St. John Chronicle.

"COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE."

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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

Stephen Wiggins, is an authorized Agent for Grand Lake.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London. Professor Holloway is duly empowered to receive all monies due our establishment in London, and whose receipts will be regarded by us as valid.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esqr., *President.*

Directors—J. W. LAWRENCE, S. K. FOSTER, C. H. ESTABROOKS, JOHN ANDERSON. *Solicitor*—J. M. ROBINSON, Esq. *Secretary*—ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire.

☞ Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street. May 23.

WILLIAM H. LESTER,
GROCER and Provision DEALER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

Goods sent to all parts of the City free of charge September 19, 1856.

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

MR. W. P. DOLE,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
HAS REMOVED to the Office lately occupied by Charles Watters, Esquire, in Messrs. Deveber's building, Prince William Street.
August 22, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Subscriber having been lately appointed a Licensed AUCTIONEER for Queen's County, trusts from the Public a Share of Business which shall receive his prompt attention, on most reasonable terms. ARCHIBALD McALLISTER.
Gagetown, August 22, 1856.

GEORGE WHITMAN,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant
AND DEALER IN DRY GOODS, *GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,*
CLEMENTSPORT, N. S.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL, State Street, Boston. Conducted on the European Plan.

Rooms per day, - - - -	50 cts.
Rooms per week, - - - -	$3,00
Lodging - - - - -	37 1-2 cts.

N. B.—A Restaurant is attached, where Meals will be served at all hours of the day.
January 11, 1856. 1y.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoning Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Ex *Ann Rankin*, and *Courier*, from London:—
1000 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD;
230 Kegs Yellow, Red, Black, Green, and Blue PAINTS;
50 Kegs Zinc Paint;
35 Hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
3 Bbls. Copal and Oak VARNISH;
7 Cans Carriage and White Copal do.;
1 Cask Brandram's Liquid Dryer;
5 " do. Patent do.;
50 ddz. Deagle GOLD LEAF;
5 " Patent Glaziers' DIAMONDS.
For Sale at No. 1, North side Market Square.
Nov. 14. W. O. SMITH.

Oysters! Oysters!!
JUST received per steamer "Adelaide," from Boston:—12 bbls. Prime OYSTERS—fresh from the beds. Also—On hand, a few barrels of Fresh Shediac Oysters, which will be served up in any style required, at
JAMES KENNY'S
Eating House Water street.
N. B.—MEALS served up at the shortest notice—Day and Evening. J. K.
St. John, N. B., August 29.

FUR CAPS—In every variety of Fur—made up on the premises, in the latest styles.
D. H. HALL,
October 24. 41, King-street.

TEA.—Just received, and imported expressly for Family use:—
10 chests Souchong TEA;
10 catty boxes do. do.;
10 chests Breakfast Oolong do;
10 catty boxes do. do;
10 chests good retailing do.—For sale low.
August 29. JOHN McCOSKERY.

Beans and Shad.
40 BUSHELS N. S. White BEANS; 20 half-barrels good SHAD. For Sale by JOHN MARVEN,
Feb. 20. Ward-street

RUBBER CLOTHING.
COATS, CAPES, PANTS, LEGGINGS, Caps, &c., &c., of the very best quality just received from the manufactory.
—ALSO—
A new and superior article of RUBBER COATS, *price only* 20s.
THOS. R. JONES,
Oct. 3. 5, Dock-street, one door above the Old Stand.

GLASS—20, Dock Street.
F. CLEMENTSON respectfully solicits the attention of purchasers to his Spring Stock of GLASS.
On the arrival of the *John Duncan*, the assortment of CUT GLASS will be completed, which will be superior in design to any previous importation. (July 10.) FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

GRASS HATS at 6d each; Best quality Men' Calf BROGANS, at 7s. 6d. per pair.
B. O'BRIEN,
July 24 No. 59 Waverly House.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD RENOWNED.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASES & GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflamatory action of this Ointment, Angry Eruptions, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCURVY (or ITCH) *&c., die out, to return no more under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.*

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivaled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS, AND SCALDS.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, RHEUMATISM, STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, *and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.*

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds
Capped hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints
Fistula,	Skin Diseases	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Glands,	Venereal Sores,
Mercurial	Sore Legs,	Wounds of all
Eurptions,	Sore Breasts,	kinds.
Piles,	Sore Heads,	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and 244, Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 1$ each.

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

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

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

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK & LONDON," are discernible as a WATER-MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by "holding the leaf to the light." A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
Price 1s. sterling, with numerous Engravings and Cases.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Causes, Symptoms, and Cure.—An Essay on Spermatorrhœa, and the various forms of premature Decay, resulting from imprudence and vicious indulgence, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health; and practical Observations on a new mode of detecting Spermatorrhœa and other Urethral Discharges by Microscopic examination.—
BY SAMUEL LAMERT, M.D.,
37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, &c.
Sold by MORTON AND COGSWELL, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and by H. CHUBB & Co. St. John's, New Brunswick
Price One Shilling sterling.

Now landing ex the 'Arthur White' from London.
7 TONS Brandram's No. 1 ground WHITE LEAD, in ½, 1-2, 1-4, and 1-8 cwt. kegs.
2 tons Brandrams No. 1 COLOURED PAINTS;
6 cwt. Dry PAINTS, consisting of Red Lead; Rose Pink; Orange & Lemon Chrome Yellow; Prussian Blue; Ultramarine Blue, &c., &c.
1 Tin Brandram's Patent Liquid Dryer.
20 Brls. common Whitning; 12 casks PUTTY in Bladders;
6 Casks Raw Linseed Oil; 1 Can White Spirit Varnish.
6 Cases Double Boiled do.; 1 can Superfine Coach do.;
2 Chests INDIGO; 1 Cask Red Chalk;
14 Boxes Lescher's Blue Starch; 1 Cask Cream of Tartar;
10 Kegs Coleman's S. F. Mustard; 1 Cask Blue Vitriol;
2 Casks Mixed Pickles; 1 case Spanish Liquorice;
1 Case Black and Red Currant Jelly; 1 do. Orange Marmalade.
5 Bags Black Pepper; 1 Case Nutmegs;
12 Half chests Florence Oil; 2 Casks Saltpetre;
1 Cask Hemp Seed; 1 Case Deep Goldleaf;
And 8 other Packages, containing a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by S. L. TILLEY.
May 29, 1857. No. 35, King-street.

Notice.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Andrew Sherwood late of the Parish of Upham, in King's County, (deceased) are requested to present the same duly attested within eighteen months from this date and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
RICHARD C. SHERWOOD, JOHN F. SHERWOOD, } *Executors*
Upham, K. C., March 7th, 1857.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his Entire Stock in-Trade from his old stand, to 27 North side King street, next to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, and directly opposite Canterbury street, where will be found a general assortment of *HATS* and *CAPS*, Foreign and Domestic.
A. MAGEE Hatter, &c.,
27 North side King street.
☞ The Latest Fashions always on hand.
Feb. 27.

'Saint John Hotel, Building,'
82, KING STREET.
JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, in good order, per the schooner "Mary Jean," "Wren," "Trident," "Caroline," and "Catherine Brown," the following Goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail at moderate rates:—
20 chests superior Breakfast Souchong TEA;
4 boxes Tomato Ketchup; 3 barrels Beans;
200 lbs Ground Pepper; 5 boxes ground Pimento;
1230 do. green Java Coffee; 1 bag whole do.
10 bladders Scotch Snuff; 3 boxes Yeast Powder;
1 case Olive Oil; 3 boxes Cream of Tartar;
2 boxes Lemon Syrup; 1 do. Sperm Candles;
2 casks Trulls Saleratus; 4 reams Letter Paper;
3 cases American Matches;
20 reams Straw Wrapping Paper;
10 do Crown do do;
4 reams Foolscap Paper; 18 doz Lead Pencils;
5 doz Carpenter's Pencils;
3000 bull. straw, and White Envelopes;
10 gross Leather-headed Tacks;
300 papers Carpet do; 3 bbls Dried Apples;
50 lbs. Cut do; 1014 Cocoa Nuts;
5 barrels Porter's Burning Fluid;
5 doz Whip Handles; 2 gross Fluid Wicking;
3 doz Raw Hide Whips; 3 bales Candle do;
5 boxes Ground Ginger; 2 bales Cotton Batting;
10 " Harper's Diamond 10s. Tobacco, a superior article;
3 " Wine Sap do.; ½ Lumps do., extra quality for chewing;
6 dozen Washboards; 12 doz. Corn Brooms;
2 doz Corn Brushes; 1 do. Patent do;
10 boxes Clothes Pins, No. 1;
1 doz Mincing Trays; 3 doz setts Measures;
10 Children's Willow Basket Carriages, new varieties;
4 gross patent-spring'd Clothes Pins;
2 doz Wooden Spoons; 2 doz Butter Ladles;
2 doz Wooden Fawcetts; 3 doz Alicant Watts;
5 boxes Sullivan's Blacking.
—IN STORE—
60 drums Fresh Figs; 3 Puncheons Alcohol
2 casks pale and brown Sherry Wine;
1 " Port do;
4 hhds Hollands Gin; 1 pun. Scotch Whiskey;
5 pipes Hennessy,s Brandy;
6 cases sparkling Champagne;
3 cases Old Jamaica Rum;
3 bbls Nova Scotia Cider;
10 quintals No. 1 Codfish;
1½ Tons Oatmeal;
250 lbs. No. 1 Starch;
ORANGES and LEMONS;
Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Nuts, Castor Oil, London Pickles, Chocolate, Broma, Corn Starch, Tripoli, Digby Herrings, Bird Cages, Citron Peel, together with a general assortment of Groceries too numerous for enumeration.
Hourly expected—5 tierces RICE.
may 15 ROBERT STEWART.

London Groceries.
Just received ex Arthur White, from London:—
2 CASKS Mixed PICKLES;
1 do. assorted do.;
10 kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
8 bbls. Barclay & Co.'s PORTER;
8 do. Bass's Pale ALE;
4 cases Coleman's STARCH;
4 boxes " Black Lead;
4 " " Extra MUSTARD;
2 " Tomato Ketchup;
" " Olive OIL.
Also—10 cases Jules Duret & Co.'s COGNAC;
1 qr-cask Fine Old Port WINE;
1 cask Old Jamaica RUM.
For Sale cheap by T. & F. McMACKIN,
June 12. 16, Dock Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
SUMMER CLOTHING!
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Summer Coatings,
Personally selected by the Subscriber in the leading British Markets.
☞ GARMENTS made in a superior manner, at LOW PRICES.
May 22. THOMAS R. JONES.

Butter, Oranges, &c.
RECEIVED per Admiral from Boston—
10 Tubs Prime New BUTTER;
15 Boxes of ORANGES;
500 COCOA NUTS;
1 Bbl. Cucumber PICKLES, in Vinegar;
2 Boxes new Goshen CHEESE;
590 Lbs. Sugar Cured HAMS.
W. H. LESTER,
June 5. 3l. Bustin's Corner.

For City and Country Trade!!!
GOOD CLOTHING,
OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND AT LOW PRICES.
The Cheapest and largest Stock of Ready-made CLOTHING,
is at Granite Hall, No. 5, Dock-street.
Every article warranted to what it is represented, or the money returned.
☞ GARMENTS made to measure at low prices, and in a superior manner.
May 29. THOS. R. JONES.

Per Arthur White, from London.
100 CHESTS Souchong TEA;
5 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
1 ton Brandram's Coloured PAINTS;
Casks Boiled and Raw OIL;
3 do. PUTTY; 1 cask STARCH;
4 cases INDIGO;
1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
1 do. STATIONERY.
For Sale at the lowest market rates.
June 12. L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

LIVERPOOL OAKUM.—Landing ex "John Duncan"—5 Tons Liverpool OAKUM. For Sale by JOHN WALKER,
May 22. Ward-street

MACINTOSH
Reversible Rubber Coats!
GOT up expressly for London Retail trade, in Silk and Alpaca. The same article that gave so much satisfaction to my customers in 1854—Patronised by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. &c.
August 7. THOS. R. JONES.

HAY RAKES.—100 Dozen HAY RAKES, of superior quality, for sale at 10s. and 12s. 6d. per dozen.
August 7. THOMAS C. EVERITT.

CHINA!
Per *Middleton* and *Alamode*—
THE Subscriber has received by the above Ships, a choice selection of DINNER SETS, ETRUSCAN CHINA TEA SETS, VASES, Stone PITCHERS, and China Toilette SETS.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
St. John, June 30, 1857.

Gents. Dress Shirts.
A Few Dozen London made Gents. Volkomen Dress SHIRTS, superior to anything made in the City, as regards style or durability.
August 7. THOMAS R. JONES.

BRANDY.—20 cases of old vine growers' Cane BRANDY. Just received and for sale by
T. & F. McMACKIN,
16, Dock-street.
ALSO,—1 cask Fine Old Jamaica RUM.
August 7. T. & F. McM.

Poetry.

THE STARS.

Come forth, ye orbs of light!
I bless your gentle rays
For the sweet memories ye bring
Of other days;
Since ye are still the same—
Bright, beautiful, and mild—
As full of joy to me as when
I was a child!
Earth's flow'rets droop and fade;
Life's but a fickle flame;
All—all we love decay but ye
Are still the same!

I bless ye for the true
Companionship I find
In the fond picturings of the past
Ye call to mind:
Once more each well-known scene—
Each valley, wood, and stream—
And every haunt my childhood loved
Comes like a dream!

Ye stars! how oft have we,
Beneath the wing of night,
Paused in our merry games to watch
Your twinkling light!
And childish lore displayed
In speculations deep—
We thought ye were the glittering tears
That angels weep!
For on each flower next morn
Did not the pearl-drop stand,
That fell in noiseless showers by night,
O'er all the land?
Ah, sad! that Time should bear
Such pretty dreams from view!
But sadder still that he should take
The dreamers too.

And yet 'tis sweet to muse
On joys and sorrows o'er,—
And throng, with images of love,
That far-off shore!
To speak with them, and hear
Each old familiar name!
And see, in eyes we loved to gaze,
The glowing flame.
Oh, Memory! balm of Heaven!
So faithful is thy keeping—
Thou ever seem'st to whisper soft—
"Not dead, but sleeping!"
While Hope, with finger raised,
To shining realms above,
Bids dark despondency give place
To trusting Love.

—*C. Henry St. John.*

Miscellaneous Selections.

THE MOTHER'S GRAVE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

In 1809 there was in the 12th regiment of the line then garrisoned in Stratsburg, a Sergeant called Pierre Pitois, who came from the half-wild, half-civilized portion of Burgundy, known by the name of Morvan, and who was named by his comrades Pierre *a tête-fend-vent*. He was brave in every sense of the word, and they said in the regiment, "tough customer." Ever the first and the last exposed to the enemy's fire, it was believed that he only loved two things in the world—the smell of gunpowder and the whizzing of cannon-balls. Those who had seen him in the battle-field, as with eager fierce moustache, and distended nostrils, he rushed to the thickest of the fight, were wont to say that slaughter was Pierres favorite pastime.

