The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1802

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1853. VOL. XXV.—NO. 34.

The Weekly Observer.

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is prepared to receive applications for insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

Persons insured in the Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 80 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of upwards of $200,000.

Persons may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $3000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mutual* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies or trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter allows parties exemption*—See Section 9.—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—the guarantee of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore?

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent. from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit for the whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on *Ten* policies of Life Policy, the holder will receive *equitable value for it*.

This Office issues from the *usual* Policy, instead of the *Mutual*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever*". In no case is the personal interest liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz.: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, superintend all investments of the Company; 13 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—Local Directors—

Boston.—Hon. Amos Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert H. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John—Benjamin Smith, Lect H. Waterbury, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Filley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John.

AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Per Steamer Boston:—

50 Bags Java and Laguira COFFEE; 1 cask Prime HAMS; 10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans; 6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts; 3 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY; 20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff; 3 hogsh. Grenada LOGWOOD; 1 ton Logwood; 1 hogshead Fustic; 3 barrels QUINCES; 10 bbls. APPLES.

Per "Acadia," from Halifax:

200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

October 26. *Market Square.*

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship "Regulist," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool: Landing for the Subscriber—

6 Cases of well assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Pot and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c. &c. The above well adapted for Country Retail trade.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 reel White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 40, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low, by the Subscriber.

JOHN S. THURGAR.

March 30. North Market Wharf.

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:

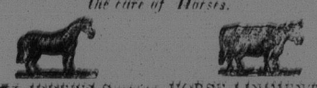
2000 Pairs Men's Over SHOES; 600 pairs Women's Over Shoes;

600 pairs Women's BUSKINS;
400 do. Women's GAITERS;
200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS;
750 do. Misses' Over Shoes;
400 do. Children's Over Shoes;
50 do. Men's India Rubber Boots.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

Important Notice,

To owners and all others that use and have the care of Horses.



Kidder's Superior HORSE LINIMENT, warranted to be one of the most Valuable Articles ever offered to the Public, for Sprains, Wind-Galls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains, and Callousses of long standing, also, Swelling, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been in successful use for the last *fifteen years*, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The proprietor cheerfully recommends the above remedy to the public under a full conviction of its efficacy in the above named diseases, and to make that valuable and useful animal (the Horse) *longer lived or neglect is liable*, where an external application is required. This Liniment will also equally apply well to *Neat Horn Cattle*. It reduces inflammation and swelling, or when the flesh has become callous, or the cords stiff, it softens and reduces, and affords a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected. Purchasers may depend upon this being an entirely different article from any other ever offered to the Public, both in its healing qualities and superior strength, as but a small quantity is required at a time, to produce the desired effect. As a proof of the benefit resulting from the use of this Liniment, I have been induced to offer for consideration the names of a few highly respectable Gentlemen, from among many thousands, who have used the same for years, and are competent to judge of its merits.

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, have used Mr. James Kidder, Jr.'s Horse Liniment for a number of years past, and have always found it decidedly the most efficacious of any article in use, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as a cheap and valuable Liniment to all those who use and have the care of Horses.

Samuel Blanchard, Medford; Kidder & Co., Boston; Sweet Dagget, Charlestown; James Stevens, Cambridge; Amos Butler, Malden; Anthony Jackson, Watertown; Elijah Gibbs, Newton; Robert A. Baxter, Woburn; E. H. Balch, Providence, R. I.; Charles Horton, 2d., do.

S. L. Tilley, General Agent for New Brunswick.

FIORI! FIORI!

To arrive ex Mary Jane:

100 Brls. Superfine Canadian FLOUR.

Jan. 18. GEO. THOMAS.

MORRISON & CO.,

Prince William-street,

are Receiving per Mail Steamers "Canada" and "America," Ships "Olive," "Zetland," "J. G. Hall," &c., &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Paisley, Printed Cashmere, Wool, &c. &c.; French MERINOS, in every shade; *EMBROIDERED DRESSES.* Printed CACHMERES; Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS, Black and coloured Vecuna CLOTH, Black and coloured MANTLES, newest styles; Black and coloured Genoa Velvets and Plushes; Black, coloured and Shot Glace Silks, Black Brocaded SILK; Black French SATIN; Black Pure SATIN; Plaid Bonnet RIBBONS; Velvet and Ribbon Bracelets, Cloak Tassels; Fitch FURS; Linens, Linen Sheeting and Table Damask, FLANNELS, Twilled and Plain, &c. &c., which with their present stock, will be sold decidedly cheap *for Cash.*

MORRISON & CO.

