTHS, and Cassimeres, Beaver and Pilot Cloths and Trimmings; white & red FLANNELS; Cloaking PLAIDS and SHAWLS; grey and white COTTONS; Shirting Stripes and Bed Ticks, Printed Cottons; fine and stout Ginghams; Osnaburgns, Hollands, fine Linens, Lawns and Muslins; Orleans and Coburg Cloths; striped and plain ALPACHAS, and rich printed Delaines; rich striped and shot Dress Silks, plain Black do., rich watered and brocaded do., black and colored Bonnet Satins, and Persians, rich Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Laces and Edgings in great variety; black Crape, black silk Nett and Demi Veils, white and coloured Illusion Nett, and Tartatan Muslins, sewed Muslin Collars, Chemezettes and habit shirts and sleeves, Infants Caps, Crowns and Frock Bodies, sewed muslin Edgings and Insertions, ladies Neck Ties, Gents. black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs and Opera Ties, brown and white Damask Table Clothes and colored Table Covers, white and col'd Stays, black colored Velvets, Gloves and HOSIERY in great variety, Gents Lambs Wool and Merino Shirts and Pants, Rug Canvass and Berlin Wool, Gimps, Fringes, Braids; black, drab and white brown Linen THREAD; drab Fishing Thread, &c. &c., which will be sold Wholesale and Retail at very low prices.

October 12. N. S. WETMORE.



500 STOVES

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE subscriber has now on hand a Heavy Stock of *STOVES, of nearly* 100 *different patterns*; comprising:

COOKING STOVES.—in great varieties of the most approved sorts;
Franklins, Register and half register Grates;
Parlour Stoves; square and oval sided close wood stoves; Double Hall stoves;
Round and square coal stoves; hot and air-tights, Ships' Cambooses, and stoves of superior construction for small vessels;
Sheet Iron stoves and STOVE PIPE.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of PLOUGHS, with and without woodwork; Oven & Furnace Doors; Sand Boilers; Charcoal Furnaces; ships' Bells; House Pumps; Tinware; and most articles required from a Foundry.

All of which he is selling *cheaper than can be imported.*

☞All orders for Mill, Ship, and other Castings, together with Repairs, executed with despatch.

1st Nov. THOS. C. EVERITT.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
MAIN STREET, LOWER COVE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE above Establishment has been greatly enlarged; it is in full and active operation, and the facilities for Work in every department of the Iron Foundry and Blacksmith Business have been greatly increased.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the new and improved Patterns and Quality of the Castings, and other manufactured articles, consisting in part of

COOKING STOVES AND FRANKLINS, Register Grates, Ships' Cambooses, Cooking Ranges, Mill and Ships' Castings, &c. &c.

Also—An assortment of the most approved *PLOUGHS*, which will be furnished at the lowest Market rates.

Orders can be lodged at the Foundry, or at the Warehouse of John V. Thurgar, Esq., North Market Wharf, where specimens can be seen.

☞All Stoves are warranted to perform equal to their recommendation—If they do not, they may be returned.

October 25. GEORGE CRAIG.

Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.

THE Subscribers have received a further supply of Fashionable *HATS, CAPS and FURS*, by the "*John S. De Wolfe*," which are offered at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

LOCKHART & CO.
Nov. 8th, No. 1, Prince Wm. Street

Iron, Chains, Steel, Plough, Moulds, &c.

EX Ship *John S. Dewolf*, from Liverpool—now landing—225 Tons common and Refined IRON—*all sizes*;
480 Fathoms close link proved CHAINS—⅜ to 9-16 inch;
10 Bundles Blister STEEL, c e n n & hoop(t)
264 Bags Deck Spikes, 4 to 10 inch;
125 Ploughshare Mouldg, double and single;
20 Tons sheet IRON, Nos. 19 to 24;
55 Boxes Tin Plates i c ic ix dx; for sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
November 8. Nelson street

Yorkshire Tavern for Sale.

THE above Valuable Property is situated on the corner of the St. Andrews and Fredericton roads, and three miles from the city of St. John. The Property consists of a large Two Story Dwelling House 40x24 feet, all finished but one room; also, one story House attached, used as a Bar Room and Kitchen, &c. together with Barns, Wood House, Work Shop, Fowl House, and several useful and convenient buildings requisite for such an establishment.

Also, the Land containing about One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres, being three fourths of a mile front on the St. Andrews road and commanding a fine view of St. John, the Bay of Fundy, &c., and held under a lease from the Corporation, with the usual covenants.

The Property will be sold in three different lots, or the whole together, as may suit purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Mr. John Harding, on the premises, or of Dr. W. Craig, corner of Union and Germain streets, St. John.

Nov. 8th, 1850.

N. B.—If the above Property is not disposed of at private Sale by the first day of December, it will be offered at Auction, of which due notice will be given.

☞Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Campbell Gibb, will please present the same within three months, duly attested, at the office of H. W. Frith, Esq. St. John. W. B. KINNEAR,
October 11.—3m. *Surviving Executor*

Union Flour Store, Portland.

ON HAND—200 Barrels of Extra Canada FLOUR, ground from New Wheat; 50 barrels Philadelphia RYE FLOUR; Carleton Mixt FLOUR in bags, ground from Baltimore Wheat; CORN MEAL in bags and barrels; a lot of Fresh Ground Middlings; Pig Feed, Horse Feed, and Bran. Any Flour bought at this Store will be sent *free of cartage* to any part of the City.