One day our friend addressed a letter to his colonel, in which he asked for leave to go and nurse his old mother who was dangerously ill. He added that his father, who was seventy-eight years old, and paralytic was unable to attend in the least to the wants of his poor wife, he promised to return as soon as the old woman's health was re-established.

The Colonel, in reply, sent word to Pierre Pitois, that as the regiment might receive orders to enter the field at any moment, leave of absence was not to be hoped for.

Pierre Pitois made no complaint.

A fortnight elapsed; the colonel received a second letter.

Pierre informed him that his mother had died of grief, in consequence of not having had her son at her side; as a good and tender parent, she would have wished to bestow her last blessing upon him. Pierre again solicited a month's leave of absence. He stated that he could not make known the motive of his request—it was a family secret. He earnestly implored his colonel not to refuse this favor.

Pierre, thy colonel has received thy epistle. He is sorry that thy aged mother is dead, but he cannot grant the permission that thou hast asked, for to-morrow the regiment quits Strasburg.

Ha! the regiment leaves Strasburgh; and pray captain whither is it going?

Into Austria; we are going to Venice, my brave Pitois. We are going to fight the Austrians.—Art thou not glad of this? I know thou art, there, thou will be in thy element, my fine fellow.

Pierre Pitois made no answer; he seemed absorbed in deep mortification. The captain taking his hand and shaking it vigorously, said art thou deaf to day? I tell the that within a week thou wilt have the good fortune to fight the Austrians, and thou dost not even thank me for the good news. And thou even pretend not to hear me.

O, yes captain, I have heard you perfectly, and thank you heartily for the tidings which I think excellent.

That's right.

And so captain, there is no means of obtaining this leave of absence.

Art thou mad. Leave on the eve of battle.

I forgot that—we are on the eve of battle.

At such a time no leive is granted.

No; nor even asked for.

True, no one even asks, for it would look like cowardice; therefore, I shall forbear asking for it again; I shall do without it.

The next day the twelfth regiment enetered Germany. The following day Pierre Pitois deserted.

Three months after, whilst the twelth regiment, after having reaped in the plains of Wagram a rich harvest of glory, made its triumphal entry into Strasburg. Pierre Pitois was ignominiously brought back to his corps, by a brigade of gendarmie.

Shortly after a court martial was held. Pierre Pitois was accused of having deserted at the very time that his regiment was going to face the enemy.

The court presented an extraordinary aspect. On one side there was the accuser who said,—"Pierre Pitois, you, one of the bravest soldiers of the army on whose breast glitters the star of honor; you who have never incurred either punishment or merited a reproach from your officers, it is impossible that you should have deserted almost on the eve of battle, without having been impelled by some powerful motive. This motive the court desires to know; for it would rejoice to be enabled, if not to acquit you—for that it cannot, it may not do—but at least to recommend you to the clemency of the Emperor. On the other hand the accused answered—"I have deserted without a motive. I do not repent; were it to do again, I would do it, I have to die; condemn me. Then came witnesses, who said—"Pierre Pitois is mad; the court cannot condemn a madman. He should not be sentenced to death, but to confinement in a lunatic asylum.

The latter opinion nearly prevailed, for there was no member of the court who did not look upon the desertion of Pierre Pitois as one of those singularities beyond the reach of human probability, which no one understands, but which every one admits. Nevertheless, the accused appeared so simple, so logical in demanding a conviction; avowing his guilt with such audacious frankness; incessantly repeating that he did not regret it; and the firmness which he had exhibited had so much the appearance of bravado, that no loophole was left for clemency. The sentence of death was pronounced.

When the judgement of the court was read to him, Pierre Pitois did not wince. He was urged to sue for mercy, but he refused.

As everybody conjectured there was some mystery at the bottom of this affair, it was decided that the execution of Pierre Pitois should be delayed. The prisoner was reconducted to his cell; he was allowed three days to present his petition for pardon; he shrugged his shoulders and made no answer.

In the middle of the night, preceding the day fixed for his execution, the door of Pierre's prison was gently opened and a lieutenant of the young guard advanced to the side of the pallet on which the prisoner slept, and after having contemplated him for some time, awoke him. Pierre Pitois looked wildly around and said,—"Ah! the hour has come. . . . . At last! "No Pierre," answered the other, "the hour has not yet come, but it will soon strike.

Well and what do you want?

Pierre, thou knowest me not, but I know thee. I have seen the at Austerlitz, where thou did'st behave like a brave man. Since that day, Pierre, I have entertained for thee a sincere and lively esteem. On my arrival yesterday at Strasburg, I heard of thy crime and of thy condemnation. The jailor being a relation of mine, I gained access to thy cell to say,—"Pierre those who are about to die often regret not having by their side a friend to whom they can open their hearts and intrust the fulfilment of some holy duty. If thou wilt—let me be that friend.

Thanks comrade, answered Pierre, abruptly.

Hast thou anything to confide to me?

Nothing.

What! not an adieu for thy betrothed—for thy sister?

A betrothed? . . . A sister? . . . I never had either.

For thy father.

He is no more. He died two months ago in my arms.

For thy mother.

For my mother? said Pierre, whose voice suddenly trembled with emotion, "for my mother! Ah! comrade pronounce not her name, for that word I have never heard without being moved like a child. And at this moment, it seems to me that if I spoke of her—

Well.

I should weep. And to weep becomes not a man. To weep, he continued in an excited tone,—to weep when I have only a few hours more to live; ah! that would be weakness.

Thou art too severe comrade. I am possessed of as much firmness as any man, and nevertheless I should not be ashamed to shed tears while speaking of my mother.

Indeed! said Pierre, warmly grasping the hand of the lieutenant, you are a man, and a soldier, and you would not blush to weep?

While thinking of my mother? Assuredly not. She is so good, she loves me so much, and I love her so dearly in return.

She loves you! You love her! Oh! then I will tell you, my heart is full and must be unburdened, and however strange the sentiments which animate me may appear to you, you will not ridicule them I am sure. Listen then, for what you said just now is very true; happy is he who, dying, finds a heart in which he can confide. Will you not listen to me? You will not laugh at me.

I hear thee, Pierre. The man who is about to die can only excite commiseration and sympathy.

You must know, that since I can remember, there is only one person whom I ever loved, my mother. But her have I loved as man never loved—with all my energy with all my soul. When a child I read in her eyes the affection which mine fondly reflected. I divined her thoughts, she knew mine. We were all to one another. I have never had sweetheart or mistress; I have never had any friends. Therefore, when I was called to serve my country, I was seized with frantic despair, and declared that even were violence resorted to, they should not tear me alive from her side.

With one word the holy and courageous woman changed my resolves: "Pierre, said she, you must depart; I command you. I knelt down and said to her, Mother I will go. Pierre, she continued, thou hast been a good son, and I thank God for it; but there are other duties than those of a son, which a man has to fulfil. Every citizen owes himself to his country; she calls upon thee, obey! Thou art going to be a soldier; from this moment thy life is no longer thy own, it is thy country. If her interests demand it, do not hesitate to expose it. If it is God's will that thou should die before me, I should mourn thee with the bitterest anguish of my soul, but I should say—"The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord!" Oh! I have treasured up the words of the holy woman. Do thy duty she said: a soldier's duty is to obey always and everywhere, always and everywhere I have obeyed. Furthermore, it consists in encountering peril, without hesitation, without reflection; this also have I done. Those who saw me thus heedless in the enemy's fire, said, There is a brave fellow. With more reason might they have exclaimed, There is a man who loves his mother.

One day a letter reached me, informing me that the poor woman was ill. I wished to go and see her; I asked for leave, it was refused. I remembered her last words—"if thou lovest me do thy duty!" I did not murmur. Shortly after, I heard that she was dead. . . . Oh! then I lost all command over myself. At all hazards, regardless of all consequences I wished to return home. Whence came this lively and irresistible desire once again to behold the spot where my mother had just breathed her last? I will confess it to you, and as you have a mother, as you love her, as she loves you, you will understand me.

We peasants of Morvan are a simple and credulous people: we have neither the instruction nor the enlightenment which they have in towns, but we have our beliefs which the towns people call our superstitions. What signifies the term? Be they superstitions or beliefs, we have them; and able indeed would be he who could eradicate them from our minds. You must know that one of the beliefs which has the greatest hold on us, is that which attributes to the first flower which blows on a grave, a virtue which bestows on him who plucks it the certainty of never forgetting the dead, and of never being forgotten by them. With such a dear and delightful belief, death is bereft of all its terrors; for death without oblivion is but a calm sleep, it is only repose after long fatigues.

I longed to see this flower spring up, I longed to pluck it. I started off! After ten days long and painful march, I arrived at my mother's grave. The earth seemed to have been recently turned—no flower had sprung up. I waited six weeks, when at the dawn of a beautiful day a little flower of an azure blue expanded to my longing eyes. It was one of these flowers to which townspeople give the name of the mysoties; and which we in the country, call Forget-me-not. In plucking it, I shed tears of joy, for I believed that I was beside her grave and that she had returned to me in the form of a flower.

No ties retained me at home, for my father had soon followed my mother to the grave; and having plucked my precious flower what could I want. I remembered my mother's council—Do thy duty! I sought out the gendarmes, and said—I am a deserter, arrest me!

Now, I am going to die; and if as you have assured me, I have in you a friend, I shall die without regret, for you will render me the service which I expect at your hands. This floweret which I went to pluck on her grave at the peril of my life is here in this locket, which I wear next my heart. Promise me to see it is there in my grave. It is a bond which unites me to my mother and if I did not fear that it would be broken, I could not die without courage. Say will you promise to me what I ask?

I promise.

Oh, give me your hand that I may press it on my heart! You who are so kind to me, I love you and if God in his omnipotence were to restore me my life, I would devote it to you alone.

They parted. The next morning, Pierre Pitois was led to the place of execution; and just as the fatal sentence had been read, suppressed murmurs, then loud cries ran through the crowd—"The Emperor! It is the Emperor. Long live the Emperor!"

He appeared, dismounted from his horse and with his short, quick step, walked straight up to the prisoner: "Pierre!" he said.

Pierre looked at him; he seemed as though he were going to speak; but he was struck with indescribable stupor.

"Pierre," continued the Emperor, "recollect the words thou didst speak last night, God does restore the thy life; devote it not to me, but to France! She also is a good and worthy mother! Love her as thou hast the *other!*"

He was gone, and enthusiastic acclamations of affection rent the air.

A few years afterwards, Pierre, then a captain in his old guard, fell in the battle of Waterloo; and though mortally wounded still found strength to cry in a firm voice, "Vive le Emperor! Vive le France! Vive ma mere!"

COSTUME IN EGYPT.

It is difficult (writes the author of 'Boat Life in Nubia') to say what constitutes poverty in Egypt. We should say, were they in America, or in Europe, that the large mass of inhabitants were in squalid, abject, hopeless poverty. But on examination they seem fat, and certainly far happier than the lower classes of any other nation I have seen, and this when (I speak literally now) the poverty of the most degraded, beggar out cast in New York, would be positive wealth to them here. One solitary, ragged shirt is the sole property, the entire furniture estate and expectancy, of ninety nine out of a hundred of the inhabitants of Egypt in the cities of Alexandria and Cairo. A man and his wife, or his two or more wives, will possess a shirt to each, and a straw mat, worn and muddy, and have no other possession on earth except naked children without a rag of clothing. Nakedness is no shame here. Children up to 10 and 12 years of age go about the street with either one ragged, filthy cloth wound around them, or, as frequently, entirely naked. Groups of ten or a dozen play in the sunshine here and there, without a rag of covering from head to foot. The older people are scarcely more clad. A single long line shirt suffices for a woman of any ordinary class. It is open in front to the waist, and reaches below the knees. A piece of the same cloth, by way of a veil around the head, is the substitute for the elegant head coverings of wealthy classes. The upper part of the body is, of course, entirely exposed, and no one seems to think of covering the breast from the sun wind or eyes. The face is usually hidden by the cloth held in the hand, the entire body is exposed without the slightest attention to decency. Not unfrequently when the woman has not the extra covering for her head, she will seize and lift her solitary garment to hide her features, thereby leaving her person uncovered, it being in her view a shame only to exhibit her face.

(From the Anglo-Saxon.)

CANADA AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

When the agitation of the question touching the powers of the Company commenced, this journal was, we believe, the first to recommend that the subject be submitted to a committee of the Imperial Parliament. That step was taken, and we have the result embraced in the Report of that committee, which report we now submit to our readers.

The document in our judgment is a calm and dispassionate paper, and its recommendations are marked by reason and justice. If Canada does not gain all she desires, she certainly acquires a good deal, for it is recommended that she be permitted to annex the Red River settlement and the rich and fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan situated beyond, as soon as she exhibits the inclination to do so, and the power to maintain a proper authority. Nay more, that the same process may be applied to their territory outside of these just named, whenever the like inclination and the like ability are shown to exist. This is one great point settled, if the Report of the committee be acted upon as it doubtless will. It virtually concedes to Canada, sooner or later, all the desirable land for settlement this side of the Rocky Mountains! We regret, however, that a reserve—a Crown reserve—is not kept as bounty lands, for such military gifts as the Crown may be disposed to confer on those brave men who have fought the battles of the empire and supported the honor and dignity of the Crown. However, it is not too late to arrange as a matter of detail this comparatively small part of the subject.

The next point of interest is the fate of Vancouver's Island. This it is recommended to detach from the Company's authority as speedily as possible, as the best means of favouring the great natural resources of that island, and the provision of means "for the extension of the colony over every portion of the adjoining continent on which permanent settlement may be found practicable to the West of the Rocky Mountains."

This we suppose means that the Island and the adjacent territory west of the Rocky Mountains are to be erected into a new and separate Colony. The recommendation is a most desirable one, and we hope will be carried into execution without delay. The vast coal beds reported to exist in the island, alone confer on it value of the utmost magnitude, especially as modern navigation shews such a strong tendency to be conducted by steam power. England is without settlements on the western coasts of this continent, with the exception of the island referred to, and the small territory left by the convention with Russia in 1826, and the conclusion of the Oregon treaty with the United States. It is meet, then, that she makes the most of what she has left. The third point—the hunting grounds of the company—the decision of the committee may not be satisfactory to some parties, as these are to be left in the hands of the Company; but it is obvious to every person who duly considers the subject, that for the present the company are the best masters for such a vast field of national industry. The company certainly keeps peace among the Indian tribes, and holds them in friendship with us. An indiscriminate rush of petty traders into these hunting grounds would be attended with many evils, and probably with confusion and bloodshed. The influence of the company over these wild tribes is very great; they control them where in many cases it would not be possible for the Canadian or even the British Government to manage them. This influence and friendly intervention has on more than one occasion saved the American settlers in Oregon from extermination even on their own territory.