Dec. 7.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

Has received per *Acteon*, from London, *Themis, Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral, Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gros de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES; Long and Square SHAWLS; Grey, White, and *PRINTED COTTONS*; CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and satinetts; Red and White FLANNELS, Shirting Stripes, Ticks, Checks; Linens, Lawns, Duck, Diaper, Towelling, Silk and Cotton Velvets; Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Artificial Flowers, in great variety; HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment; Wool Polkas, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps; Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes, Habit Shirts and Collars; Black and Coloured Veils; Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS*; Cotton Batting, Warps; Paramattas, Crapes, Bareges; White and Coloured Table Cloths; Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts; Neck Ties, Lawn Bibbs, Nun's Lace; White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn, Pound Cottons, Worsted Fringes; Gents.' SHIRTS, Fronts, and Collars; Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Braces, Gauds, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,

Nov. 9. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

Corner of Dock-street and Market Square.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ship *Commodore*, from England, and other arrivals, the following Goods, viz

2 Bdls. Wire Riddles: 2 Grocers' Coffee Mills, on Metal stands;
2 cases Counter Scales; 1 cask Weights; 1 cask Butt Hinges; 1 cask Hand and Tenon Saws, 9 cases Cross cut Saws; 75 Plough Moulds; 10 bundles Long handle Frying Pans; 8 casks Tea Kettles and stewp. Pans; 6 casks Sad Irons; 6 rolls Lead; 2 tierces Lead Pipe; 12 bales Iron Wire; 1 cask Traces; 25 bags 8d'y and 10d'y Rose Nails; 75 bags Spikes and Clench Rings; 11 bags Tinmen's Rivets; 3 casks Tin Ware, comprising Dish Covers and Japanned Ware; 7 packages Sheffield Goods, consisting of Tools, Files, &c.; 1 case *Thomson's* Long Treenail Augers; 1 cask Cutlery, for Wells; 1 case Guns, including one MINIE RIFLE; 3 casks Barndoor and Gate Hinges; 1 cask T, Chest, and Strap do.; 1 cask Venetian Shutter, &c.; 95 coils Manila Rope; 75 boxes 10x12 Glass; Gas Pendants & Brackets.

17 Packages contain as

Brass and Iron Shelf Goods, amongst which are Brass and Iron Chamber and Pillar Candlesticks, Bronze Comfortables, Copper Tea Scoops, Copper Wagon Washers, with Tin and Copper Scoops, Carron Fire and Bomb Powder Flasks, Plated Cruet Frames and Castlesticks, Locks of all kinds, Counter Slides and Trays, Hooks, Wrap Tongs, Plated Bread Baskets and Butter Cools, Carters, Comice, Bolts and Rings, 6-8 Bolts, Door Latches, Door Knobs and Rings, Brass and Iron Bolts, Cupboard Locks, Coffin Mountings, Porcelain Cups, Glass Pipes, Wire Work, Axes, Patches, Planers, Hammers, Tea Trimmers, Tinned Tacks, Table Spoons, Cutlers, Ladles and Forks, Britannia and German Silver and Albata do., Jack Chains, Knitting Pins, Pen Knives, Scissors, Hames, Gimblets, Japanned and Mahogany Knobs, Mineral Glass, Force and other Knives for Lard, Indian Ink, Cork Screws, Shoe Brushes and Blacking, Cast Steel Axes, Cutlery, Hoes, Rat and Fox Traps, Frying Pans, Hammers and Knives, Hooks and Staples, Brass and Tin Cocks, Chest Handles, &c. &c.

Nov. 28.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Boots and Shoes.—*Ex "Olive.*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR

HAVE just received by the above ship—Ladies Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Sides pride than, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girls Kid SLIPPERS, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS—☞ Please call and see. Will be sold cheap. *Rocky Hill, Germain Street.*

December 8th 1852.—6.