RICHARD SCOLES.
Portland, Nov. 8th, 1850.—1m.

WM. H. COLLINS,

Son and Successor of the late John Collins, of Liverpool.)

Chronometer, and Patent Lever Watch Maker, south side King street, St. John, N. B., two doors below cross street.

Chronometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Barometers, and Compasses cleaned and repaired. Clocks, Watches, and time pieces cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice.

☞W. H. C. in soliciting the patronage of Ship Masters, of this port, beg leave to state he was for many years practically engaged in finishing, repairing, and cleaning Chronometers in England.

Ships' Chronometers Rated.
November 8.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having returned to St. John, from the situation which he held on the survey and location of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road, respectfully informs the public generally that he is prepared to execute orders for the Surveying and Dividing of Land, Furnishing Plans of Property, &c., &c. Persons desirous of applying for Crown Lands, either for *Settlement* or *Licence*, will receive every information at his office, in Elliott Row, Eastward of the Old Burial Ground.

R. C. MINNETTE, Jr.,
Deputy C. L. Surveyor and Civil Engineer.
September 13.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children, of every size and Pattern, and warranted good; for sale by
Nov. 8.—3i. S. K. FOSTER.

Warm Over Coats.

MADE of superior Witney or Canada Cloths, very heavy, well trimmed, neat cut, and well made. Selling at a very low figure at GRANITE HALL, No. 1, *Dock Street.*
Nov. 8. THOS. R. JONES.

ACCOMODATION STAGE!

THE Subscriber will run a Stage between ST. JOHN and the BEND OF PETITCODIAC, twice a week each way, commencing on *Saturday*, the 16th inst. Leaving Saint John on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, at 6 1-2 o'clock, a. m. Leaving the Bend on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, at 6 o'clock, a. m. Books kept at the Saint John Hotel. C. B. RECORDS,
Nov. 8.—4t. *Bend of Petitcodiac*

☞Notice.

DR. JAMES COXETTER, informs the inhabitants of Carleton, and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the late Mr. Galt's house, at the head of the Ferry Landing, where he intends to give advice in the various branches of his profession, particularly the *Eye* and *Ear*, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. He will be found at his residence foot of Charlotte street, during the intervening hours. November 1.

WAVERLEY HOUSE,

NORTH SIDE KING STREET,
Saint John, New-Brunswick.

James Williams, Proprietor

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has Leased the above named New Brick HOTEL, which will be opened for the accommodation of Travellers on Friday the 1st November. The *Waverley* has been built expressly for a first class Hotel; it contains a spacious Ball Room, Dining Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Family and "*Bridal*" Apartments, and forty well ventilated Bed Rooms, with excellent Stables and Offices attached. The House is fitted, throughout, with Gas and Water.

The Waverley is built, finished and furnished on a scale of elegance and comfort, and superior to any Hotel in the Provinces, in all its appointments.

The Proprietor is determined that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to win and sustain a high reputation, to make it a pleasant home for the "Traveller," and *the House of the Provinces.*

The charges will be moderate, the Cellars and Larder constantly supplied with the best the Markets will afford, and the Servants civil and attentive.

The subscriber respectfully solicits that a liberal patronage will be extended by a discerning public.

October 31. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Pew for Sale.

A PEW in the Baptist Chapel, Germain street st. John, at the entrance of the east aisle—apply to H. W. Frith, Esq. for particulars.

W. B. KINNEAR.
Fredericton October 9.—6i.

FARMERS' COMPANY.

"Nearly six years in successful operation,"

The Largest Mutual Insurance Company in the World!

GUARANTEE CAPITAL over one Million of Dollars—Charter renewed for Thirty years.

Monthly report of business transacted by the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company of Granville, New York, from 3d to 31st August inclusive.

Whole number of Policies insured		3102
do.	of Applications received	3264
do.	of do. rejected,	162

This Company has agents throughout the United States the Canadas and the Lower Provinces. In the Province of New Brunswick, (through the St. John agency,) the facilities afforded, and the moderate rates charged by this Company, have led to a larged business, which it designed to increase by the extension of Agencies throughout the several Counties.

Parties applying for resident or travelling Agencies will meet with good encouragement.

The standing of this Company is undoubted, as can be shewn by its annual financial statements, audited by Commissioners appointed by the State of New York.

All applications for Agencies or Insurance, must be made, post paid, to

CHARLES L. STREET.
Sept. 20. *General Insurance Agent.*

REMOVAL.

MELICK'S Daguerrian Rooms,
King Street, over the Store of Mr. Myles, near the Market Square.

☞LIKENESSES taken at all hours of the day

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET.

Just Received a New Supply of

LADIES' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS.
Do. Black and Bronze Kid ditto.
Do. Patent and Enamelled ditto;
Do. Superfine Black CLOTH BOOTS;
Do. Beaver Cloth Over Boots;
Girls' Superfine Cloth Boots;
Babes' Fancy Boots and Shoes.
Nov. 8.—3i. S. K. FOSTER.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and TIN PLATES.

Ex brig *Chany* from Liverpool—now landing

118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, Nos. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, ic. ix. nc.

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
October 10. Nelson street

Iron, Patent Metal, and Spikes.