We congratulate Canada, and indeed the empire, on the progress that is so far made in the arrangement of a difficult and important question. It gives another proof of the care and watchful attention which the mother country extends to her colonies, and the kind indulgence she ever yields to their wants or even desires. Canada is to obtain all the lands she is able and willing to charge herself with, and to protect and settle in a suitable manner. The creation of a new British Colony west of the Rocky Mountains secures her fear, and renders perhaps feasible the great project of a Rail Road from Halifax to Puget's Sound and Vancouver's Island. What high destinies await the British name on the northern portion of this continent! What capital and population will be poured into it should any permanent disaster happen in India, especially if the more intimate connexion with the mother country, to which we alluded last week, was to follow as in all probability it would.

REPORT.

The near approach of the period when the license of exclusive trade granted in 1838, for twenty-one years, to the Hudson's Bay Company, over that North western portion of British America which goes by the name of the Indian territory, must expire, would alone make it necessary that the condition of the whole of the vast regions which are under the administration of the Company should be carefully considered; but there are other circumstances, which in the opinion of your committee, would have rendered such a course the duty of Parliament and Government of this country.

Among those, your committee would specially enumerate,—the growing desire of our Canadian fellow-subjects that the means of extension and regular settlement should be afforded to them over a portion of this territory; the necessity of providing suitably for the administration of the affairs of Vancouver's island, and the present condition of the settlement which has been formed on the Red river.

Your committee have received much valuable evidence on these and other subjects connected with the inquiry which has been intrusted to them, and especially have had the advantage of hearing the statements of Chief Justice Draper, who was commissioned by the Province of Canada to attend to the committee on behalf of that important colony, whose interest and feelings are entitled to the greatest weight on this occasion.

Your committee have had also the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, communicated to them on various points connected with the Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The territory over which the Company now exercise rights is of three descriptions: 1. The land held by charter, or the Rupert's Land. 2. The land held by license, or the Indian territory. 3. Vancouver's Island. For the nature of the tenure by which these countries are severally connected with the Company, your committee would refer to the evidence they have received and the documents appended to their report.

With regard to Rupert's Land, which is held by charter, it might be very desirable to ascertain what is the force of the powers claimed and exercised under it; and of the extent of the country over which those powers exists. But from the experience of a long series of years, during which there has been, from time, much controversy on these questions, as well as from the tenor of the opinions which they have received from the law officers of the Crown, your committee are apprehensive that there may be great difficulty and delay in arriving, by the ordinary forms of the law, at any certain conclusions upon them.

On the other hand, prompt measures are very desirable; and your committee hope that it may be found practicable to effect such arrangements as are required for the satisfaction and benefit of those concerned, without waiting for the result of proceedings of so doubtful and dilatory a character as may appertain to the complete investigation of this ancient charter.

The law officers, however, suggest a course by which, with the united consent of Canada and the Company, the question of the actual boundary, which appears at present to be in a state of uncertainty in some respects, may be determined through the instrumentality of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and your committee have been assured, by the Hudson Bay Company in a letter which is appended to this report, that they are willing to accede to this proposal. In the event of this course being adopted, it is impossible for your committee now to form an opinion how far the award given by the Judical Committee may modify the recommendations which it will subsequently be the duty of your committee to make, by circumscribing the extent of country to which those recommendations may apply.

Your committee entertain the strongest conviction that the Crown and people of this country can have no other interest in the territory now administered by the Company, except that it should be dealt with in whatever manner is most conducive to the prosperity and contentment of our North American fellow subjects; and especially in the mode which is best calculated to add to the strength of the great colony of Canada. It is on these principles alone that the recommendations to your committee will be founded, so far as is consistent with equity and good faith.

In the first place, therefore, your committee consider that it is essential to meet fully the just and reasonable wishes of Canada, to be enabled to annex to her territory any portion of the land in her neighborhood which can be made available to her for the purpose of settlement, with which she is willing to open and maintain communications, and for which she will provide the means of local administration. Your committee apprehend that the districts on the Red river and the Saskatchewan are the most likely to be desired by Canada for early occupation. It is also of great importance that the peace and good order of those districts should be effectually secured. We believe that some simple machinery could be devised, by the side of which, these districts could be ceded to Canada, and a convenient boundary line laid down, upon substantial proof being given of her willingness and ability to administer them.

In like manner the boundary of the Colony in other directions might be thrown back, wherever, by so doing, any purpose useful to Canada could be obtained. Within the districts thus annexed to her, the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company would of course entirely cease.

Your committee think it best to content themselves with indicating the outlines of such a scheme, leaving it to the government to consider its details more maturely before the act of Parliament is prepared, which probably will be necessary to carry it into effect.

In case, however, Canada should not be willing at a very early period to undertake the government of the Red river district, it may be proper to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration may not be advisable.

Your committee are of opinion that it will be proper to terminate the connection of the Company with Vancouver's Island as soon as it can conveniently be done, as the best means of favoring the developement of the great natural advantages of that important island. Means should also be provided for the extension of the colony over every portion of the adjoining continent on which permanent settlement may be found practicable to the West of the Rocky mountains.

As to those extensive regions, whether in Rupert's land or in the Indian territory, in which, for the present at least, there can be no prospect of permanent settlement by the European race for any purpose except that of the fur trade, the opinion at which your committee have arrived is mainly founded on the following considerations: 1. The great importance to the more peopled portions of British North America that law and order should, as far as possible, be maintained there. 2. The fatal effects which they believe would infallibly result to the Indian population if a system of open competition in the trade of peltry, and the consequent introduction of spirits in a far greater degree than is the case at present. And, 3. The probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the fur bearing animals in the course of a few years.

For these reasons your committee would recommend that the privilege of exclusive trade should be continued to the Hudson's Bay Company for a term of years—without, however, thereby giving to the chartered rights thus claimed by the company any further sanction or validity than what they already possess. Your committee consider that it would be of the utmost consequence that the best understanding should be cultivated between the local Government of Canada and the company, which, indeed, there seems no reason to doubt has generally existed between them up to a very recent period.

Your committee have now specified the principal object which they think would be desirable to attain. How for the chartered rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company may prove an obstacle to so doing they are not able, with any certainty, to say. If this difficulty is to be solved, not by adverse litigation, but by amicable adjustment, such a course will be best promoted by the Government, after communication with the Company, as well as with the Government of Canada, rather than by detailed suggestions emanating from this committee.

Your committee cannot doubt that, when such grave interests are at stake, all the parties will approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and justice, and they, therefore, indulge a confident hope that the Government will be enabled, in the next session of Parliament, to present a bill which will lay the foundation of an equitable and satisfactory arrangement in the event, which we consider probable, of legislation being found necessary for that purpose.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The *Leader* censures General Barnard for long delay in attempting to storm Delhi.—Delhi at all events, is not a Sepastopol. No inner mystery, no inexhaustible resources lurk behind that "garden wall" which—however impregnable to hordes of Mahratta cavalry, unsupported by heavy ordnance—has no pretensions to resist the appliance of modern warfare. The number of the mutineers within the city is wholly inadequate to garrison the wide circuit of its defences; and General Barnard's force is as clearly inadequate to the undertaking of a formal siege. There is, at the same time, little, if any doubt that the numerical superiority is on the side of the Government force. The place, whether sooner or later, must be carried by a *coup de main*. What excuse, then, can be assigned for a delay which is not only unreasonable but ruinous in its moral consequence, we cannot undertake to say.

Lieut. de Kantzow, in a letter to one of the English papers, gives the following account of one of his own exploits in India:—

"I was returning from reconnoitering, when information was brought me that five troopers of the 7th Light Cavalry were coming along road. An immediate pursuit was of course ordered by me, and my 39 troopers tore away at full speed after me. I was just coming up to them, and had already let drive among the murdering villains, when, lo! I came upon 200 of their comrades, all armed with swords and some with carbines. A smart fire was kept up at a distance of not more than 25 yards. What could 39 do against 200 regular troopers, well horsed and armed, particularly when walked into by the bullets of 100 of the infantry? I ordered a retreat, but my cavalry could not get away from troopers mounted upon good stud bred horses; so we were soon overtaken, and then commenced the shindy in earnest; 12 troopers surrounded me; the first, a Mahommedan priest, I shot through the breast just as he was cutting me down; this was my only pistol, so I was helpless as regards weapons, save my sword; this guarded off a swinging cut given me by No. 2, as also another by No. 3, but the fun could not last. I bitterly mourned not having a couple of revolvers, for I could have shot every man. My sword was cut down, and I got a slash on the head that blinded me, another on the arm that glanced, and only took a slice off. The third caught me on the side, but also glanced and hit me sideways. I know not how I escaped. God only knows, as 12 against one were fearful odds, especially as I was mounted on a pony bare back. Escape, however I did, and after many warm escapes too numerous to mention I got back here. Fourteen of my brave fellows were killed, four wounded, six missing; total 24, out of 39. Good odds, was it not?"

The *Times* says:—There never was a narrative with so many heartrending episodes, yet itself so clear and encouraging upon the main point in which all of us are concerned. But already the darkness is clearing away, and we see who the insurgents are; we see the alliance of Mahomedan pretenders and Hindoo fanatics; we see how little co operation they are capable of; we see them uniformly giving way before European courage and resolution, not only in the form of British regiments, but before chance bodies of convalescents, deserted officers, and even sometimes a solitary European in command of Irregulars. As bearing on the main question, the news, with hardly an exception, is most encouraging. Terrible as the blow has been to us—to those who read of massacre after massacre of their countrymen, and have too much reason for fearing that their friends are among the victims, we have no doubt the visitation has fallen quite as severely on the civil population. It is not then, only because blood cries from the earth for vengeance, or because a thousand British families are plunged into grief or distracted with anxiety, but for the more substantial and paramount reason that we are the Providential governors of India, that we must now inflict a terrible retribution and purge the land of its crimes. We have done much, if not our utmost, to humanize the people, to teach them justice, and to give them liberty; so may we with a safe conscience, and no fear of evil tongues, take exemplary vengeance on the authors and abettors of this unmerited insurrection.

The *Morning Star* says:—No doubt the Bengallese insurrection can be suppressed.—The long details of the last news which we publish to-day give evidence that it can be done. The mutiny may spread, Delhi may hold out, no faith may be placed in any native soldier, and the revolting regiments may be acting in concert; but who are their leaders? Where are their resources? What plans have they got for establishment of independent government and free institutions? If they had, it might be a mercy both to England and them; but the Overland Mail does not bring one scrap of information that would lead us to conclude that the native soldiers and inhabitants of Bengal have the ability to organize an army and to set up an empire. It is everywhere a revolt, and beyond that it is nothing else. Wherever our Generals meet them in the field, they are beaten. Every rebel regiment appears as ready to fly as it is to disobey. We fain hope that when all the sad story of this terrible insurrection is told, it may be found that the slaughterings which have made our blood run cold were mere incidents of the revolt rather than its distinguishing characteristic; and now that we read of the mutineers giving quarter, taking prisoners, and otherwise conducting themselves according to the established rules of civilized warfare, we trust that British prowess will proceed to suppress the revolt with that mixture of courage and magnanimity that can only proceed from a great people. In the end it will be the wisest and the safest policy.

STRENGTH OF ENGLAND'S FORCES.—The *London Times* says with respect to the strength at which it may be advisable to maintain our home forces, the question, however it may be decided, is at any rate free from difficulties.—We have plenty of money and plenty of men. Independently of the response which would assuredly be made to any calls upon the national energies, we are as yet not exposed to any material enlargement of our ordinary obligations. As Lord Ellenborough observed on Monday evening, a sum of more than half a million of money, already provided for in the Estimates, will be left disposable in consequence of the transfer of the charge to the East India Company. Since the Company pays for the troops employed in India, every regiment, despatched to India, while it weakens our establishment by the abstraction of men, relieve our Exchequer at the same moment by the amount of its cost. It remains only to supply the money thus available in replacing the men, and there is certainly no reason why this proceeding should be attached with embarrassment. We are in the habit of regarding our resources in this respect as somewhat circumscribed, but the fact, in so far as it really exists, must be due simply to the numerous diversions created by national and commercial prosperity. In our actual numbers there is no deficiency. France raises one of the strongest armies in the world from a population which exceeds that of these islands only by a million or two. We can probably reckon close upon 30 millions, while France, perhaps, scarcely reaches 35. True it is that our marine, in its various departments, absorbs a large number of men, and our colonies many more; but the mere statistics of emigration show how thickly our home territory is peopled. A country which can lose without the smallest exhaustion 1,000 men a-day must needs have resources of this character in abundance. If we rely upon the voluntary efforts of the population, and if the responses in this respect are apt to be affected by the opportunities open in all directions to enterprise and vigour, these are circumstances which speak more forcibly than ever for the real power of the nation, nor can we feel the smallest apprehension that any call based upon the requirements of the national service will be left without a prompt and all-sufficient answer.

A "LITTLE WONDER" IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

From little beginnings great results are often attained; and whatever may be the result of the appearance of the little craft which we are about to notice, in the harbour of Portsmouth, time will prove. Curiosity introduced us to the inventor, whom we found to be Mr. Samuel Stevens, builder, Southampton, and who has taken out a patent for her in the joint names of Stevens and Grimshaw, the merit of the application being divided honour. Her length is about 25 feet, and she is 1 horse power only; her breadth 5 feet, and drawing about 2 feet of water. Our very courteous informant, Mr. Stevens, told us she left Southampton water about eleven o'clock on Friday, and arrived here before half past two; she then steamed about the harbour, and kept up steam till nine o'clock, consumption of coal during that period being about one and half hundred weight. However, under her present fittings speed is not aimed at, her present machinery having been put in a paddle wheel boat, the paddle of which, and the shaft, have been taken away by the inventors of this new power, which is called "The Hydrostatic Propeller." On Saturday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, she again had steam up, when many scientific gentlemen, interested in the experiment, inspected her, and tried her qualities in the harbour, where she engaged the attention of the commander in chief, and engineer in chief, Mr. Murray, who went on board, also the assistant engineer, Mr. Lynn, &c., &c. So far the experiment goes, it is highly flattering and satisfactory to the inventors, its simplicity being the admiration of all. Should it be brought to perfection—and it is the opinion of many disinterested persons that it will be—a complete revolution will be effected in the present imperfect screw; and we hope the authorities will give it consideration and attention, and encourage the enterprise of private humble individuals, whose talent may benefit a nation. The advantages sought for and obtained by this invention are—the dispensing with entirely the long, heavy, expensive, iron shaft (also the tunnel) leading from the machinery to the screw, thereby doing away with all heated bearings, which are now a great hindrance and annoyance to engineers, and prevent their driving at high velocities. The dispensing with the present cumbrous, complicated, expensive engines and gearing, with their cross-motion. All that would be required for the largest ship afloat would be two horizontal steam cylinders, placed close to the bottom of the vessel, connected to two pumps, also laid on the bottom of the vessel, close to the keelson, working fore and aft the ship, without shaft or crank, and by forcing water through a hollow screw propeller producing a powerful rotary motion, where it is only required, viz., in the screw, which can by this invention be driven continuously 500 or more revolutions per minute; and as the whole is immersed in a constant stream of cold water, there is no possible chance of heated bearings, and the wear is very trifling. The water surrounding it on all sides becomes a constant lubricator. Under every circumstance of wind or tide the engines would work at one uniform speed; so that when the vessel is sailing free before the wind, the screw, having less work to perform, would travel faster without demanding more of the engine, and the faster the motion of the screw the less the vibration of the ship. The power of manœuvring the propeller from the dock, no matter at what rate the vessel might be sailing, the man in command can instantly, without the slightest notice to the engineer, or in any way affecting the engine, reverse the motion of the screw. In the event of fire the pumps may be made available for the immediate extinction of the flames. The above description offers a remedy for all the evils connected with the present screw; should it, on further test, merit the great advantages set forth, we doubt not but the scheme will be appreciated and adopted. We wish the ingenious inventors a due reward for their exertion.—*West Sussex Press.*

A NEW IMPLEMENT OF DESTRUCTION.—Mr. Eastman's six breech-loading cannon, recently, imported from America, were on Tuesday, the 11th, tried on the Arsenal-wharf, Woolwich, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonial Wilmot, superintendant of government gun factories at Woolwich, and having been twice fired with a double charge of blank catridge—namely, 29 lbs of powder—they were examined and found to have stood the test satisfactorily. The guns were simply pointed, and placed in position on a temporary platform, composed of rough and unsecured planks, and from their enormous weight—17 tons—they did not evince the slightest movement or recoil. The material of which they are cast is American charcoal iron, of the finest quality. From experiments made in the United States this species of cannon is found to project a 32-pound elongated rifle shell over a flight of 4 English miles. The huge mortar recently constructed at Blackwall, under the direction of Lord Palmerston, is expected to be proved in a few days in the long range of the Woolwich marsh, a platform 36 feet by 32 feet having been erected for that purpose.