GAS FITTINGS.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per brig "J. G. Hall," from Liverpool:—

1 Case containing two and three light GAS PENDANTS.

Also—One Light Pendants and Brackets: 1 cask Glass SHADES. *Dec. 14.*

Hemlock Logs.

WANTED by the South Bay Boom Company, a quantity of HEMLOCK LOGS.

Parties desirous of Contracting will please make immediate application to A. McL. SEELY, St. John, N. B., Dec. 18, 1852. *President.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

JUST opened, per last two Mail steamers, an excellent assortment of Electro and Albata Plate Tea and Table Spoons, Fish Slices, Carvers, Sauce and Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Toast Racks, Hair Bracelets, Jet Bracelets, (rich Jewellery in great variety,) and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

☞ An Invoice of the real Joseph Rodgers & Son's Pocket Cutlery, Razor and Pruning Knives, direct from the manufactory.

Per "Themis."

Papier Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Card Racks, Portemonnies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cornice Poles, Bracelets and Rings complete; Cash Boxes, Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Per "Devon."

An Invoice of Guns, Pistols and Rifles, well assorted, and made expressly to suit the wishes of the sportsmen of these Lower Provinces, all warranted.

Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it to the advantage to look over our extensive stock of goods, comprising such an assortment as is not to be found elsewhere in this City, and at prices remarkably low.

A further supply daily expected, per *Commodore, Olive* and other vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON.

Oct. 25.—6. Proprietors

AUGUST 11, 1852.

Per Steamer "Niagara."

JUST ARRIVED—

A LOT of black and coloured Ribbons, Persians, Sarsnets and Satins, Black Ribbon Velvets, Sewing Silks and Twist, superior black Laces, Crimson and Scarlet Worsted Fringes.

—ON HAND—

An assortment of Floor CLOTHS, comprising the following widths, *(in chaste new patterns:)*

2 feet,	5 feet 4 inches,
2 feet 3 inches,	5 feet 6 inches,
2 feet 5 inches,	5 feet 9 inches,
2 feet 9 inches,	6 feet,
3 feet,	7 feet 5 inches,
3 feet 6 inches,	7 feet 10 inches,
4 feet 6 inches,	8 feet 3 inches,
5 feet 3 inches.	

The whole of which are offered at the very lowest market rates. W. G. LAWTON.

KING STREET HOUSE,

No. 18, King Street.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has received per Themis, Acteon, Henry Holland, and British Steamer, the greater part of his *FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES* consisting of—

CASHMERES, Delaines, Coburgs, Lustres, Striped *SOIS*, Sprigg'd *LIONNAS*, Brocaded LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES; Flounced CRUVELLES; Albanese and Chene LUSTRES, &c., &c.; Plaid, Brown, Waterproof, Broad CLOTHS; Silk VELVETS, Satins, Persians and Ribbons; Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS; Hooded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, *in all the new styles.*

CLOAKINGS, in Lustre, Tweed, Ermine, and Mant e Cloths;

FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Trims, Woollen Drawers, &c., &c.

Also every other description of DRY GOODS suitable for the season, to which he would call the attention of Retailers and Retail buyers.

Oct. 19th, 1852. JAMES HARDY.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Acteon' from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

CASKS Cod and Raw Linseed OIL; casks PUTTY, 5 cases Brassman Brand best WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black PAINTS; 100 kegs Halls Fowling and Cannister POWDER; 12 tons of Cots, Fastenings, Spindles, Gudgeons, Fry Pans, Boilers, &c.

Cases Cam Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.

Cases Thomsons long and short screw Scotch Augers.

Casks SPIKES and Bolts, SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, Blake's Pumps.

Casks Tea Kettles; Saucepans, Gold, Gold'd and Enamelled;

Casks SADIRONS, Shoe Rubs, in iron, brass, and zinc; casks CLINCH RINGS, round and in Lengths.

125 bags Wrought NAILS, 8d. to 40d. in 10d. to 30d.;

100 do. SPIKES, from 5 to 9 inch;

50 do. Patent Pressed NAILS from 10 to 40d.;

12 pair South HOLDERS, Pincers, 24 Vices, Files, Hammers and Sledges;

1 case Black Bonnets, Hat in Black Rubber;

1 cask BOPEYS, 1 Doz. Bell Crowns;

1 case HAIR SEATING, 1 cask Curled Hair;

175 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS;

50 do. Ess Handle Shovels and Spades.