EX *Oriental* from Liverpool—now landing—80 tons Common and refined IRON, ass'd;
10 Do. Deck Spikes, 4 to inch;
6 Do. Patent Metal RODS, ⅜ to 1¼ inch.
For sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
October 11. Nelson street

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,

Attorney & Barrister at Law,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW MUSIC.

November 8, 3 50.

WALTZES—Sentimental Waltz—by Miss Lee; Aurora, do. Sabitzky; Friendship do.

SONGS.

Awake my Love for me—Serenade · Good Luck Polka; Marrion Schottisch; Good old days of Youre; Old Bird's Nest; Benger on the Rhine; Nelly was a Lady; Gwen to run all night; Lovee twilight Star; Mountain Wave; Lament of the blind orphan Girl; Mother dear oh pray for me; Celebrated Masquerade scene; Lady Mine; Oh would I were a boy again; Jennett and Jennot, complete; do. do. in single copies; Scottish Ramble; Vale of Rest; Horticultural Wife; Joys that were Fash'd; Dolly Jones; She sleeps in the Valley; Way down Cairo; Dearest Maie; Never mind the white Folks; Laughing Joe: What are the wild waves saying; I hung my Harp on a Willow Tree; Jenny Lind Polka, &c

QUADRILLS.

L'Emperor Quadrille, Diabolique; La Polka do; Don Quichott; Paris Ethiopian; Les Fouyons; Don Pasquale; Knickerbocker; Mozamka; California, &c.

DUETTS.

Come to the Forest; Hily; Frith, Frond & Co. selection of admired Duetts; Tell me where is beauty found; Medley overture of Diana; the Wild would Carroll; Cottage Duetts; Summer Night, Polka, &c.

Together with a large assortment of other Popular Music, too tedious to enumerate.

J. CROUCH,
November 8. 4 south side King street

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

Market Square.

JOHN ANDERSON,

Has received per late arrivals, a part of his Importations, consisting of—

BLACK, Blue, Invisible, and Brown BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cachmerettes, Tweeds, Satinettes, Russel Cords, Fancy Drills, Moleskins, Fancy Trowserings, Furnishing Goods, &c., with a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's SUMMER CLOTHING, in all the new Shapes and Materials for the season, recently selected by himself in London and the manufacturing districts.

And having his Workmen busily employed in making up DRESS, FROCK SACK, PALETOT, and SHOOTING COATS—PANTALOONS, VESTS, &c. off Cloths, in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Parties purchasing Goods at this Establishment may rely on every article being FRESH and substantially made up.

Inviting Public Inspection to this STOCK OF CLOTHING, he is particularly desirous of calling attention to his

IMMENSE STOCK OF VESTS,

which, for variety, style, and quality, are unequalled in this market. Amongst them will be found Sporting CACHMERE, Check and Light Thibit, Alpacca, Light Poplin, White Marsella, Holland, Woollen Plaid, Black, Embroidered, Colored and Fancy SATINS, Checked Silk, Toilinette, Black and Fancy Silk Velvet, Black Blue and Brown CLOTHS, &c.—all of which he offers for sale at the lowest possible prices.

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Persons desirous of having their Clothes made to Order, can chose the Cloth and have them made up in a style inferior to no Tailoring Establishment in this City, at the shortest notice.

N. B.—The principles the subscriber has always carried out in Business, will be strictly adhered to, namely, that of giving every one that purchases from him, good value for their money.

Market Square, St. John, N. B May 25.

Ladies' Furs.

THE Subscribers are prepared to Make, Alter and Repair Ladies' FURS to New Styles, Gent's Fur Caps, &c.

Also.—To Dye and Dress urskins.

We have now an artist who will specially attend to this department for a limited period.

Sept. 20. LOCKHART & CO.

M. FRANCIS & COUGHLIN,

No. 13, Prince Wm. street.

BEG leave to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them during the short time they have been in business, and hope by strict attention to merit their future favors.

They have just received per *Lisbon* from London their Fall Supply, consisting of Ladies' Misses, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of all descriptions, quality and style; also Gentlemen's Spring Gaiters of a superior quality.

On hand, of Domestic Manufacture, a large assortment of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Cloth Boots, lined with chamois and flannel, warm for the winter; also, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of Gutta Percha and Cork inner soles, various styles. An excellent assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's INDIA RUBBERS, which will be sold at their usual low prices for cash.

October 11, 1850.

☞ADVERTISEMENT☜

THE late accident and consequent loss by fire on the Dwelling House of Mr. C. A. Dodge, of Hampton, (King's County,) gives a timely warning, and shews the necessity of Insurance and the danger of delay. Mr. Dodge had promised to effect insurance, but neglected to. A loss has fallen on him which he must bear, instead of the Washington County Fire Insurance Company, of Granville.—Average rate of cash premium 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum. Policies issued in last three months, 8641.—Terms made known and any further information on application to

CHAS. L. STREET.

Poetry.

DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sear;
Heaped in the hollows of the grove,
The withered leaves lie dead:
They rustle to the eddying gust
And to the rabbits tread;
The robin and the wren are flown,
And from the shrub the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow,
Throughout the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers,
That lately sprung and stood
In brighter light and softer airs,
A beauteous sisterhood?
Alas! They are all in their graves,
The gentle race of flowers,
And lying in their lowly bed,
With the fair and good of ours,
The rain is falling where they lie,
But cold October rain
Calls not, from out the gloomy earth,
The lovely ones again.