FATHER GAVAZZI AND THE POPE.—At the close of a lecture delivered in Wolverhampton on Friday week, Father Gavazzi said:—"Cardinal Wiseman said he could not speak of the present occupant of the chair of St. Peter in words, but only in hymns and music. He (Gavazzi) had not learnt the Irish brogue or to praise Pius IX. But if I have to praise him in Italian music (he said in concluding) it shall be the music of the bombardment at Rome—the music of a breach in the strong walls of the Eternal City—the music of the flames shooting high into the air from the pile of the burning palace—the music of the 150 corpses that lie unburied, by his own instructions, without the walls of Rome, to horrify, by the sight of corrupt carcasses of their fellows, the surviving patriot Italians—the music 6,000 Italians in chains in twelve Roman fortresses—the music of 18,000 families deprived of fathers and husbands—the music of 7,000 exiles who are now living out a miserable existence in distant lands—the music of 150 victims who, in one little Roman State, have laid down their lives upon the scaffold in order to expiate the crime of freeing Italy from all French, or Austrian, or any such demented foreign rule! That is my music.—In the music of that Italian anthem I am ready to march from Rome to Vienna, or from Vienna to Rome, fighting the Pope and destroying his deadly influence. This I hope to live to see—my Italy having the open Bible in one hand and a tricoloured torn flag in the other; and then to march—to march again and again at the head of my Italian followers towards Rome. I hope to stand with my flag upon the ruins of the Vatican, and to say from their fatal relics to Europe, to say to the whole world, 'In spite of diplomatists, in spite of politicians, in spite of despots, in spite of priests, in spite of Popes, Italy has become the land of freedom. Italy O beautiful Italy! Away with foreigners! Away with foreigners!—Amen.'"

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 25, 1857.

THE SPIRIT OF SMASHERISM MADE MANIFEST.—There can no longer be any mystery as to the Constitution of Smasherism, and the course the *worthy* phalanx intend to pursue. We will not here stop to repeat a tale so often told, as to the foul and disgraceful means resorted to by them to obtain office. Suffice it they have attained the desideratum, and that they now hold the offices of £600 per annum, with pickings. And now comes the second scene of the political drama—*the way to keep what they have obtained!* For this purpose they find it is not only necessary that all the *small fry*, the uninfluential should be removed from office, to make room for the swarm of smasher locusts, that threaten to eat up every green thing, but in order to meet the ravenous demands of those who worked at the late election, for a *promised consideration*, and are not yet provided for, they find it necessary to create as many new offices as will satisfy ALL their hungry expectants; a specimen of which will be found in the appointments copied from the Royal Gazette. Let those curious in such matters peruse that portentious document, and they will then find that every one of the State Coaches are provided with a fifth wheel, *i. e.* Commissioners to watch Commissioners, (pimps and spies in short) and with about as much good policy and efficiency as setting the fox to watch the geese. But there is no alternative left them—they in their present position are perfectly at the mercy of the men who forfeited every claim to respectability to ensure them their election, and must move when they pull the wires. Question those persons as to the cause of all those newly created offices, and they will answer—oh! they are only honorary, there are no salaries attached. In some degree, this may be true, many of the Smashers not being Teetotalers are quieted, and their vanity tickled by an appointment without a *direct* salary, while ALL the fat berths are secured for those *fountains of purity*, the lecturers of the Division room. But will this always be so? or is this a stepping stone, to the foisting upon the people another burden of taxes to feed those hungry locusts? to say nothing of the responsibility of the parties embraced in those late appointments, is it not an insult to the man whose conduct they are appointed to investigate, as well as to the community? and that the probability is they will eventually displace. Individuals, against whom a dereliction of duty, or a departure from the most honorable conduct, an accusation has not been raised, and for what? why to make room for their "family compact" of ignorant, and every way inadequate faction. The great and crying sin of the late Government was, that they appointed to office none save their relatives and adherents—a baseless assertion. But let those who set up this cry *now* look to the appointments of their model and immaculate friends, and they will find them composed principally of their poor relations, brothers, brothers-in-law, nephews, cousins, and renegades from the ranks of the conservatives, a large majority of whom have from time to time endeavoured to thrust themselves on the public as their representatives, but have been by public opinion hurled back to that obscurity from which nothing but an inordinate vanity and self conceit could have caused them to advance; and these are the men, the state paupers, of which the body guard of a Responsible government is composed. Responsible Government forsooth "hence unreal mockery." The veil is torn from you, and your deformity is exposed in the nudity of your hypocrisy. So also with "Teetotalism," it is the "open sessime" to those crafty politicans, and to them alone. It is know nothingism, in another, and more disreputable, and dangerous shape. Why additional Commissioners for the Marine Hospital? Is it because the duties were too arduous for those who have always performed them satisfactorily and cheerfully? No. But the truth must be told, it was finding those who held the offices, could not be tampered with, could not be bought to truckle, and tread in the dirty steps of rotten boroughism, they appointed an additional commission of their own minions, a sufficient number to swamp the vote of the present men, and make room for another of the family compact. These are only the blossoms of Smasherism, the fruits are yet to ripen, and the harvest will be reaped with a whirl-wind, that will devastate the face of this once prosperous province.

SOMETHING WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND, ALTHOUGH IT BE THE PERFECTION OF SMASHERISM.—In reference to the late appointments of extra Commissioners, how does it happen that so much distrust has recently fallen upon the Grand Juries of the country? We have always looked upon those bodies as the most respectable, and reliable arm of all our public institutions, composed generally of the most influential, and the most business like men in the community, and men who from time to time have by their presentments shown a degree of independance and judgment that has met the admiration of the public. It must be fresh in the memories of the reading portion of the community, that those bodies have again and again, in a most fearless, and truthful manner, through the medium of the press, published the existing evils, and recommended action on the part of the authorities, and of which not the slightest notice has been taken. How then is this dereliction of duty on the part of the public functionaries to be remedied? even altho' we have a string of new PAID Commissioners, creatures of a corrupt Government, instead of "twelve honest men and true," who have always given their services gratuitously. Until it can be shewn that Mr. Fenety and his coadjutors, are better men, wiser men, and honester men, than the men composing the Grand Juries of the country, we shall take the liberty of looking upon the appointments, as a mere *side wind*, for paying out of the public chest, those parties appointed, for their toadeyism to the powers that be. Again how does it happen that our *very progressive* Government, after distrusting the honesty, and doubting the ability of Mr. Jardine in his capacity as foreman of the Grand Jury, (and superseding him by the appointment of an inquisitorial body of Commissioners, to scrutinize and report on the now suspected honesty of the insulted Grand Juries of the country?) How is it, that they have in the face of all this, appointed him to the Chairmanship of the Railroad Commissioners, with a salary of £600 and according to Mr. Fisher's calculation a chance to make £10,000 a year more, without the public being able to pick their teeth with it? How is this? Is Mr. Jardine, admirably suited for a Railroad Commissioner, and at the same time perfectly incapable of performing the duties of a Grand juror? because this is the only grounds, (honest grounds,) on which the late appointments can be justified. After this piece of assumption on the part of the Government, this gratuitous and insulting interferance with the duties of the Grand Inquest of the Country, if jurymen were of our opinion, they would in future refuse to serve, and their duties having merged into the secret contrivances of a few paid underlings of the Government, their rule would become despotic, when if their is anything that would stir the remaining sparks of Saxon fire derived from our ancesters, this is it.

THE ANGLO SAXON.—The Agent for this popular and truly British paper is now in this city, soliciting subscriptions. It may not be generally understood that the *Anglo Saxon* is conducted by Dr. Bartlett, a gentleman who for a series of years edited the New York Albion; and in the midst of democracy, and in the hotbed of republicanism, sustained the character of the British nation. The Doctor is a man of no mean pretensions, neither is he a gold worshipper; but so powerfully is he imbued with love of country and British feeling, that he has sacrificed all other considerations to that patriotic feeling. We sincerely hope that the list of subscribers that may be obtained by his Agent, Mr. J. R. Robertson, while it gratifies the feelings of this veteran of the press, may also prove to him that notwithstanding the many attempts to revolutionize these Provinces, British feeling is still predominant.

The Halifax *Church Times* says that the 63d regiment have volunteered for India.

BAZAAR.—A Bazaar was opened at the Institute on Wednesday, under the auspices of the ladies belonging to the Harmonic Society, the proceeds of which are to be devoted towards liquidating the debt on the Society's Organ. The sales will be closed this evening, and as there are a large number of choice and valuable articles yet on hand, a visit may prove profitable both to the Society and to the purchaser. A very large number of respectable persons have already attended.

CONCERT.—An advertisement in our columns gives notice that the Harmonic Society will give a Concert at the Institute on Thursday the 1st day of October. The efforts of this Society deserve a full measure of public support, and we hope on this occasion that the public will fully and freely appreciate its merits, by a numerous and respectable attendance.

☞ We have heard that a young man named James Hilson, was killed at Monkton on Tuesday in consequence of having fallen from a railway car, which ran over him and severed his legs from his body. He died in two hours.

☞ We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation from the Commissioner and Manager of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company, for an excursion from Saint Andrews to the "Barber Dam," on occasion of the opening of the first 40 miles on that line. The train leaves at 9 a. m. on the first of October.

MILITARY.—The steamer *Indus* is hourly expected here, to take the 76th Regiment from this Province. A portion of the regiment arrived from Fredericton last evening, and the Head Quarters will be down to-night. Some few troops will likely come from Halifax in the Indus, to take charge of the stores and departments in the garrisons here.

☞ The English Mail, expected here yesterday in the steamer *Cresta* from Windsor, had not arrived at noon to-day.

In the spring of the year, as soon as the ice is clear, thousands of barrels of the finest description of herrings can be caught and cured on the Gulf Shore, and a profitable business could have been done had there been sufficient facilities for getting the article to market. *These facilities we are now in possession of.* The fish may be put up and packed at the Railway terminus at Point De Chene and in 48 hours afterwards may be in the Boston market. Vessels may have an opportunity of being safely moored in any harbor of Shediac to Gaspe during the winter, and as soon as the ice breaks up may be ready to leave the shore and commence the season's operations, and instead of having first to make a voyage of some weeks after the Gulf is clear of ice before getting on the ground, and then having to make a return voyage of the same extent with a cargo on board, vessels can be in readiness to leave at once and be on the ground in a few hours, returning and landing cargo in like manner, and thus accomplish at all events three voyages in the time formerly occupied in making one. Parties who make Point De Chene their station for packing and curing will have the advantage of being at the Railway terminus, and others, whose locations are farther up, will be accommodated by a steamer which will undoubtedly be placed on the route between Shediac and Quebec next season. But we have only as yet spoken of the herring fishery; we must also name salmon and codfish—both of which are abundant and of the finest quality; and last though not least, there is at this moment, an ample supply of the best description of mackerel to be had by any one who will take the trouble even to go out in a boat and bring them in.—*Westmorland Times.*

ANOTHER MAN DROWNED.—On Thursday evening, about 5 o'clock, the body of a man was seen in the water near the end of the Steam Ferry Floats. Assistance was called, and it was taken up. It did not appear to have been long in the water. It was not recognised by any of those present, and no one can speak as to the manner of the man's drowning. In his pocket was found a letter directed to John Foster or Mrs. Stack. It was dated Portland, U. S., Sept. 7th, 1857, and signed Margaret Campbell. It is supposed that the deceased was a brother of this Margaret Campbell, and that his name was W. Campbell.—*Freeman.*

Arrival of the "Canada."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Sept. 23.

The steamship "Canada," from Liverpool Sept. 12th arrived at 12, A. M.

The Indian sailed for Quebec, 9th; the City of Baltimore sailed the sam day for New York; also the Ariel, from Southampton, for New York.

BRITAIN.

Cyrus W. Field writes to the London Times in reference to the statements of the Journal in regard to the availability of the Atlantic Cable for the Indian Telegraph. Mr. Field says, after a minute examination by electricians and others, that the reported generation of heat in the Cable is false as no heat existed in the hold of the Agamemnon or Niagara beyond what is natural; that the Cable tests as perfectly through the whole length as when first put on board ship; and that there is not the slightest apprehension of any injury to the Cable—experiments of a temperature of 135 degrees, Farenheit, and an extreme presure of weight having been recently resorted to with very satisfactory results. He also says, as regards the sale of the Cable, that that suggestion did not come from the Atlantic Company, and when offers were made they only consented to hold them on consideration that they could contract for a similar one to be made and ready for them in time to secure its being laid at the earliest possible moment in the Spring. Mr. Field briefly disposes of other false insinuations against the Company by asserting that they have nothing to conceal, and all their acts are open to public scrutiny.