Case CUTLERY, viz. Table and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, set, Ivory dito; Carving Knives, Butt Pattern, Farriers, and Oyster Knives, Pocket and Penknives (Cutlery is very great variety) Sheep Shears, Coopers ADZES and AXES, Brace and Bits, Gimblets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Spokeshaves, Plates, Squares, Files, &c. &c.

3 tons Nova Scotia CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round and octagon.

Case Hollow Ware, Tea Kettles, Grooved Mill Saws, X Cut, Hand, Frame, Pit, Back, and other Saws;

Casks containing HINGES, and Screws, every variety, including Iron Cabinet Hinges, Screws of all kinds, Yards, Iron, Chest and other Handles, GUN LOCKS, Flints, Gun Caps and Combs, Castors, Bump Tacks, Iron Square, Iron Weights, Counter Scales and Brass weights, Bath TUB Chains, Couch Springs, and Nos. GLASS and PISTOLS, Measuring Tapes, CANDLE STICKS, Snuff Boxes, Watches and POWDER FLASKS, &c. &c.—Which with the Stock on hand, comprising every general assortment, are offered on the most low terms.

☞ The Remainder of FALL GOODS, expected by the Devon & Commodore, will be Opened Oct. 26, 1852.

PERFUMERY.

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

THOMAS M. REED,

Head of North Wharf.

☞ Martin's superior *unadulterated* Confectionary, always on hand. Dec. 28.

Corn Meal, Beans, &c.

Landing ex ship *Constitution*, from Baltimore:—

150 Bags CORN MEAL; 50 bags White BEANS; 11 M. Locust Treenails.

Also—A cargo of superior White and Red Wheat and Yellow Corn, from which Superfine FLOUR, CORN MEAL and BRAN will be kept always on hand. For sale by

Jan. 11. JARDINE & CO.

Poison—For Wolves and Foxes—for sale by THOMAS M. REED,

Jan. 18. *Corner of North Wharf & Dock St.*

Poetry.

"Woodman, Spare that Tree."

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Woodman spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my father's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, Woodman, let it stand,
Thy ax shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown,
Are spread o'er land and sea!
And would'st thou hack it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound ties—
O! spare that aged oak!
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade:
In all her gushing joy,
There, too, my sister played.
My mother kissed me here—
My father press'd my hand—
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old oak stand!

My heart-strings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall thy wild bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm shall brave!
And, Woodman, leave the spot—
While I've a hand to save,
Thy ax shall harm it not.

Germans in the United States.

The whole number of Germans in the United States is estimated at 3,000,000, being about one-seventh of the whole population of the United States, which is estimated at 23,000,000. Of these three millions of Germans in the United States, nineteen-twelfths are in the free States.

There is but one slave State in which they have settled in any considerable numbers; and that State is Missouri.—Owing to the fact that many years ago, when the Mississippi valley was reached most readily by the way of New Orleans, and the great north-west was comparatively but little settled or known, special efforts were made at St. Louis by Mr. Chetean, who, being a large land proprietor, offered to sell to Germans land in and around St. Louis, at a very low price, the tide of German immigration was set that way. But since the north-west has been opened, almost the entire emigration from Europe seek their home by the northern route.

Of the three millions of Germans in the United States, from eighty to one hundred thousand are in Wisconsin, embracing about one-third of the population of the State. That State, for a few years past, has been regarded by the German emigrants as the land above all others the most desirable—the Canaan of deliverance for the oppressed of Europe. In Illinois there are about ninety thousand Germans, many of whom are found in the counties of Stevenson, Madison, and St. Clair. In Missouri there are about one hundred thousand. A very large proportion of the population of Michigan is German. A large proportion of Germans in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, are from Pennsylvania, which has a German population. Several of the principal cities have a German population as follows: New York city, 100,000; Buffalo, 15,000; Cleveland, 4,000; Milwaukie, 7,000; Chicago, 9,000; St. Louis, 20,000; Cincinnati, 10,000.—Large numbers of Germans from Europe are expected to settle in Chicago and Illinois next year.