And now, when comes the calm, mild day,
As still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee
From out their winter home,
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard,
Though all the trees are still,
And twinkling in the smoky light,
The waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers,
Whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood,
And by the stream no more.

JENNY-FLEXIONS.—New stores and saloons and hotels are christened "Jenny Lind;" steamboats, locomotives, stages, and all vehicles are "Jennys;" on 'Change they sell "Jenny"-see wheat; the spinning "Jenny" is eclipsed by the singing "Jenny," at least for this "Jenny"-ration; people delight in tracing their "Jenny"-alogy back into Sweden; all men seem to be studying verbs in the "Jenny"-tive case; "Jenny"-rosity is a virtue no longer neglected; even our only militia major-"Jenny"-ral has surrendered to the the queen; fond mothers call their babes, sportsmen their dogs and horses, farmers their cows and pigs, "Jennys;" in short "Jenny" is the "Jenny"-ric term for all things, and for how many more, *"Jenny" sais quoi.*

FIRE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT.—Pour a pint of vinegar into a pint of milk; when the latter has fully coagulated, clear it of the lumps, and let it settle, then mix the whole together; now sift into the liquid quick lime, till upon stirring the whole you obtain a thick paste. This cement will permanently unite marble, earthenware, china, &c.—*Scientific American.*

THE LATEST COMPLIMENT.—At the West borough Cattle Show, was exhibited an Holstein cow called "Jenny Lind," with a bull calf by her side named "Barnum!"—*American paper.*

☞ Mrs. Partington wants to know if printers can't find anything better to publish than that "pork is quiet." "Why," said the old lady, "our pork is always quiet during such hotweather. You can't scarcely drive them out of the mire."

THE USEFUL COMETS.—"Cæsa," said a negro to a colored friend of his, "which do you tink is de most useful of the comets, de sun or de moon?"

"Well, Clem, I don't tink I should be able to answer dat question, seein' as how I neber had much book larnin'."

"Well, Cæsar, I 'spect de moon orter take de fust rank in dat perticelar."

"Why so, nigger?"

"Bekase, de moon shine in de night when we need de light, and de sun shine in de day time when de light am no consequence."

"Well, Clem, you is de most learned darkey I seee; I guess you used to sweep out a school house for a libin'

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Ex LISBON, from London:

THE Subscriber has received a full supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, PERFUMERY, Soaps, &c.

—ALSO—

900 Kegs No. 1 Brandrum's White Lead;
250 do. Red, Yellow, Black, Brown and Green PAINTS;
14 Casks double boiled Linseed OIL;
18 do, Raw do. do.
30 Brls. Whiting; 6 Brls. Paris White;
10 do. Yellow and Red Ochre;
1 Cask London GLUE;
5 do. Brunswick Green, Bright Green, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber, Raw and Burnt; Crone Yellow;
10 casks Powder of Red LEAD;
1 cask Paint and other Wash BRUSHES;
40 dozen GOLD LEAF.

In Store—11 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.

WM. O. SMITH,
May 17. *No 1, North Side Market Square*

Wild Cherry Syrup.

A New article, combining the Medical properties of the bark, with the flavour of the fruit, rendering it one of the most healthy and pleasant beverages in use. A splendid assortment of other SYRUPS on hand, comprising 180 Gallons Raspberry VINEGAR; 60 do. do. SYRUP; 75 do; Strawberry; LEMON, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, New Tonic, and Rose Syrups, in by quantity to suit purchasers. Prepared only

FELLOWS & CO., *Druggists,*
Aug. 16. Foster's Corner, St. John, N.B.

EXPRESS OFFICE,

THE Subscriber has made arrangements for conducting an EXPRESS BUSINESS, and is prepared at once to forward Packages, Papers, &c. &c., to and from FREDERICTON, WOODSTOCK, WINDSOR and HALIFAX.

The other routes will be arranged forthwith.

Parties may depend upon the strictest attention and punctuality.

CHARLES L. STREET,

☞ Office Corner of Prince Wm. and Church Streets. *St. John, 8th July,* 1850.

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.

From Liverpool—for Sale.

40 KEGS 7d. 8d. 10d. and 14d. Pressed NAILS;
2 Bales Fine and Superfine Carpets;
57 Slabs SPELTER.

—ALSO—

By the Venture, from Boston:

25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
6 dozen assorted CHAIRS:

And from New York—
1800 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 13, Prince Wm-street

On Consignment.

Just Landed, ex brig "CLARE," from Dublin—

10 PUNS. IRISH WHISKEY, (a very superior article;)
1 cask ass'd. HARDWARE, Whip Thongs, &c.
3 tons *Hollow Ware*, in Pots, Ovens, Pans, &c.
10 Bales HEMP; 9 coils CORDAGE;
10 bolts CANVAS.—assorted numbers,

All of which are offered for sale at low prices by

WILLIAM CARVILL.

JEWELERY in great variety at 4 south side King street. Oct 25 J. CROUCH.

FREEMASONS—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street

October 25 J. CROUCH.

PANTECHNETHECA.

SUPERFINE DRESS COATS, Frock and Sack Ditto,
SUMMER CLOTH OVER COATS,
in great variety; Rich Dress VESTS, Morning and Walking VESTS; Black Doe TROWSERS, best quality; Blue Plaid Ditto
All descriptions of
WALKING AND RIDING TROWSERS.
Driving and Box Coats. A great variety of BOYS CLOTHES.