The money article of the London *Times* contains extended remarks in regard to the crisis in New York and American securities generally. It says the conjectured amount of American securities held in England, is from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 sterling, and deprecates the apathy exhibited by capitalists, as to management of Railroad affairs. It concludes as follows:—"While this total absence of organisation prevails in England, there is actually a powerful combination on the other side, for the avowed purpose of bringing all principal undertakings to ruin. Unlike those of any other country, the majority of the leading speculators of New York are devoted to the task of depreciating the national credit. Whether this arises from the extent to which American liabilities are held by foreigners, need not be discussed. A large body of active persons are known to be associated for the purpose. They influence the press to work out their views, and are alleged not only to operate with joint capital, but to hold regular meetings and permanently to retain legal advisers, whose chief vocation, may be assumed, is to discover points that may enable the validity of each kind of security to be called in question, and thus create universal distrust. They are also said to succeed in a vast number of instances in getting their own creatures into controul of companies ostensibly, supporting or opposing them as may best suit their tactics in each particular case. Each new revelation of fraud is hailed as a triumph, and such directors and shareholders as may show a disposition to take advantage of technicalities to defeat all equitable claims, instead of being hooted from the exchange find a circle of admirers. Of course this state of things would end, or be greatly mitigated, if stock and bond holders were to exercise vigilance. In most instances the proceedings are so notorious, and the laxity of management is so complete and long continued, that English investors if they had any rational agent on that spot, could not fail to be warned. But there is no London committee of American stockholders, and apparently no possibility of forming one, yet something should yet be done, if possible, to remedy the evil. Some persons will say the best remedy would be found by an avoidance of American investments altogether, but this, although it seems likely enough to be brought about, unless the respectable portion of the American mercantile community can contrive to influence public opinion, is not a result that any one, anxious for the advancement of the best interests of both countries would wish to take place.

The London Advertiser says that a well-known attorney quitted England with debts amounting to £150,000 sterling, including forgeries on gigantic scale. Other journals say that this is an exaggeration, and that the attorney's name is Dean.

A Memorandum had been issued from the Horse Guards to the effect that gentlemen, qualified in other respects, might obtain commissions in the army by rising 100 recruits.

The Rev. Dr. Livingstone had attended a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of explaining the commercial resources of Africa. He said the country was well adapted for producing cotton, sugar, &c, and he proposed to devote the next four years of his life to special developing these pursuits in Africa. Resolutions were adopted calling on government to furnish Livingstone with a steamer to ascend the Gambia River, and enlist the Portugese govetnment in favor of the enterpise.

The Indian Relief Fund, collected in London, exceeds £20,000 sterling. A meeting was called in Liverpool on the 14th to inaugurate a subscription. Similar moments have taken place in various parts of England.

Letter from Lady Franklin's Arctic steamer Fox, at Bauls River in Greenland, state that the progress of the expedition had exceeded expectations. The vessel answers admirably.—The winter had been very severe, which would have the effect of breaking the ice up, and rendering the head of Baffins Bay clear.

The Submarine Telegraph to connect Europe to Africa was successfully laid on the 9th between Bona and Capt Tenlada a distance of 145 miles. It was submerged more than tyre miles deep a part of the distance.

The East India Company chartered 12 more steamers to convey troops to India including the Great Britain and Leopold the First.

The renewal of religious riots at Belfast had caused the Government to issue a Commission of Enquiry into the matter, with a view to punish offenders and adopt preventive measures in future. The Government promises prompt vigorous action. The Catholics of Belfast organized a gun club, with a view to arming themselves, as a protection against the violence of the Orangemen.

The Gazette officially announces the elevation of Macauley to the House of Lords with the title of Baron Macaulay, and Lord Robert Grosvenor, with the title of Baron Ebury.

Latest.—Captain Rogurs, recently condemned to death for murdering a seaman by cruelties on board ship, was hung at Liverpool at noon on Saturday. The two mates also condemed were reprieved.

FRANCE.

The "Assemblee Nationale" reappeared on Tuesday under its compulsory new name of the "Spectateur."

The Emperor was engaged in military operations with troops at Chalons Camp. It is said he will meet Alexander at Stuttgard. The Emperor of Bavaria is to be present at the meeting.

Augusti Comte, chief of the modern school of positive Philosophy, is dead.

M. Larragua, the Mexican envoy to Spain, was in Paris.

Official accounts of French harvests exceed the expectations entertained of its abundance.

Letters from Paris say that the recent difficulties in the management of the Credit Mobilier, have been smoothed over.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that British agents arrived at Lille, for the purpose of recruiting for the British army, but are not to enrol French subjects.

Paris, Friday.—The Bank of France returns show an increase in stock, coin and bullion of £112,000, while discounts have diminished by about three quarters of a million sterling. The general position of the Bank is somewhat stronger.

The Daily News' Paris correspondent writes that it is positively asserted the Directors of the Credit Mobilier intend bringing an action against the *Times* for an article published by that journal, with reference to that society.

The Council General of the department of the Gironde, passed resolutions in favour of free trade. Only two out of 86 departments, have declared themselves favourable to this policy.

ITALY.

The investigation into the late insurrection at Leghorn terminated. Twenty-seven prisoners are to be tried for murder, or maiming soldiers; the remainder for high treason.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements were continuing to be sent off to Cuba. Within a few days 400 had sailed from Barcelona, and 300 from Cadiz and Malaga.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that a difference has arisen between Austria and France on the Italian question, Austria refusing to join France in the efforts to promote the introduction of reform in the two governments is predicted by some journals.

SWEDEN.

A medical consultation having declared the King unable to sustain the burden of public affairs for a year to come, the King has requested the States to provide for the administration of the Government during his illness.

DENMARK.—THE DANISH DIFFICULTY.

The Holstein Diet, adopting the conclusions of the reports of the Commissioners appointed by them to examine the project of a new Constitution have refused to discuss that project till relations between Holstein and Denmark were definitely settled. Only two members voted against the adoption of the conclusions of the Commission. The late attempt at conciliation, on the part of the Danish government has therefore, been rejected purely and simply.

INDIA.

Nothing later from India. Telegraph despatches hourly expected.

It is authoritatively stated that when all the reinforcements now on the way and under orders reach their destination, the total force of Europeans in India will be 87,000.

It was reported in Paris that the British government were about to open recruiting offices in several German principalities, as well as in the United States, to raise reinforcements for its army in India.

The Danish Post states that the British Government has enquired of the Danish War Office if there is any number of officers who could just now be spared, and who would be willing to take service in India for five years.

MARKETS.

Consols, 90 1-2. Cotton, fair boweds, 9 1-4; Mobile, 9 3-8; New Orleans, 9 1-2.

Breadstuffs firm, no quotable change. Provisions improved. Sugar declined 6d.; Molasses has no sales; Tea unchanged.

Timber—Yellow Pine, 16 to 20; Red, 14 to 15; Birch 16 to 20; Deals, £7 10s. to £8 10s.

Freights to Boston and New Orleans, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; New York, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; Philadelphia, 15s. to 20s.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, 8th, Blue Jacket, Drogheda; 6th, W. B. Dean, Warrenpoint; Meridian, Keta Sambesi, Liverpool; Louisa Jewett, at Queenstown; Mansanito, Dublin; Sovereign, Gravesend; 7th, T. D. Pennell, Liverpool; 10th, United States, Gravesend.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Honorable David Wark, and Henry Fisher, Joel Reading, George E. Fenety, and James MacFarlane, Esquires, to be Commissioners to enquire into the management of the Provincial Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Saint John Marine Hospital, and the Light Houses, agreeably to an Address of the House of Assembly.

William Leavitt, Esquire, (*vice* William D. Faulke, Esquire, removed from Saint John,) and Thomas Vaughn, Charles M'Lauchlan, and William Doherty, Esquires, to be additional Commissioners for Saint John Marine Hospital.

Charles E. Hatheway, Esquire, of St. Andews, Zachariah Chipman, Esquire, of Saint Stephen, and James Campbell, Esquire, of Saint George, to be Commissioners for the Marine Hospital in Saint Andrews.

Richard Sutton and Leonard M'Larren, Esquires, to be Commissioners to enquire into the management of the Lazeretto at Tracadie, agreeably to an address of the House of Assembly.

Wm Scoullar, Esq, to be a Justice of the Peace for the City and County of St. John and King's County.

James S. White, Esq, to be High Sheriff of the County of Sunbury, vice John Hazen, Esq, deceased.

Charles Tracey, Charles J. Bailey, and Reuben Hoben, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Sunbury.

Thomas B. Wilson Esq. to be a Director in the New Brunswick and Canada Land and Railway Company in the room of James Boyd, Esq.

William Steadman, Esq, to be Railway Station Master at Moncton.

Robert Atkinson to be Railway Station Master at Shediac.

Patrick Curran, Esq, to be Seizing Officer of Timber and other Lumber illegally out from Crown Lands on the River Saint Croix and its branches, in the room of John Campbell Esq.

James M. Parker to be Warden of the Fisheries in the County of Charlotte, in the room of James Brown, Esquire.

Thomas C. Atherton and Jared Ingraham, to be Commissioners to improve the Towing Path from the Nackiwick upwards towards Woodstock.

John Taylor to be Commissioner for the Parish of Manners Sutton, except the Brockway Settlement, under the Crown Debt Commutation Act, Revised Statutes, Cap. 8

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 14th Sept. 1857,

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—William F. Bonnell, John Curry, David Ebbitt, Alexander Case, Benjamin Bowle, Joshua Calkins, David Ferguson, Jesse Clark, Joseph F. Eastabrooks, Thomas Cooey, John Palmer, James Polley, Wm. Malone, George Elkins, Francis Wood, Walter Butler, and John G. West, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Queen's.

John M'Lean, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of Queen's.

Alexander Moody, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of York.

Robert F. Babbit, George White, and John Murphy, Esquires, to be Coroners for the County of Queen's.

STRANGE DESERTION.—On Thursday morning a Provost Sergeant and two men went to the steamer Adelaide to search for some men, who it was suspected had deserters. They did not find these men; but just as the boat was starting one of the Sergent's own men jumped on board to make his escape. The Sergeant and other man followed to bring him back, and seized him, but the person in charge of the steamer refused to stop or allow the deserter to be put ashore, although a Sergeant in regimentals, who had barely escaped from the boat to the wharf, called out to him that the man was a deserter.—There was some excitement amongst the military immediately after, but the boat had gone with the three soldiers.—*Freeman.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—The right man in the right place has long been the boast of the so called Liberal Government, and with equal tenacity has it been denied that it was their policy by the Conservatives; I trust Sir, after the late appointments no Conservative will have the hardihood, to deny that they (the Smashers,) have carried out their professed policy to the letter; they have most appropriately appointed Fenety to the Lunatic Asylum, a place, for which it will be generally admitted he has long been a fitting inmate. Poor George is gone to the mad-house at last. The right man is in the right place.

TOM THE NEWS CARRIER.

FROM KEY WEST AND HAVANA—THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has arrived.

The Charleston *Courier* of Monday contains the arrival of the steamship Cahawba, from Havana and Key West, 10th.

The brig Black Squall picked up a boat on the Great Bahama Bank, with three men in it, who stated that they belonged to and were the sole survivors of the brig Albion Cooper, which was wrecked. One of them afterwords stated that the Captain, mate, and one seaman were murdered by the two, and the vessel burnt.—They were all in prison at Havana.

Two slavers had been run ashore and burned between Cardenas and Matanzas.

Three cargoes of slaves had been landed within a week.

At Havana, Exchange on London was at 10 1-2 per cent premium, and on New York and Boston 10 a 11 per cent. discount. Freights were nominal. Stock of Sugar was unchanged; Muscovado was nominally 10 a 13 rails. There was no molasses for export.

The Metropolitan Theatre, in San Francisco, was burnt on the 5th August.

In Washington Territory 20 Democrats and 5 Rupublicans had been elected Representatives.—Stevens' majority for Governor was 519.

Sandwich Island dates are to July 9. The cane crop promises abundance; the coffee crop had been attacked by blight, and the yield would be reduced on third.

Loss of the Steamer "Central America."

Over Five Hundred Lives lost, and One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in Specie.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.—The steamship Thomas Swann, from New York has arrived here and reports, having spoken on the 14th inst., about 15 miles north of Cape Hatteras the Norwegian barque Eloise, which had on board forty passenger s of the steamship Central America, foundered on the 12th inst., with 300 passengers on board; only 60 of whom were saved. Nothing is mentioned concerning the specie.

LATERT.

Norfolk, Sept. 18.—The barque Eloise arrived at Hampton Roads this morning. She confirms the sad news of the loss of the steamship Central America, with 525 passengers and 101 officers and crew. She is said to have had on board two millions of treasure, including four hundred thousand remitted from Havana, which is principally insured in London. The Eloise rescued 50 passengers, including 26 females. The officers of the boat are all lost, except Frazer the second mate. The chief engineer took a boat and deserted the vessel.

All the specie, about two millions, is lost.

The Central America foundered at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. The rescued passengers were taken from pieces of the wreck.

It is now said that the 26 females were taken from the steamer by a brig three hours previously to the Eloise falling in with the wreck.

The steamer Empire City will start for New York at 10 A. M. to-day with the rescued passengers.

MORE PASSENGERS RESCUED.—Savannah, Sept. 18.—The barque Saxony arrived at this port this morning, with four passengers saved from the steamer Central America.

The Saxony reports that the brig Marine, of Boston, had picked up 19 others, chiefly women and children.

New York, Sept. 17.—The steamer Central America was well guarded against accidents of all kinds, and amply provided with means of safety in case of disaster. She had on board plenty of life preservers, and means for the instantaneous construction of rafts; and also two of Worthington's patent steam pumps, and two or three force-pumps in case of fire. Her specie, about $1,000,000, is insured principally in London.

New York, Sept. 18.—Of the gold by the Central America, it is estimated that about one million is insured in London, and $500,000 here. The insurance companies have resolved to pay the losses at once upon proof of loss, without taking advantage of the 30 days delay allowed them. The foreign insurance will be paid at the same time, according to a clause in the policies.

The steamer was valued at $300,000, and was not insured. The company does not insure any of its ships.

The freight lists and other papers of the ship were all on board, and duplicates cannot be obtained from San Francisco under five or six weeks.

Up to 10 o'clock to-day nothing was known at the Post Office in this city of the whereabout of the mail, but it is reported to have been thrown ashore at Nor folk, and on its way here in charge of some one. If this rumour should prove to correct, and Capt. M'Cowin was obliged to keep the mail on board, they will probably reach here to morrow morning.

The brig Marine succeeded in recovering 26 women and children, and 20 men.

The steamer was lost 200 miles from Cape Hatteras.

The Empire City which sailed this morning for New York, took a part of the saved passengers.

The barque Eloise received 44 passengers. It is believed that all the women and children who have been rescued, are those on board the brig Marine.

The storm in which the Central America foundered ravaged the whole southern coast of the Union, on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst., doing vast injury.

Including the crew, the Central America had about 655 souls on board, so that about 500 must have perished. Seldom has a calamity so awful been recorded.

ACCOUNT BY A PASSENGER.

Henry H Childs of New York, one of those saved, says that the Central America left Havana on the 8th inst, the day being as fine as could be desired. In the evening the wind freshed and next day it blew a gale. On Thursday it blew a hurricane, and all day and all night the fury of the storm increased. About 11 o'clock on Friday, the passengers first heard that the vessel had sprung a leak. They instantly went to work forming in line to bail out the engine room, and after some hard work succeeded so far as to get up fires again, but they were soon after extinguished for ever.

They worked all Friday night, hoping that if they survived until day their safety was certain, but the fury of the storm seemed constantly to increase, so that on Saturday it was more violent than ever. About 2 P. M., however, it lulled a little, the clouds broke and hope animated them all again.