The Germans have in the United States about two hundred and twenty-five weekly newspapers; also, between eighty and ninety dailies. Of these, four are in New York, three in Buffalo, three in Milwaukie, one in Chicago, and four in Cincinnati. There is a religious weekly paper in Milwaukie, called *The Humanist*, devoted to what Germans call free religion, but more properly to infidelity and deism.—*N. Y. Journal and Messenger.*

Value of a Minute.—A minute, my friend, is something. A minute! How many years must it seem to somebody standing on a scaffold in the chilly morning, with the spectre of a white night-cap frowning over his shoulder, with the hands of St. Sepulchre's Church pointing to the minute to eight, and with but that minute plank between him and the deep sea of eternity? A minute! Will not the thousandth part thereof, consumed in a mable spring to the right or the wrong side, decide the odds between your being landed safely on a well-swept platform heaped with Christmas hampers, and hung round with joyful banners, or placards respecting Christmas excursion trains, and your being crushed to death beneath the remorseless wheels of that same excursion train as it glides heavily along the treacherous rails into the station? A minute! In that same division of the day how many words of hope, or love, or murderous accusation, or frenzied anxiety, or kindly greeting, will throb through the sentient wires of the telegraph, over marsh, and meadow, and lea—through hills and tunnels, across valleys and deep rivers? A minute will break the back of the strong mountain, and send her, with all her freight of armed warriors, and weather-beaten mariners, and resolute chargers, down to the coral reef and the pearls that lie in dead men's eyes, to be no more seen or till the sea gives up its dead! All these in within the compass of a minute—of less than an infinitesimal particle of a minute!—*Dickens's Household Words.*

The great German historian, Niebuhr, who passed the meridian of his career at a time when infidelity was most popular, lived and died an avowed believer. An article in the *North American Review* states that "religious reverence was a constantly pervading and hallowing sentiment; nor is there in his whole correspondence the slightest mention of aught that could claim to be sacred, except in terms that indicate, on his part, the very spirit of worship. He was a firm believer in historical Christianity, that is, in the Christ of the Evangelists, not in any Straussian effigy of straw, galvanized into life by the fancy of fanatical reformers." When we consider Niebuhr's unparalleled historical acumen, and the unsparing hand with which he has manipulated classical tradition and fable, and when we take into account also his early tendencies to skepticism, it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of his deliberate credit to, and submission to, the New Testament history and doctrines.

"Seekest thou great things unto thyself?" says Jeremiah to Baruch; "seek them not." Let reflect, in the light of Scripture and observation, on the vanity of worldly things, their unsatisfactoriness in possession, their perishing in the using; the many and fearful lasts to which they expose the owner; and let my conversation be without covetousness; and let me be content with such things as I have, for He hath said I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.—*Jay.*

THE BIBLE.

How comes it that that little volume, composed by humble men in a rude age, when art and science were but in their childhood, has exerted more influence on the human mind and on the social system, than all the other books put together? Whence comes it that this book has achieved such marvellous changes in the opinion of mankind—has banished idol worship—has abolished infanticide—has put down polygamy and divorce—exalted the condition of woman—raised the standard of public morality—created for families that blessed thing, a Christian home—and caused its other triumphs by causing benevolent institutions, open and expansive, to spring up as with the wand of enchantment. What sort of book is this, that even the winds and the waves of human passions obey? —What other engine of social improvement has operated so long, and yet lost none of its virtue? Since it appeared, many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried and failed, many codes of jurisprudence have arisen and run their course, and expired. Empire after empire has been launched on the tide of time, and come down, leaving no trace on the waters. But this book is still going about doing good, leavening society with its holy principles—cheering the sorrowful with its consolations—strengthening the tempted—encouraging the penitent—calming the troubled spirit—and soothing the pillow of death. Can such a book be the offspring of human genius? Does not the vastness of its effects demonstrate the excellency of the power to be of God?

Life a Fountain.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruction; the food that nourishes contains the element of decay; the soul that animates it, by vivifying, first tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along the path. Notwithstanding this is the truth so palpably confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors depart from among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts, that our knell shall perhaps give the next fruitless warning to the world.