In drawing attention now, at the commencement of the Spring Trade, to our Large Establishment.

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

we wish briefly to enumerate the advantages which we offer to our Customers and the Public. We have always studiously avoided claiming to ourselves any power of Selling at thirty or forty per cent. under others in the trade, but simply rested our claims on our extensive experience—buying our Goods direct from the best Manufacturers at Cash prices.

In commencing the Clothing Business some time ago, in St. John, in addition to our large Custom Trade, we introduced a scale of prices little known previously to the respectable class of the public; this we were enabled to do, by entirely rejecting the long credit system, and supplying first rate articles at a moderate scale of Profit for cash.

Our theory has invariably been, that improvements can always be introduced. This year we endeavour to do better than last.

PRICES THE LOWEST—QUALITY THE BEST—AND WORKMEN SUPERIOR.

And by thus continuing to progress during the few years we have been in business, we apprehend we have now brought our business to a point surpassed by none.

The superiority of our style of Cutting is well known. The newest Paris and London Styles are introduced as early as in New York or Boston, and every improvement is at once adopted. In alluding to the large Stock of Clothes in our Establishment, we may merely state that it comprises the best assortment of FRENCH and GERMAN TWILLED CLOTHS, and DOESKINS, of every shade and colour to be found.

Having thus alluded to the general arrangement of our business, as far as regards the Order Department, we wish particularly to draw attention to the other very large and increasing branch of our business, viz:

THE EXTENSIVE READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

Of this branch, we may say that every article in our Establishment is made up as carefully as if ordered. No workman is too good to be employed by us. We make all description of Garments, up to the highest priced COATS, Numbers have proved and acknowledged the value of being at once fitted.

Some idea may be formed of the system pursued, when we state that in Coats we keep thirty six sizes, so that all shades and heights may feel a certainty of being fitted.

To enumerate the varied Stock would far exceed the limits of an advertisement, but our customers will find on visiting the

PANTECHNETHECA,
Corner of King and Cross Streets, that all their expectations will be fully realized.

A SUIT of MOURNING at five minutes notice.

May 31. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

GUNNISON'S EXPRESS.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER will be dispatched with GUNNISON & Co's Express, on THURSDAY, per *Maid of Erin,* to connect with the *Admiral,* at Eastport.

Small Packages and Parcels forwarded as usual to any part of the United States; also to San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton, California.

☞ Goods forwarded to *Dye House* in Boston and back to this City.

THOMAS HANFORD, *Agent, St. John.*
J. B. HALL, *Rail Road Exchange, Boston*
St. John, March 1. 1850.

CHAINS & ANCHORS

Now Landing ex *Gratitude*—

21 CHAIN CABLES, from 5-8 to 1 1-8 in.
30 Anchors, Iron and Wood Stock, from 1 to 16 cwt. For Sale by
May 31. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

Domestic Cut Nails.

OF all sizes, now on hand. *Also,* just received, a Package of RED CHALK, of first quality.—A further shipment to Arrive per the *'Avon.'* J. & A. MARSH,
July 12, 1850. *Corner Sands' Arcade.*

MUSIC, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO the Ladies—A few Musical ANNUALS with Gilt Edges, bound in Morocco, also lock and key, decidedly neat and serviceable, a *new article;* GUITARS, Banjoes, Tamboreens, Violins, Harmoniceans, Accordeons, *FLUTES, Fifes, &c. SHEET MUSIC*—The newest popular Music of the day; for Sale by

J. CROUCH.

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.

625 BOXES best stout Window GLASS, all sizes required, from 7x9 to 14x20;
150 boxes superior Crown GLASS, from 9x12 to 12x16;
14 cases containing large sizes, from 22x26 to 34x46;
18 cases ground and cut TUMBLERS,
3 do. ground and cut WINE GLASSES.
Also, 5 cases *LOOKING GLASS PLATES,* all sizes from 8 by 10 to 16 by 26.

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
August 2, 1850. *Prince Wm.-street*

Fashionable FURNITURE and Upholstery Ware-Rooms.

Second Story, Brick Building, head of King-St.

DRAWING, DINING, and Bed-Room FURNITURE, of the newest patterns, in *Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut,* on hand and made to order. Also, Hair and Moss MATRASSES, with Feather Beds and Pallyasses. CURTAINS cut and made of the newest designs.

J. & G. LAWRENCE.
Sept. 20. *second story.*

P. S.—The highest price paid for Live Geese FEATHERS.

Horse and other Nails.

JUST Landing—40 casks 7d. 8d. 9d. and 10d HORSE NAILS—100 lb. in each;
16 casks OX NAILS. do.;
30 casks 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Rose-head Wrought NAILS;
10 casks 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Clasp head Wrought NAILS—For Sale by
August 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Indian Town Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has taken that house in Indian Town, formerly known as Smith's HOTEL, where he is prepared to accomodate both permanent and transient Boarders—And trusts, by contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronise him, his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly. CHAS. A. LANGAN,
Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

130 TONS Common and Refined IRON all sizes; for Sale low by
THOS. F. RAYMOND.

GRANITE HALL
No. 1, Dock Street.
Saint John, (New-Brunswick.)

Fully Ten Per Cent Cheaper than any other establishment!

GREAT BARGAINS—in Fall and WINTER CLOTHING, for my numerous customers for 1850.

OLD MONOPOLY BROKE DOWN! A NEW ERA IN TRADE!