About 4 o'clock they saw a vessel and hoisted a flag half mast, fired guns, &c. She bore down to them and proved to be the brig Marine of Boston. They now thought they were all safe. She lay at some distance, and they sent the women and children in three boats they had saved. These got safely on board but the boats did not return, and no effort seems to have been made to save any others. As the evening wore on, another vessel came in sight, and responding to the call, bore down and promised to lie by and take them off, but she did not do so and gradually disappeared.

About 7 P. M., a heavy sea, for the first time, washed the decks, and then all hope was abandoned. Life preservers were at hand, and were distributed to all, and two rockets were fired. Soon after a tremendous sea washed the deck from stem to stern, and the boat went down, leaving from 400 to 450 persons floating on the waves. These for some time strove to cheer each other and spoke words of hope, and for two hours only three were drowned, but after that they began to grow exhausted, and one by one they passed into eternity. The storm was now quite over. About 2 o'clock he saw a vessel about a mile distant, and struck out for it. He was fortunate enough to reach it, and was taken on board. It proved to be a Norwegian barque, sailing from Belize. Some of his fellow-passengers were on board, and they continued to cruise about for some hours, as long as there was hope of saving any more, and picked up several. The crew of this vessel were on short allowance. Soon after they fell in with the Saxony, which gave them some provisions, and took several of those saved from the wreck on board.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Mortification may always be prevented, by the timely use of Holloway's Ointment; and lockjaw has never been known to supervene in any case of external injury where it was used as a dressing. Its healing properties are proverbial in all parts of the world, and it is used in all the great surgical institutions of Continental Europe, as the only reliable and unfailing specific for wounds, ulcers, dropsical swellings, cancer, tumors, and eruptive maladies. The pills are prescribed by eminent medical practitioners as the most efficacious remedy for indigestion, liver complaint and disorders of the bowels.

Married.

On Thursday morning, the 17th instant, in the Wesleyan Church, Germain-street, by the Rev. E. Botterell, Thomas J. Jost, Esq., of Nova Scotia, to Jane youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. N. Verning, of this City.

At St. Marks' Church, St. George, Sunday evening, the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. M'Givern, Rector, Mr. D. J. Wetmore, to Caroline Louisa, only daughter of John E. Mesenett, Esq.

At Trinity Church, Boston, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, Edwd. B. Fisher, Esquire, of Fredericton, Barrister, to Louise Rowena, only daughter of A. W. Hayter, Esquire, of Boston.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED.

Monday—Brigt. Enterprise, Wiseman, New York, 10—Cudlip & Snider.

Tuesday—Barque Florence Nightingale, Robbins, Glasgow,—J. R. Russell coals.

Wednesday—Brig Lavinia Moffatt, Tralee.—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Thursday—Brig Helen Douglas, Maxwell, Arman, W. Thomson, coal.

Bark Orient, Henry, Liverpool, 40—Cudlip & Snider, coal.

CONCERT.

THE ST. JOHN HARMONIC SOCIETY will give a CONCERT of SECULAR MUSIC on THURSDAY, Oct., 1st. at the MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, commencing at 8 o'clock. P. M.

The Programme will embrace, beside several magnificent *Choruses* and other *Miscellaneous Selections*, the whole of Ferdinand Ries' splendid Cantata of

"The Morning,"

Which has excited such unbounded applause, both among European and American artistes.

☞ Admission 1s. 3d. Doors open at 7 1-2.

E. MANNNING,
Sept. 25. *Secretary.*

Per "Boadicea."

FIRE BRICKS—10,000—For Sale by,
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
Sept. 25.

Per "Boadicea."

FIRST FALL IMPORTATION of EARTHENWARE; WINDOW GLASS 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, MILK PANS and *Butter Crocks*, white inside.
F. CLEMENTSON.
Sept. 25. 29 Dock Street, St. John.

NOTICE.—All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Doctor John Boyd, of this city, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALBINIA BOYD,
J. EDWARD BOYD,
Sept. 22nd, 1857. *Executors.*
[Courier 3m]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN HAZEN Esq., late High Sheriff of the County Sunbury, (deceased) are requested to present the same duly attested, within six months from this date, and persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE GARDEN,
EDWIN COUGLE,
Burton Sept. 25. 3m. *Administrators.*

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON.
RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OLD PLAN OF MANAGEMENT.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor, respectfully announces that he has resumed the *old plan* of management as it existed before the recent alteration. Trial of the European system in *this Hotel*, proves, that although the advantages are great, yet the plan is better adapted for the *smaller class* of hotels.

The accommodations and conveniences of the House are unsurpassed, and the recent improvements and alterations, for the comfort of guests, leave nothing to be desired.

Boston, Sep. 25, 1857.

PER "JOHN DUNCAN."—5,000 FIRE BRICKS. For sale by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
Sept. 25. 29, Dock-street.

S. K. FOSTER'S,
Fashionable SHOE STORES,
New Goods for Fall!

JUST received per Ship *Boadicea*, a new and excellent variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Fall BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best English make.

Those Customers who desise a very Superior Article, and one suitable to the season, can now have their wishes gratified.

S. K. FOSTER,
Sept. 4. Foster's Corner, Germain street.

Digby Chickens and Tea.

190 BOXES No. 1 Digby HERRINGS, of excellent quality;
10 Chests English Congo TEA;
A lot of 24, 22 and 20 inch MAST HOOPS.
For sale by JOHN MARVEN,
Sept. 11. Ward-street.

SCOWS FOR SALE.

2 SCOWS—One of which is 35 in length; the other is second-hand, measures 30 feet in length. Apply to
A. O. LEMEREAUX,
August 21, 1857. Fort Neck, Cadleton.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
of every variety,
31 Kilby Street, Boston.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

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

For Sale in St. John by WM. THOMSON.
May 15th, 1857. (1y.)

DOMESTIC versus FOREIGN.

WE have on hand over 500 of the most approved Railroad BARROW WHEELS, of Domestic Manufacture, and warranted to be of the best material, which (with the different descriptions of Barrow Wheels suitable for any purpose, manufactured by us) will be sold for less than similar articles can be imported for.

HARRIS & ALLAN,
August 7. 17, Water street.

500 Men's Linen Coats,

NEATLY Cut and well made, CLEARING OUT at *ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH*, usual price from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.
200 Boys ditto at 4s. each.
THOMAS R. JONES,
August 7. 5, Dock-street.

St. Andrews Ale & Porter.

THE undersigned, agent for the St. Andrews Brewing Establishment, keeps constantly on hand a supply of the best qualities of ALE and PORTER manufactured by them, which will be supplied in any quantity required.

A superior article of ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts, has just been received.

June 26. JOHN McCOSKERY.

Collegiate and Commercial Schools,
SAINT GEORGE'S STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE above named Institutions under the personal supervision of the Subscriber, now in a prosperous condition can accomodate a few more Pupils.

The following branches of a liberal Education are efficiently taught therein, viz:

The GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH LANGUAGES; English and French Composition, Philology, Natural Philosophy, Physiology of the Human Frame, History, Geography, &c; Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Book-keeping, the Outlines of Chemistry; Trigonometry, Land Surveying, Navigation, Penmanship, Reading and Spelling, with such other elementary preparation for Collegiate studies as may from time to time be required by the Pupils.

Terms varying from 7s. 6d. to 30s. per quarter.

SAMUEL D. MILLER,
Principal.

P. S.—EVENING SCHOOL, constantly taught, for particulars apply at the School rooms. Class for young Ladies now open.

August 14th, 1857.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

ENTRANCE FROM CHARLOTTE STREET.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to the Public for the very handsome support he has received since opening the ST. JOHN HOTEL, and would respectfully inform his numerous patrons, that having refitted and renovated this well-known building, and being determined to keep it in a style not inferior to what it attained in former days, he is now prepared to receive BOARDERS, both permanent and transient, who will receive all the care and attention that can be desired. He would therefore invite travellers to favour him with a call.

☞ BOARD FIVE SHILLINGS PER DAY.

☞ Gentlemen travelling with their own Horses will find good Stabling and attentive hostlers.

W. H. SECORD,
St. John, August 7. Proprietor.

FRESH GROCERIES!!

THE Subscriber having received a large assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, per late arrivals, is prepared to sell them at the lowest market rates.

The articles consist in part of—
10 Chests TEA; 800 lbs. Java COFFEE;
3 boxes Yeast POWDER; 5 barrels Crushed SUGAR;
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR; 10 boxes good CHEESE;
15 Tubs Prime New BUTTER;
1 Ton OATMEAL;
10 bbls. Corn MEAL; 5 do. Rye FLOUR;
25 bbls. Superfine State FLOUR; 10 barrels PORK, best quality;
2 barrels SALERATUS;
5 kegs TOBACCO; 1 bbl. Bladder SNUFF;
15 boxes Adamantine CANDLES, short sizes,
25 quintals Prime CODFISH;
1 cask superior HAMS, Sugar cured, suitable for family use.
20 M. assorted CIGARS;
Also,—Rice; Pepper; Starch; Tomato Ketchup; Pepper Sauce; Cream Tartar; Salt; Beans; Mustard; Mixed Pickles; Spanish Liquorice; ground Pimento; Matches; Sperm Candles; Dried Apples; Oranges; Lemons; Nuts; Brooms; Chocolate; Citron Peel; Ginger; Fresh Figs; Digby Herrings, &c.
4 hhds. Hollands GIN;
5 hhds. BRANDY; 3 puns. ALCOHOL;
1 pun. Islay Malt WHISKEY; 1 do Old Jamaica RUM; 5 qr.-casks Port & Sherry WINE; 5 cases Sparkling Champagne;
10 bbls. London PORTER and ALE
WILLIAM PARKS.
July 10, 1857. No. 168, Prince Wm. street.

Fresh Arrivals.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals, a choice assortment of Goods in his line of business, among which are:—

30 CHESTS Superior Congou TEA;
15 Catty boxes Oolong do.;
40 barrels Crushed SUGAR;
25 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO;
20 cases Olive Oil;
20 bbls. *TUMBLERS*, assorted;
20 cases Wine Bottles;
100 cases CHAMPAGNE;
100 do. Hollands GENEVA;
50 bbls. London BROWN STOUT;
20 do. Pale ALE;
10 cases *CORDIALS*;
10 bbls. Prime Mess PORK; 10 Prime do.;
20 do. Mess BEEF;
10 Pipes PORT WINE;
15 hhds. do. do.;
15 qr.-casks do. do.;
10 octaves fine Old MADEIRA;
5 pipes ditto;
15 qr. casks Golden SHERRY;
10 do. Brown do.;
10 hhds. BRANDY, Martell's;
5 puns. Old JAMAICA;
8 do. Demerara.

Daily expected per Victor, from Charante:—
6 pipes, 10 hhds. & 10 qr.-casks Martell's Pale and Dark BRANDY;
50 cases do. ditto;
6 pipes & 50 cases Mounie & Co.'s finest do.;
10 hhds. Hennessey's ditto;
50 qr.-casks Pale, Golden, & Brown Sherry.
Remaining on hand, in Bond—2 Hhds. Old 1803 Brandy.

The above, together with his Stock of Liquors, &c. &c., will be disposed of at the lowest Market rates for Cash.

July 10. JOHN McCOSKERY.

SAMUEL WILSON,
TAILOR & DRAPER,
NO. 80, PRINCE WM. STREET,

HAS received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States, his supply of CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
BROAD CLOTHS, TWEEDS,
RUSSEL CORDS,
PLAIDS,
MOLESKINS, &c., &c.
SATIN—Black and Fancy, SILK, do. do., VELVET, do. do. } *Beautiful Articles for VESTS.*

☞ Persons wishing to have their Garments made-up from any of the above Articles will confer a favor on the Subscriber by giving him a call at his Establishment (NO. 80, PRINCE WM. STREET,) where he is prepared to take their measure and produce the requisit articles at the shortest notice.

☞ The Subscriber would also intimate to his customers and the public, that he has now made-up and ready for inspection a large amount of Men and Boy's Clothing, viz: COATS, VESTS, PANTS, DRAWERS, &c.

A general assortment of Hdkfs., Stocks, Neck Ties, Fronts, Shirt Collars, Braces; Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Valises, &c., for Sale at market prices.

St. John, N. B., June 5, 1857. S. W.

FOR Sale at No. 168, Prince William Street,—BEST CUMBERLAND BUTTER.
August 7. WILLIAM PARKS.

FOR Sale at No. 168, Prince William Street,—200 CHEESE from Clarke's Dairy.
August 7. WILLIAM PARKS.

FOR Sale at No. 168, Prince William Street,—BEST ISLAY MALT.
WILLIAM PARKS.
St. John, August 7, 1857.

MILK PANS AND BUTTER CROCKS,—*white inside.*—A shipment of these Goods are daily expected.
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
August 7. Dock-street.

ROOM PAPER at reduced prices at the New Paper Store—8,000 Rolls at the low price of 4d. 5d. 6d. and 7 1-2d.
Glass cut to order.
GEORGE NIXON,
August 7. 104, Prince Wm-st.

Auction Sale.

ESTATE OF CHARLES NEPTON,
[DECEASED]

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the Sixteenth day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Market Square, in the City of Saint John:

ALL that certain LOT OF LAND, being Lot Number 236, on Saint David's street, in the said City.

The above Property will be sold for the payment of the Debts against the Estate of the said Deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the Personal Estate, and by virtue of a License obtained from the Surrogate Court.

Dated this 15th September, 1857.

MARGARET W. O'BRIEN,
Administratrix with the Will annexed.
CHAS. W. STOCKTON, Solicitor.

Notice

To be Sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY the fifth day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Market Square, in the City of St. John—

ALL that certain Tract or Piece of LAND lying and being in the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, Province of New-Brunswick, and bound as follows—to wit:

"Commencing at a marked Cedar tree standing "on the western side of a Reserved Road, and on "the north eastern angle of lot number fifteen, "granted to Robert Kerr, in the third tier of An-"drew Blair's survey, of Green Hill Settlement, "thence by the magnet running north sixty chains "of four poles each to a marked cedar tree, thence west sixty seven chains, thence south sixty chains and thence east sixty seven chains, to the place of beginning, containing in the whole four hundred acres, more or less, and known as lots numbers sixteen [16]; seventeen [17]; eighteen [18], and nineteen [19]; originally granted to James Trenaman—together with all buildings, erections, and improvements thereon, with the appurtenances.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage made by Thomas Haines and Margaret, his wife, to me, bearing date the 13th day of January, A. D., 1853.

St. John, N. B., June 27, 1857.

ROBERT THOMPSON.
C. W. STOCKTON, Att'y. for R. Thompson.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE,
Sears' Brick Building,
19, *NORTH SIDE of KING STREET.*

R. HUNTER

HAVING removed into the large and spacious Store and Warerooms formerly occupied by Messrs. HORSFALL & SHERATON, (one door West of his former stand,) has received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States, his

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

which with the Stock previously on hand, will complete the largest and most general assortment of CLOTHING, CLOTHS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., ever exhibited for Sale in any Clothing Establishment in the British Provinces, and which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest possible prices.