A Marine Monster in the Thames.—On Monday last a little mudlark, named David Muggeridge, who wandering around the oozy quagmire on the opposite side of the Thames, nearly opposite to Duke shore, known by the name of Cuckold's Point, beheld, to his amazement, an extraordinary commotion near the centre of it. The mud flew up in clouds, and falling backwards, the whole place exhibited the appearance of a boiling cauldron, while it was shaken as if by an earthquake. With great courage under the circumstances, the little fellow approached near enough to see some immense reptile, writhing and twisting in manifold contortions and sinuosities. In a short time a number of persons assembled, armed with a variety of weapons, who, after a short but sharp conflict, succeeded in despatching the monster. Many of the assailants were overthrown and horribly besplashed with mud. It proved to be a conger eel of large size—thirteen feet in length, and of proportionate girth. It is now exhibiting in Rotherhithe, where it is attracting great crowds. About fourteen years ago, an eel of the same kind was caught by some ballast getters, but such captures are very unfrequent.—*London paper.*

Guard against Velvet Words.—There is much connection between the thoughts and the words; the latterare not only the expression of the former, but they have a power to re-act upon the soul and leave strains of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use a profane or vulgar word has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till by indulgence, it will soon pollute and ruin the soul. Be careful of your words, as well as your thoughts. If you can control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able to control the mind and say it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by extinguishing it, or by preventing bad thoughts burning or into language. Never utter a word anywhere, which you would be ashamed to speak in presence of the most religious man.—Follow this practice a little, and you will soon have command of yourself.

Truth in Conversation.—The love of truth is the stimulus to all noble conversation. The tree which springs from it may have a thousand branches, but they will bear a golden and generous fruitage. It is the delicate impulse to inquire—willing to communicate and more willing to receive—it is neither spurious of hasty curiosity, but passionate for glorious knowledge. Speech without it is but a jingle. Rhetoric is more noisy but less useful than the tinman's trade. When the love of truth fires up the passions, puts its lightning in the brain, then men may know that a prophet is among them. This is the spring of all heroism, and clothes the mother with a flame that outshines the flame that kills him. Compared with this, the cumulation of argument—the pungencies of sarcasm—the pride of irony—the pomp of declamation—are as the sounds of an automaton to the voice of a man.—*Dewey.*

Mark the End.—A man who had often worked on the Sabbath, had a large estate, and died in an alms-house. Before his death, some one, in free conversation with him about his past life, asked him if he thought he had gained anything by working on the Sabbath. He answered, "No;" and added, "something would always occur in the course of the week, by which I lost more than I gained by working on the Sabbath; it was no gain to me."

Such, it is believed, has been the experience of many. For a time, by the desecration of the Sabbath, some may have seemed to gain; but mark the end, and you will generally find that it has been of no profit. In many cases, men have felt this, and in not a few, have, like this man, frankly acknowledged it.

The Oregon papers are calling public attention to the peculiar grain-growing qualities of the soil of that territory. The *Columbian* says there is no country in the world in which wheat arrives at a greater perfection than in Oregon, and certainly none in which a greater yield per acre is obtained, or a more lucrative or desirable market for rewarding the producer, with as little labor. One crop, with thorough cultivation in the first instance, will produce two or three "volunteer" successors, yielding at least, usually, two-thirds of the original production. Oats, rye, buckwheat, barley, and even corn, although but slightly cared for—all have been successfully produced, and have given evidence by the most substantial assurances, that their cultivation is not attended without an adequate reward.

Farming in Palestine.—The poverty of the soil of Palestine, for some centuries, is well known. In the London Syro-Egyptian Society, on the 11th of January, Mr. W. H. Black read some "Notes on the Restoration of Fertility to the Soil of Palestine," in which he attributed the desert appearance of the land in general to the neglect of cultivation for many ages, and not to natural causes, as erroneously supposed. He briefly narrated the experiment made by Mr. Meshullum, of Jerusalem, and the American Seventh-Day Baptists, who have jointly established a small agricultural colony at Artas, near Bethlehem, with great success. He also read several extracts from their correspondence, and confirmed the fact by the testimony of individuals, who have recently visited that interesting settlement, that within the past year they have raised successive crops of corn, (the wheat growing up as high as a tall man,) besides an abundance of fruit and vegetables, both native and exotic. This paper was followed by a conversation, in which a possibility of recovering the farmed fertility of Palestine was confirmed by Mr. Bonsal and by Rich Allah Effendi, from their personal knowledge of the country. An address on the subject to English Jews, urging their emigration to the Holy Land, presents the same views on the subject. It is not impossible that among the marvels of the coming age, there may be such a restoration of that country, that in fertility, at least, it may again realize the descriptions of the prophets. —*Gleason's Pictorial.*