Fall Campaign for 1850:
£1800 worth of
FALL AND WINLER CLOTHING!
SELLING AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FORMER TIMES.

300 OVER COATS;
Brown Beaver Cloth, at 25s. 30s. 35s. and 40s.
Black, Drab, and Blue, at all prices;
Black, Drab, and Blue Pilot, at 20s. 22s 6d. 30s.

150 REEFING JACKETS,
Constantly on hand:—these are the best value in the City at the prices—from 10s 6d to 30s.
BLACK DRESS and FROCK COATS, 30s. and upwards;
Black Dress Sack Coats, at all prices from 15s. warranted superior to any in the city!

HUNTING COATS,
in all Shades, Colors and Variety, from 7s 6d to 32s 6d.

500 VESTS;
White and Fancy Marseilles, black and fancy Satins, Velvets, Cloth, Cashmere, Cassimere and Doke Skin, Black, Blue, Drab, and mixed Satinett;
A large variety, suitable for WINTER PANTS, consisting of Moleskin, Homespun, Tweeds, &c. from 5s.

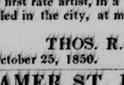
Superior Triple Coated OIL CLOTHES;
Glazed, cloth, and Fur Caps; Sou'westers, Waterproof Hats, &c., Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Valises—*in great variety;*
Lambs' Wool, Merino, and Flannel Shirts and Drawers, &c.; Braces, Handkerchiefs, &c

Something for the B'Hoys,
150 OVER COATS—in all colours; Reefing Jackets, Dress Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Vests, &c. &c.

☞ A first rate assortment of Cloths, Over Coatings, Vestings, &c. kept constantly on hand, and will be made up to measure under the superintendance of a first rate artist, in a style that cannot be excelled in the city, at my very lowest prices.

THOS. R. JONES.
St. John, October 25, 1850.

STEAMER ST. JOHN.



Fare and Freight Reduced!!

THE Steamer "ST. JOHN," Capt. Mowry, will leave Indian Town for FREDERICTON on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, and will continue to run until further notice as follows—leaving Indian Town for Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 6 o'clock; returning will leave Fredericton for Indian Town on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at the same hour.

☞ Cabin Passage, 5s.; Forward do. 2s. 6d.; Freight, 4d per Barrel, when paid on delivery—5d if charged. Way Freight. 9d. per Barrel.

P. S.—Freight will be received at the Warehouse, Indian Town, at all times free of charge.
May 17, 1850. I. MERRITT, *Agent.*

Fredericton, May, 1849.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with frost proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignment, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.

SAMUEL A. AKERLY.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber having resumed his Licence as an AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT in this City, returns his sincere thanks to those who have patronised him for the last ten years, and again offers his services professionally for the sale of *Lands, Houses, Personal Estates, DRY GOODS, Underwriters' and Furniture Sales,* on the premises of the owners, which will receive special attention.

ALSO—Will have one or two Sales weekly, at the *VARIETY STORE,* of such Goods as may be consigned from time to time.

☞The Retail business by private sale continued as usual, over the counter, in a variety of Cheap Useful Goods.—*Call and see!*

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.

HAS FOR SALE NOW ON HAND.

THE Premium Cook STOVES;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hatheway Cook do.;
The Econimest Cook do.;
Several Patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet Iron and cast Iron Air Tight do.;
Box and cylender stoves; also, Canada do.
October 4th, 1850.

Chimney and Flower Pots.

IMPROVED Chimney Pots of superior material; also, Flower Pots and Pans of all sizes may be had at the *St. John Nursery.*

The above are manufactured by W. H. Ray, Esq., of Nova Scotia, for whom J. H. is prepared to shew patterns and receive orders to any amount. (Sept. 21.) J. HARRIS.

WILLIAM CRAIG, M. D.,

GRADUATE of the University of Glasgow intends practising the various branches of his profession in this City.

Residence in the house belonging to, and lately occupied by, DAVID J. MERRITT, Esq., corner of Germain and Union Streets.

Advice to the poor gratis, between the hours of 9 and 10, A. M.

St. John, N. B., June 28, 1850.

Wm. Youdell, Tailor.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed to the North side at King's Square, over Mr. Lockey's Shop, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the favours of his old friends.

All orders in the above line will be attended to with despatch.

Clothes cleaned and neatly repaired.

St. John, August 23, 1850.

SHEET MUSIC—Just received a large and general assortment of popular Music.

October 25 J. CROUCH.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"
TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞ *Caution*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of headache, either nervous of bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge is the most extraordinary remedy ever used. Should there be no worms it will not hurt the most delicate child, but will do it good. ☞ *Caution*—All of the above named articles are sold *only genuine* by COMSTOCK & Co., 50 Poydras st. New Orleans; COMSTOCK & BRO. 69 Second st., st. Louis, under the Monroe House; and COMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortlandt st., N. York proprietors of the original and only genuine Magical Pain Extractor, and Hays' Liniment for the Piles.

☞ *Have you a cough?—Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from the most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

☞ *Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject of ear-taumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, throw aside these trumpets, beside made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness. Price $1 per flask.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John, N. B.

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have received per 'Olive,' and 'Mary Caroline,' an extensive assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham HARDWARE, consisting of per 'Olive'—

1 CASK, containing Socket, Firmer and Turning Chisels; Plough and Plane Irons Hunters Hatchets; Caulking and Creasing Irons; Screw and Pod Augurs; Curled Hair of superior quality; Hair Seating, 17 to 22 inch.