THE STOCK IN PART CONSISTING OF:

Coats, Vests, and Pants, in all the various materials now in use, and all qualities and prices, cut and made up on the premises in the most fashionable styles;

India Rubber *COATS, CAPES, LEGGING, &c.*; Silk and Satin HATS, Kossuth and Glazed do.; Cloth and Tweed CAPS, Glazed Caps.

The Furnishing Department.

comprises a general assortment of *Shirts*, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Hdkfs., Stocks Neck Ties, Braces, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c.

A splendid assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, Meeton and Satin Cloths, *CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEED*, Russel Cord, Moleskin, Satinetts, &c.

VESTINGS in great variety.

☞ Garments made to order in the most fashionable style at the shortest notice.

May 22. J. H.

Livery Stable.

KING STREET, CARLETON

THE Subscriber in calling the attention of the inhabitants of Saint John and vicinity to his new LIVERY STABLES, begs leave to state that he has fitted up at considerable expense, and is now prepared to furnish parties with Horses and VEHICLES, which for speed and comfort will prove satisfactory.

As the road is good and the country very inviting at this season of the year, parties would not regret taking a drive. Charges very moderate.

JAMES E. HAMM.
August 1, 1857. 3m.

Mill Privilege for Sale, or to Let.

A Good Privilege for a CARDING and Fulling MILL, or other Machinery, and LAND attached to the same.

The STREAM is a good one and the Dam is already built.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Salmon River, Queen's County.

SAMUEL WHITE.
9th July, 1857.

To Farmers, Travelers, & Citizens.

THE Subscriber has refitted and renovated his Hotel to meet the Spring business, and where Travellers will find every comfort desired. He returns thanks for the very liberal share of patronage which has been awarded to him, and assures his numerous customers that every effort will be made as heretofore, to benefit.

His House is No. 15, Charlotte street, and reference is respectfully asked of former visitors.

Experienced Grooms always in attendance to see that Horses are properly attended to.

May 22. WM. YOUNG.

Land for Sale.

120 ACRES more or less for SALE, six miles from GAGETOWN, in Queen's County 10 acres of which are cleared, the remainder is well wooded, the great road from Gagetown to the Nerepis, runs along the front of the lot. Terms of payment easy, for further particulars apply to

ARCHIBALD McALLISTER.
Gagetown, 24th July, 1857.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—Received per Steamer:—1 case superior French PAPER HANGINGS, all new styles.

☞ For Sale at cost and charges.

July 3. B. O'BRIEN.

NO. 10, DOCK STREET.—Just received a prime lot of Cumberland CHEESE.

For Sale by
August 7. T. & F. McMACKIN.

SEASONED PINE, LUMBER of every description, large and small, SCANTLING, REFUSE BOARDS, and DEALS, LATHS and PICKETS. For Sale at No 1 Lumber Yard Jeffery's Hill. FROST & CO.

St. John, May 12th.

Eldon Orange Lodge, No. 2.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting of "Eldon Orange Lodge, No. 2," will be held in the Orange Hall, Bruss

Poetry.

(Written for the Chronicle.)

SONG OF THE WANDERER.

Far away in the dim, dim distance,
Lies the home I love,
Where the lucent, winding river
Skirts an ancient grove.

There the sky seems Heaven's own entrance,
'Tis so brightly fair,
And the sweetly scented zephyrs
Mingle with the air.

There the flowers are gaily creeping
Round each latticed frame,
And the wild birds warbling music
Lures me back again.

Sadly fall my aching footsteps
On life's busy road;
Oft, the struggling heart would gladly
Rest its weary load.

Then when fainting, murmuring, pining,
In some anguished hour,
Long lost memories surround me,
With mysterious power.

Strangely do the shattered heart-strings
Vibrate 'neath their touch;
Home,—O home!—art thou a vision,—
Had I ever such?

As the dusty, panting pilgrim,
Gains some watered mead,
Do my wand'ring wav'ring footsteps
To thy threshold lead.

Has this maze which seems so endless
Not a guiding glade,—
Which can bring at least life's sunset
'Neath thy peaceful shade?

September 15, 1857. G.

THE GARLAND OF WILD FLOWERS.

BY [illegible] BUCK.

These be simple flowers, lady,
That I have culled for you;
For in no lordly garden
Or gay paterre they grew;
But on the dewy field bank,
Where the poorest child may roam,
And fill its lap with treasures,
To bear exulting home.

Any little country maiden
Can call you these by name;
I cannot bring you rarer,
Since no foot of ground I claim;
But wide and rich is the domain
I share with millions more;
Old England's meads and cornfields
The gardens of her poor.

For while man 'sows the staff of life.'
Unseen, a higher hand
Is strewing gems of beauty
To gladden all the land.
The farmer calls them worthless weeds;
But He sends sun and rain,
Till many hued they blossom
Amongst the golden rain.

So do not scorn them, lady,
These humble, God sown flowers—
Oh! they were lovely once to you
In childhood's guileless hours—
So rather humbly join in praise
To Him who thus has given,
To rich and poor alike, a boon
Of Beauty straight from Heaven.

Miscellany.

A SHORT FIRESIDE STORY ABOUT HONESTY.

One evening a poor man and his son, a little boy, sat by the wayside, near the gate of an old town in Germany. The father took a loaf of bread which he had bought in town, and broke it, and gave half to his son.

"Not so, father," said the boy; "I shall not eat until after you. You have been working all day, for small wages, to support me, and you must be very hungry. I shall wait until you are done."

"You speak kindly, my son," replied the pleased father. "Your love to me does me more good than my food; and those eyes of yours remind me of your dear mother, who has left us, who told you to love me as she used to do; and, indeed, my boy, you have been a great strength and comfort to me, but now I have eaten the first morsel to please you, and it is your turn now to eat."

"Thank you, father; but break this piece in two and take a little more; you see the loaf is not large, and you require much more than I do."

"I shall divide the loaf for you my boy; but eat it, I shall not; I have abundance; and let us thank God, for his goodness, in giving us food, and in giving us what is better still, cheerful and contented hearts. He who gave us the living bread from Heaven to nourish our immortal souls, how shall He not give us all other food, which is necessary to support our mortal bodies?"

The father and son thanked God, and they began to eat the loaf in pieces, to begin their frugal meal. But as they cut one portion of the loaf, there fell out several large pieces of gold, of great value. The little boy gave a shout of joy, and was springing forward to grasp the unexpected treasure, when he pulled back by his father.

"My son, my son!" he cried, "do not touch that money, it is not ours."

"But whose is it, father, if it is not ours?"

"I know not, as yet, to whom it belongs, but probably it was put there by the baker through some mistake. We must inquire. Run—"

"But, father," interrupted the boy, "you are poor and needy, and you have bought the loaf, and then the baker may tell a lie, and—"

"I will not listen to you, my boy; I bought the loaf, but I did not buy the gold in it. If the baker sold it to me in ignorance, I shall not be so dishonest as to take advantage of him; remember Him who told us to do to others as we would have others do to us. The baker may possibly cheat us; I am poor, but that is no sin. If we share the poverty of Jesus, God's own Son, Oh! let us share, also, His trust, and his love, and His goodness in God. We may never be rich but we may always be honest. We may die in starvation; but God's will be done, should we die in doing it. Yes, my boy, trust in God, and walk in his ways and you shall never be put to shame. Now run to the baker, and bring him here; and I shall watch the gold till he comes."

So the boy ran after the baker.

"Brother workman," said the old man, "you have made some mistake, and almost lost your money," and he showed the baker the gold, and told him how it had been found. "Is it thine?" asked he. "If it is, take it away."

"My father, baker, is very poor, and—"

"Silence, my child; put me not to shame by thy complaints. I am glad we have saved the man from losing his money."

The baker had been gazing alternately at the honest father and the eager boy, and the gold which lay glittering on the green turf. "Thou art, indeed, an honest fellow," said the baker; "and my neighbor, David, the flax dresser, spoke truth when he said thou wert the most honest man in the town. Now I shall tell thee about the gold. A stranger came to my shop three days ago, and gave me that loaf and told me to sell it cheaply or give it to the most honest poor man whom I knew in the city. I told David to send thee to me as a customer this morning; as thou wouldst not take the loaf for nothing, I sold it to thee, as thou knowest, for the last penny in thy purse, and the loaf, with all its treasure—and, certainly, it is not small; it is thine, and God grant thee a blessing with it!"

The poor man bent his head to the ground, while the tears fell from his eyes. His boy ran and put his arms around his neck, and said:—

"I shall always, like you, my father, trust God, and do what is right; for I am sure it will never put us to shame.—*Edinburgh Christian Magazine.*

ONE of the comic papers revives an old story that is better now than it was before these days of spirit seeing and hearing. It seems that an old sea-captain, who had retired from service and was living on a farm and had a wild harum scarum nephew living with him. He could never drive or frighten said nephew to do anything in its proper time. Among the rest he could never get him to drive the cows up before dark—he had to drive them up from a back pasture through the sugar bush. Finally the captain asked the lad if he was afraid to go through the woods in the dark.

'Fraid! What is that? I never seen a fraid,' replied the boy.

'Well, never mind, my lad; you will see one some of these nights, if you do not get the cows up before dark, said Capt., meaningly.

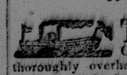
That night the boy played until dusk before he went after the cows as usual. The captain took a sheet and followed him. Now the Captain had a tame monkey who saw the performance, and monkey like, took a table cloth and followed the captain at a respectful distance. The captain went into the middle of the woods where there was a big log by the side of the path. Going to the further end of it, he wound his sheet around him, got upon it, and stood still. The monkey got on the first end without noise, and did the same. So the parties stood when the boy came whistling along with his cows. They shied a little upon seeing the ghosts, which caused the boy to look ahead.

"Hello, what is that?" he shouted; "by golly, I guess it's a fraid!" and then, spying the monkey, he sung out, "by Jerusalem, if there aint two fraids—a big fraid and a little fraid."

This caused the captain took look around, when he saw, for the first time, his ghostly companion. He thought it was a fraid sure enough. The old captain streaked it for home, the monkey chasing him, and the wicked nephew clapping his hands and shouting. 'Run, big fraid, run, or little fraid will ketch you!'

Steamer "Maid of Erin."

NOTICE.



THE well known and favourite Steamer "MAID OF ERIN," Capt. John Be'more, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in a complete state of repair, is ready to resume her previous route, viz: Leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, returning same evening. Leaving St. John for Dorchester, Hillsborough and the Bend every Tuesday and Friday evening tide, and returning leaves the Bend next high water.

Shippers for Dorchester and Hillsborough will please take notice that freight for those places is payable in advance, and that the owners of the steamer do not hold themselves responsible for any Goods after landing them on the respective shores.

Passengers are requested to look after their own luggage, as the owners will not be responsible for anything unless given in charge to the proper officer and signed for. For particulars apply to JOHN WALKER,

May 29, 1857. Ward-street.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

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

THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Chairman*; J. C. EWART, Esq., M. P., and F. HAYWOOD Esq., *Deputy Chairmen*; SWINTON BOULT, Esq *Secretary.*

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENCIES.

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

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

Paid up Resources, £749,251 15 8, Sterling.

CONSTITUTION——UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Fire Premiums Received in 1855, £186,271 16 11, Sterling.

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

Losses paid promptly on proof of claim.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH: OFFICE—98, Prince William Street, St. John.

(No Charge for Policy.)

April 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*

VULCAN FOUNDRY
REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would take this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the Public for the liberal share of patronage he has received during the past ten years, while doing business in the Establishment known as VULCAN FOUNDRY, on the South side of Main Street: and having Removed directly opposite to his former place of Business No. 11 and 13, *Main Street*, where he intends to carry on the Foundry Business in the various branches of *ENGINE, MILL, and SHIP WORK*, Ship Builders' CRAMPS, WEDGES, Hoisting WHEELS, JACK SCREWS, &c. &c.—Together with a variety of the most approved STOVE PATTERNS and FRANKLINS,—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

On Hand.—Two STEAM ENGINES, one of 18 inch diameter by 36 inch Stroke, one of 10 inch diameter by 24 inch Stroke.

P. S. Also for Sale as they now lie at Digby Gut, or delivered in St. John,—Two large Steam BOILERS, 7 feet 8 in. diameter by 19 feet long, formerly belonging to the steamer "*Pilot*," and were in use about 18 months, and are now in good order; also, two Wrought Iron SHAFTS 9 inches in diameter, 18 feet 6 inches long, with two Wrought Iron CRANKS, 30 in. long from centre to centre; together with two second hand Cast Iron *SHAFTS*, of 6 and 10 in. diameter, 15 and 20 feet long.

All of the above articles will be sold on the most liberal terms.

Plan of Boilers can be seen at any time at the Foundry.

December 11. G. CRAIG.

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, per brig "Ransom," 350 boxes of various sizes—all in good order. ☞ Glass always cut to order.

GEORGE NIXON,

June 12. 101 Prince William Street.

4 CASKS Olive OIL, 300 gallons; 8 bbls. TALLOW, 2,000 lbs.;

LONDON OAKUM.—10 tons London Oakum, for sale low.

One Wood Stock ANCHOR.—For sale by

August 7. JOHN WALKER.

Reversible Caps.

IN compliance with the wishes of a number of Customers, we are again manufacturing a quantity of PALA ALTO REVERSIBLE CAPS. This is a style which was in great demand in the United States at the time of the late Mexican War, and is a very convenient Cap for travellers.

Call and see.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,

August 7. 15, King-street.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS!

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alternative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

GENERAL WEAKNESS—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

DELICATE FEMALES.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Female Complaints	Piles
Bowel Complaints	Heaches	Stone and Gravel
Coughs	Indigestion	Secondary Symptoms
Colds	Influenza	Venereal Affections
Chest Diseases	Inflamation	Worms, of all kinds.
Costiveness	Indward Weakness	
Dyspepsia	Liver Complaints	
Diarrhœa		
Dropsy		
Debility		
Fever and Ague	Lowness of spirits	

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, (near Temple Barr, London,) by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized World, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and 1$ each.

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

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

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

TEA! TEA, &c.

IN STORE.—30 Half Chests finest Souchong and Congo TEAS, "Recorder," "Henry Harbeck," and "White Swallow;" 10 do Oolong do., 'Samuel Russell" and "Monsoon;"

2 do Old Hyson; 1 do. Gunpowder;

5 Bbls Crushed SUGAR; Brown Porto Rico ditto, and Molasses; Maple do., and Honey;

FRESH GROUND COFFEE;

300 Lbs. Dried APPLES, (sliced and cored);

2 Tierces CRANBERRIES;

40 Packages RAISINS, in prime order

Zante and Smyrna Currants and Prunes;

3 Tierces Rice; Family FLOUR, Oatmeal, Gray Buckwheat, and Corn MEAL, Clark's Corn Starch, Hecker's FARINA; "MOTT's" Ginger, BROMA, Cocoa Paste, Prepared Cocoa and CHOCOLATE; Scotch Marmalade, Window GLASS and putty; Porter's Burning FLUID, Chamberlain's SALERATUS in boxes, Cucumber PICKLES in vinegar and pickle; Castile and other SOAPS; 20 bushels NEW BRUNSWICK GRASS SEED, BEANS and PEASE, Sage and Hops, Buckwheat, and OATS; 10 boxes TOBACCO; 10 M. CIGARS choice brands; 10 do Woodstock Pipes; fat SHAD, Mackerel and Labrador Herrings—together with a general assortment of Groceries, inferior to none in the City at lowest Market rates, at No. 70 Charlott street, St. John.