1 cask containing TABLE CUTLERY, Putty Oyster and Sheath Knives; Sliding Bevils, Turnscrews, Handled Bradawls, Nail Punches, Spokeshaves, Braces and Bits and separate Bits, Gimlets, brass back, hand and Pannel SAWS; Jack Knives, Scissors, Cork Razors, Razor Straps, best German silver Spoons & Forks, Britannia Metal Tea and Table Spoons.

1 cask containing Britannia Metal Candlesticks; 7 Rolls SHEET LEAD & LEAD PIPE.

Per "Mary Caroline."

1 Cask, containing Counter Weigh Scales, 14 to 56 lbs.; chair, boot and girth Web, tinn'd iron Skewers, flat and round; Steelyards and painted Beams, Iron Squares, marked on both sides.

1 cask, containing painted Tin Ewers and Basins for Wash stands, with soap and brush Trays to match—a new article and superior to crockery ware; box wood Slide Rules; bottle, scrub, shoe, hair and Nail Brushes; whitewash, hearth, and Banister Brushes; pearl, salt & mustard spoons, Ivory small tooth Combs, Mane Combs, Cork Screws, barn shoe Lifts, steel Tweezers, plain and multiplying Fishing Reels, cotton chalk lines green and scarlet Window Cord, Cook's Seives, Vegetable Ladles and Cork Drawers.

1 cask, containing Carpenters Pencils, flat and round, mahogany and zebra wood Bureau Knobs—new style; Gun Tubes, nipple Wrenches, Percussion Caps, steel pointed Compasses, mattrass, packing and sail needles, plated corks and labels for Wines and Liquors, Porcelain and Glass Furniture for mortice Locks, gilt and painted, the most splendid article ever imported into this city. Percussion Pocket Pistols, Curtain Bands, various patterns, Curtain Pins, Liquor Flasks, Stair Rods and Eyes, brass roller Ends and Sockets Castors, 1¼ to 1½ inch.

1 cask containing Flat Irons, with improved Handles, Tailor's goose Irons 12 to 18 pounds, Horne's Patent Hinges, H. HL. Chest and T.

1 cask, containing enamelled Saucepans, Stew Pans, and Preserving Kettles, Tinned Saucepans stew pans and tea kettles.

1 cask, containing Italian Iron Sash Rollers, Bed Castors, Screw Pullies, Door Scrapers, Frying Pans, Garden Rakes and flat iron stands.

1 cask containing Chest LOCKS, Mortice Locks, with and without Furniture, Carpenters' Locks, 4 to 8 inch, extra Staples for do., 3 key'd French Latches, 4 key'd Night Latches, Butt Hinges, 1½ to 5 inches, Trace Chains, hand rail Screws, Screw Bolts, bed Screws, brass but Hinges, Table and Bed Hinges.

1 cask containing cut and wrought Tacks 4 to 24 oz., Tester Hooks, Wire Lattice Work, Iron and brass Jack Chain, Wove Wire, 1lb to 40 Mesh, canister Powder, Cupboard, Sideboard, and Closet Locks.

1 cask, containing tinn'd Iron, Tea, Table and Gravy Spoons, Glass Paper, Pad Locks, Dog Collars, Handcuffs, Turkey Slips, bench Planes, Tea Trays in sets, 15s. to 20s. a sett, Gothic separate Waiters, and a complete assortment of superior Coffin Mounting, with white and black cord and tassels to match, Sofa Gimp and Tassels.

1 cask containing Cart and Waggon Boxes.

1 cask containing Gravy Strainers, Cash Boxes Flour Dredgers, Pepper Boxes, Egg Ladles, Nutmeg Graters, Sugar and spice Boxes, Candlesticks, Paste Cutters, Sets of Toilet Service, Slop Pails, Cheese, Spoon and Knife Trays.

1 cask containing Patent Metal Tea Pots, Dish Covers, round plate covers, Oval Tea Pots, Egg Coolers, Tea Kettles, Spittoons, Cullenders, Patent Powder Flasks, Brass Hooks, &c.

The above Goods, with the Stock on hand, are offered at very low rates for Cash or approved pay. J. & A. MARSH,

DR. LA'MERT
ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings,

Just published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s 6d sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish an enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from these causes, close study or the Influence of Tropical climates, Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With *Forty Coloured Engravings,* illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs,* explaining their structure, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them "by solitary habits and excesses, and infection."

By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Doctor of Medicine, Matricular Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness be raised and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

The Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the Work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and the physicial capabilities of which every man should be posessed. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excesses indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to the qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that actuate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician and to the medical man, who can shew by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The work may be had in St. John, of H. CHUBB & Co. price 2s. 6d. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. MOIR & Co.; Quebec, Mr. NEILSON.

August 24, 1849.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Cheap Variety Store.

The Subscriber having removed to the spacious and well fitted Store, formerly occupied by Mr. F. McDermott—King Street:—

HAS opened and offers for Sale, a large and varied Stock of Furnishing and Household GOODS. Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Rose Wood Wares, Musical Instruments, Accordions, Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Belts, &c., American Brass Clocks, Looking Glasses, Birmingham Wares, all kinds, Tea Trays, all sizes, Fancy Vases, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Crockery Ware, Chests Good Tea, Boxes Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Starch, &c., Paper Hangings, Stationery and Steel Pens, and a variety of useful Goods.

Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mahogany Bureaus, Sofas, Book Cases; Stoves of all kinds on Sale as usual. J. LORDLY.

N. B. Goods will be received on Commission for private sales at limited Prices.

June 7th, 1849. J. L.

Benefit to the Public.
BOOTS AND SHOES

Selling off at and below prices cost, to make room for a larger assortment of other Goods;

THE Subscriber not having room for the Boots and Shoes Goods, will commence selling off rom THIS DAY, at private Sale, the remainder f his Stock of *Boots* and *Shoes,* until the whole s disposed of—

	Formerly Selling.	Now Selling.
Children's Shoes,	2s 3d.	1s 4½d.
Youths' strong Bootees,	3s 3d.	1s 11d.
Misses Morocco Bootees,	4s 6d.	2s 11d.
Do do Silk Polkes,	4s 6d.	2s 11d.
Ladies Morocco Buskins,	4s 6d.	2s 11½d.
Do Calf for Winter,	4s 6d.	3s 3½d.
Do Slippers,	3s 3d.	1s 9½d.
Gents. Morocco Bootees,	7s 6d.	4s 10½d.
Do Kip,	7s	4s 4½d.
Do Thick for Balls,	8s 9d.	7s 1d.
Boys Winter Boots,	7s 5d.	5s 11d.

Together with other varieties of Shoes which will be sold at the same reasonable rate, and in order that no mistake may arise, each pair will be marked in plain figures, and no abatement.

Make an early call.

N. B. Remember No 4, South side of King Street. J. CROUCH.

☞ Country dealers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

September 20.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber would beg to inform the Public that he has removed his UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. Shuttleworth, Germain street, and one door North of his old stand, where he will furnish every article in his line at his usual low prices.

May 4. M. N. POWERS.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

CONTINUES to manufacture Wax-wick MOULD CANDLES, which for brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, cannot be excelled—made expressly for the parlour table.

Constantly on hand, DIPT CANDLES, of all sizes, made out of the pure hard Tallow, and undertakes to sell cheaper than can be imported from any part of the world. April 27.

Phœnix Foundry,
POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the Premises occupied by the late firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c., &c.

On Hand—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side Bill, Double Mould Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

CITY HOTEL.

THIS well known Establishment, being now under the management of the Subscriber, is undergoing a thorough refitting, which, the subscriber is determined, shall render it second to no House of the kind in the Province. The Tables will be constantly supplied with all the essentials and delicacies of the season, and the attendants will be found civil and obliging. The subscriber, resolving to use every means of contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the CITY HOTEL, trusts his exertions will be appreciated and rewarded accordingly; and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in general, who visit the City of Fredericton.

ZEBULON M. P. THOMPSON.
Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1848.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately removed his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City. 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice. Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN,

February 2, 1849.

EDWIN BAYARD, M. D.

Graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

☞ Residence in Portland, in the house next above and on the same side of the street as the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

N B.—Any of Dr. E. B.'s patients wishing the Professional assistance of Drs. R. and W. Bayard, can have it without any additional charge.

St. John, March 22, 1850.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
CHURCH STREET.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above Premises, (formerly known as the Hibernian Hotel,) and is now prepared to wait upon them.

The House has undergone a thorough alteration and is fitted and furnished in the best manner, being second to none of the kind in this city.

Parties can be supplied at any time with Rooms.

The best liquors always on hand.

January 25. J. JUDGE.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews,
DAILY.

THE subscriber having become contractor for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between St. John and St. Andrews, hereby gives notice that his cartiages will leave this place and Saint Andrews stimultaneously, at half-past 3 o'clock every evening, (Sundays excepted,) instead of in the morning, as formerly.

Passengers travelling on the route, will receive every attention from the Proprietor of the line, with whom they are requested to leave their names, or at the St. John Hotel, where Stage Books will be kept. GEORGE CHRISTY.

GLASS'S HOTEL,
Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec 1849. JAS. GLASS.

Simmonds & Co.

Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,

Burge Yard, London,

CONTINUE to transact all descriptions of AGENCY business, and to supply goods at manufacturers' prices on receipt of a remittance for the amount.—The postage of all letters must be paid.

Cheap Restaurant.

THE Subscriber has opened a LUNCH HOUSE, in Princess street, near Germain Street, where he will serve those that favour him with their custom in such a way as will suit the "*hard times*" for ready cash. He will keep on hand Corn Beef and Ham at 1s. per plate; Veal Patties at 3d.; Beef Steaks, Veal Cutlets and Mutton Chops at 9d per plate; Lobster & Fruit Pies at 3d. per plate; All shall be served up in the subscribers best style, which, it is well known cannot be beat in this city

July 5. JAMES SORLIE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The subscriber has just received a quantity of Congress Lemonade, which is the most pleasant and cooling drink ever offered to the public.

ALSO—Sarsaparilla Compound and other SYRUPS—a very superior article.

August 23. J. CROUCH,
4, *south side of King street*

FANCY GOODS,
Perfumery, and Jewelry.

THE largest assortment in this market for sale Wholesale and Retail by

J. CROUCH,
August 16. 4, South side King Street

COUNTRY DEALERS—The largest variety of Song Books, Primers, &c. may be had wholesale or retail, 4 south side King street.

October 4 J. CROUCH.