JAMES G. LESTER.

April 17. J. G. L.

New Books.

THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY, by Viscount deChateaubriand;

St. JOHN'S MANUAL; a Guide to the Public Worship and Services of the Catholic Church;

A Vindication of Italy and the Papal States, from the Dublin Review;

John Mitchell's Great Lecture on Thomas Devin Reilly, delivered in the Tabernacle, N. York;

Hendrick Conscience's Tales, complete;

Nos. 1 to 4 of the Complete Works of Gerald Griffin—to be completed in 30 numbers;

Luck is Everything, by W. H. Maxwell;

Charles Lever's Works, 4 vols., octavo, cloth;

Love after Marriage by Caroline Lee Hentz;

The Border Rover by Emerson Bennett;

The Rats of the Seine, by Paul Preston;

The Doomed Ship, by Harry Hazel;

Dow's Patent Sermons, new edition;

Reynolds' Complete Works;

Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries for May, 1s.;

Harper, Putnam, the Youths, Household Words New York National, Waverley, and Black wood for May;

The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller.

☞ Latest "New York Ledger," &c.

May 8. B. O'BRIEN.

MAGEE, HATTER.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed a part of his Establishment to 27, North Side of King Street, directly opposite Cross Street, and one door below Mr. J. Frost's Shoe Store, where he will be found ready to serve the Public with HATS and CAPS of his *own Manufacture*, made under his inspection, which he feels warranted in saying are equal to any made or sold in this City, as has been proved at the Exhibitions held in this City and Fredericton, and also at Halifax, N S., from which he received a Certificate of merit under the Seal of that Province.

The business will be conducted as formerly at his old Stand, under the management of his Nephew, D. MAGEE, a practical Hatter; where the Public will always find a good article, and at a reasonable price.

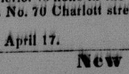
HATS and CAPS made to order.

A. MAGEE,

27 North Side, King street.

St. John June 6.

Phœnix Livery STABLE.



THE Subscriber has removed his Livery Stable to the Premises occupied by himself in Charlotte street, (two or three doors north of the country market) and begs to acquaint the public that he has on hand TO LET a number of the best trained HORSES ever offered to the public for kindness, speed and durability, together with CARIOLES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS and SADDLES, or in any style to suit customers.

The public may rely on being well accommodated and no imposition.

☞ *HORSES bought, sold, or Exchanged.*

WM. GABRIEL.

St. John, January, 1857.

ST. ANDREWS ALE.—Just received, a small lot of St. Andrews Steam Brewed ALE, very superior. For sale by

Nov. 14. JOHN McCOSKERY.

SMARTS
BALSAM of HOARHOUND & ANISEED.

Is a safe and sure remedy for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Inflamation of the Chest, Hoarseness, Wheezing of the Lungs, &c.

This is the cheapest and best Medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above named diseases. Its speedy and extraordinary effects have gained for it a reputation far above all other remedies of a similar kind.

The most flattering Testimonials have been received from the following gentlemen.

Daniel Leavitt, Esq., J. P.
E. Lunt, Esq., Merchant.
W. D. Pickup, Esq., do.
John Armstrong, Esquire.
Capt. Hugh Chisholm.
William Neagle, Merchant.
James Bennett.

Prepared by John G. Sharp, Pharmaceutical Chemist, and Sold by James H. Chipman; Geo. F. Everett & Co; Chaloner & Hunt; J. F. Secord; Wm. Nagle, St. James' street.

CARLETON—Henry Nase, & Richard N. Knight.

St. John, June 1857.

—IN STORE—

350 QUINTALS of CODFISH;
75 do. POLLOCK;

6 whole and 50 half-barrels prime SHAD;

10 chests Congo TEA; 300 pieces Grind-stones from 15 in. to 45 in.; 20 brls. Gibb'd Herrings

10 boxes PIPES; 5 do. Pepper Sauce; 20 dozen Bushel BASKETS, 1 brl. Rum Colouring. Am.; 1 pun. Cameron WHISKEY; 1 pun. J. RUM; 3 puns. Am. RUM; Port and Sherry WINE; 1 pipe Cognac BRANDY, 1 do. H. GIN; and a general assortment of good GROCERIES.

—*In Bond (at Walker's)*—

5 puns. ALCOHOL—for sale at lowest Market Rates. JOHN MARVEN,

Ward-street.

I would also inform my Customers and the Public in general that I have enlarged my premises, and will be better able to accommodate them in future.

Oct. 17. J. MARVEN.

For Sale.

A SITE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S VILLA.

FROM 10 to 15 Acres of GOOD LAND, situated on the St. Andrew's Road, between 3 and 4 miles from Carleton, on the upper side of the Road, and having a splendid view of the Bay of Fundy. The Land is of an excellent quality, and possession will be given at any time. Terms accommodating. For particulars, apply at the *Chronicle* Office, or on the premises to

dec. 19. SAMUEL HILLIS.

GENTS, SHAWLS.—The Subscriber has received an assortment of Gentlemen's SHAWLS, of superior quality to those usually imported. Also, Gents' MUFFLERS, for sale at reasonable prices, by D. H. HALL,

Nov. 11. 41, King-street.

OAKUM & CORDAGE.—Landing ex *Eleanor*—200 bundles Brown OAKUM;

150 coils CORDAGE, 6 thread to 5 inch;

20 coils Bolt ROPE, 2 1 4 to 4 1-2 inch.

For Sale by JOHN WALKER,

Sept. 26. Ward-street.

HORSE SHOEING

[Shop one door north of the Country Market]

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

January 20, 1854.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE balance of our stock of Winter CAPS—Our hands are all employed in making up a first rate stock of HATS and CAPS for Spring & Summer wear, consisting of Satin, and Cassimere, and Glazed Caps, &c., Wholesale buyers would do well to leave their orders early.

On hand—A large stock of KOSSUTH and WINDSAWAKE HATS, in Black, Drab, and Brown. Wholesale and Retail.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,

Feb. 13. 15, King-street.

OAKUM AND OLIVE OIL.—10 bundles American OAKUM; 5 casks Olive OIL, landing ex Franklin, by JOHN WALKER.

September 19. Ward-street.

HOLLANDS.

LANDING ex "Ann Rankine" from London;—150 packages GENEVA, Anchor, Brand, which will be sold at 4s. per gallon in Bond from Wharf. THOS. PARKS,

October 24. 25, Dock-street.

LARD OIL and PORPOISE OILS.—On hand—120 galls. Extra Lard OIL; 200 galls. Porpoise OIL. For Sale low by.

S. L. TILLEY.

September 19. 35, King-street

FOR SALE.

Valuable Freehold Property in Indiantown.

THE Subscriber offers for sale three valuable BUILDING LOTS, 40 ft. by 100 ft. each, on the front street. On one of the lots there is a neat cottage now in the occupation of Wm. H. Travis, Esq. Terms made liberal. Apply to

JOSEPH G. JOHNSTONE,

St. John, Dec. 26. Indiantown.

JUST PUBLISHED—A new Edition of Lennie's English GRAMMAR, strongly bound in linen. Price 5s. 6d. per dozen.

June 5. B. O'BRIEN.

CONFECTIONARY.—Now Landing from John Duncan, 5 tierces, and 1 case of Scotch CONFECTIONARY, assorted. For sale low by

May 22. S. L. TILLEY, 35 King-street.

FLUID & VINEGAR.—10 casks "Porter's" Burning FLUID; 5 bbls. Mathiew's Cider VINEGAR. For Sale by JOHN MARVEN.

July 3. Ward-street.

Ship Chandlery.

LANDING EX "JOHN DUNCAN:"—

63 BALES CORDAGE, (assorted;)

Spunyarn; Marline; Houseline; Ambroline; Log Lines; Tar Brushes; Wool Mop Heads; Ship Scrapers; Patent Deck Lights; Cork Fenders; Liverpool Oakum.

The above are the Manufacture of that well known firm Hutcheson & Jarvie, of Liverpool, and are warranted to be of a superior quality.

10 brls. Black Varnish; 1 Bag Carpet Thrumbs; 4 kegs Countersunk Nails, (assorted;)

1 case Flags and Bunting; Cod Lines; Connectings LINKS, (assorted.)

The above, together with the Subscribers Stock of General SHIP CHANDLERY, are for Sale at lowest Market rates. JOHN WALKER,

May 22. Ward Street.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store.

Just received per steamer from Liverpool:—

A Large assortment of Ladies, Misses, Boys, Children's, and Infants CLOTH BOOTS, of all qualities, suitable for the season.

A great variety of Men's, Women's, Misses, Children's and infants FELT BOOTS, Shoes and Slippers of every quality.

ON HAND—A large lot of Women's Prunella BOOTS, suitable for wearing under Rubber Shoes in Winter—for 3s. to 4s. 3d a pair.

Oct. 17. S. K. FOSTER.

Oysters. Oysters.

4 BBLS. Prime Shediac OYSTERS, which will be served up in any style required.

Also—MEALS and LUNCHEONS served up at the *shortest notice*—Day or Evening—at

JAMES KENNY'S,

Sept. 26. Eating House, Water-street

French Paper Hangings.

Ex "Zurich" from Havre, thence by "Charles," from New York:—

2 CASES containing a very rich assortment of French PAPER HANGING—all new styles.

May 1. B. O'BRIEN.

New-Brunswick Branch
OF THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

TRUSTEES.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs *Directors, &c., in Liverpool.*

Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Bramley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

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

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq

Directors, &c., in London.

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.

We have obtained the Victory.

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

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

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

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 3-4 Octave to A above.

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

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

CONFECTIONARY, HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

Now landing ex "John Duncan" from Liverpool and for sale by the Subscriber:—

1 CASK assd' Scotch CONFECTIONARY; 1 case Holloway's Pills and Ointment; 1 case perfumery, SOAPS, Patent Medicines, &c. —consisting of—

Hannay's Rondolitia and Verbena;

Rigge's Oegetable Essence and Military Soap;

Cleaver's Honey Soap; Botten's British Oil;

Leeming's Essence; Dalby's Cannimative, &c.

S. L. TILLEY.

Jan. 30. 35, King-st.

ON HAND, and for Sale.

300 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS, assorted;

100 Bolts Extra all long Flax, ditto;

100 do. Gourock Boiled ditto;

75 Coils BOLT ROPE;

82 do. POINT LINE;

1700 three-thread SAIL TWINE.

JOHN ROOP,

July 10. 3ins. Wishart's Buildings, Johnston's Wharf.

FOR SALE at 101 Prince William Street.—PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, of all kinds; Window GLASS, all sizes; Green Window SHADES, 33, 36 and 40 inches; BASKETS and DUTTY. GEORGE NIXON.

St. John, May 29, 1857.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,
Steam Engine and Machine Shop,

SAINT DAVID AND ALBION STREETS,

Near Messrs. W. & R. Wright's Ship Yard Courtenay Bay.

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

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

STEAM ENGINES.

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

JOHN SMITH,

St. John, December 1, 1855. ENGINEER.

No. 40, Germain-Street.

JAMES LUPTON,
Tailor and Draper.

WOULD invite the attention of his friends and customers to his present Stock of Goods, which has been completed by recent arrivals per ships *John Duncan, Middleton*, and *Courier*, consisting of West of England CLOTHS, FUR BEAVERS, VELVET CLOTHS, PATENT BEAVERS, BALTIC and EXTRA PILOT CLOTHS; WAIST-COATINGS, in Berlin, Silk and Velvets, TROUSERINGS in endless variety,—these goods he can recommend as being superior to any yet seen in this Market, and in making them up no care shall be spared to sustain the preference he has hitherto received.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

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

St. John, Oct. 31, 1856.

AMERICAN OYSTER SALOON and EATING HOUSE.

No. 27, Water Street.

THE Subscriber grateful for the kind patronage bestowed on him by his friends and the public generally heretofore, and soliciting from them a continuance of their favours, begs leave to announce that he has just received from Shediac a few barrels of Prime OYSTERS, which will be served up in any style required to suit customers.

MEALS at all hours of the Day and Evening.

Choice LIQUORS and CIGARS, Mineral, Soda Water, Syrups and Beers of the first quality, always on hand, and ready to order at a moments call. (May 29. JAMES KENNY.

HORSE SHOEING
AND GENERAL
BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber having received a liberal share of public patronage during the time he has been in business, begs respectfully to return thanks for the same, and begs further to state that he is prepared to manufacture, to order, all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

among which will be found the Improved Wrought Iron Scotch PLOUGH, and a newly invented and highly approved of Wrought Iron HARROW.

☞ HORSE SHOEING, ON THE MOST SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

For reference to his competency in this department he refers to the owners of Horses who have favored him with their support.

JAMES SCRYMGEOUR.

St John, June 1, 1856.

Joshua Tallent,

IN returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last six years he has been in the BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS, desires to inform them that he has enlarged his Establishment, and is now prepared to furnish all articles in his line particularly Waterproof BOOTS, at as low prices as can be found in the City, at his stand, Parish of Portland, near St. Luke's Church.

May, 1856.

A Further Supply of STRAW HATS of the following descriptions: Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Curacoa, Sennett and Cuba.

And of FELT HATS of the following descriptions:—Kossuth, Hungarian, Empire, Panama, French, Cassimere & Cashmarett—various colours and qualities, have just been received and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, by

C. D. EVERETT & SON,

May 29. 15 King-street.

1000 SUMMER COATS,

LONDON Made, cut in every make worn, in Linen, Cord, Alpaca, &c., new and beautiful styles, at prices from 5s. to 25s., GRANITE HALL, No. 5 Dock-street.

☞ Boy's Linen COATS in great variety.

May 29. THOMAS R. JONES.

North American House,
No. 7 North side of King's Square,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

IS now kept by the Subscriber, who having recently refitted and furnished the same in a thorough and most comfortable manner, and now is prepared to entertain Residents in this City, Farmers, and Travellers generally, by the day or for any period, in an agreeable style and on satisfactory terms. *Good Stabling* is attached. Experienced Attendants are employed in every department.

The Daily and other Newspapers are regularly taken and fyled. Every information with regard to the Markets, and other business of the City, is promptly afforded. Purchases can be made for Strangers.

EXTRA MEALS, when called for, are provided without delay. In short nothing is wanting at any hour that can be reasonably required.

May 22.—1m. HUGH CHISHOLM.

GIN.—Now Landing ex Ship "Arthur White:" 20 Hhds. G