Butter.—We learn from the papers in the interior of New York, that during the last fall speculators went through the interior of that State buying up and contracting for butter at high rates. The farmers taking the hint, held back, and consequently the article suddenly rose in price throughout the country; but now in the middle of winter when butter is usually the highest, it is declining, speculators and farmers finding that there is no prospect of realizing the 35 and 40 cents per pound, they were calculating upon. We see it stated that butter sold last week in Cleveland for 12½ cents. In Potsdam, N. Y., it is selling for 16 cents. The Editor of the Courier of that place says he knows several farmers who brought their butter to market some time before and refused 23 and 24 cents, but who were forced to sell afterwards for from 15 to 18 cents. The Ogdensburg Republican says that 474 tons of butter were sent from the Madrid station of the Ogdensburg Railroad the present season, most of which went to Boston, and that there are yet 1000 packages for sale in that town. The Albany Evening Journal says that the very best article sells there for 20 cents.—*Boston Post.*

The Sabbath in France.—When an election is ordered in France, Sunday is generally the day the ballots are cast. Sunday is the chosen time, there, for fairs of all sorts—for public meetings, parades, and so on. It was only the other day, that the new Emperor Napoleon himself went a hunting in the forest of Fontainbleau, with a royal retinue, on Sunday. The fourth commandment is universally, officially and unofficially, ignored. A nation which thus holds in contempt the Christian institution of the Sabbath, is not likely to be greatly moral in other respects. Yet some people are all the while peeling their bodies to discover why France is not a Republic instead of a Monarchy—a democracy instead of a despotism! A republic implies self-government, yet how can a nation govern itself when it neglects the only means that enables it, individually and in the aggregate, to govern itself?

Ohio is erecting the most magnificent State-house in the Union. When finished, it will cost $1,000,000. The roof is to be put on in the course of the present year, and the whole will be completed in the course of three years. It has been a long while in building,—having been commenced in 1838—with an appropriation of only $40,000, but the work was suspended, on account of the monetary pressure in Ohio, from 1840 to 1848. The money expended to the present time amounts to $406,674. The Buckeyes expect to get the full worth of their money in having a State-house absolutely more imposing than the Capitol of the nation. It covers nearly the same area as the Capitol at Washington, the latter covering 61,653 square feet, and the Ohio State house 55,896. The legislative and library rooms are much larger than at Washington. The next largest State house is in Tennessee, which covers 29,000 square feet. State capitols of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Massachusetts, only average about 10,000 square feet each. A capitol five times larger than the State house at Albany will cost New Yorkers into the shade.

A Native African, called "Uncle More," resides in Wilmington, N. C., eighty-three years of age, and forty-five years a slave. His time is chiefly occupied in reading the Scriptures, in Arabic. He writes the language with remarkable accuracy and beauty of penmanship. This statement, says the Wilmington *Daily Commercial*, has appeared in several of the northern papers, and some inquiry is made as to its truth. We know "Uncle More" very well—"Prince," as he is usually called here, on account of a rumor that he is the son of an African King. We believe the fact to be that he was a school teacher of the Arabic in his native country, and the above statement is doubtless correct. "Prince" is a general favorite, being very inoffensive, and one of the politest men of the age.

What are your Intentions?—*Speak or Die!*—A thriving trader in Wisconsin, claiming the paternity of eleven daughters, greatly to the astonishment of his neighbors, succeeded in marrying them all off in six months. A neighbor of his, who had likewise several single daughters, called upon him to obtain the secret of his hundred-obtaining success, when the latter informed him he had made it a rule, after a young man had paid his attentions to one of his girls a fortnight, to call upon him with a revolver, and request him to choose between death and matrimony. "You can imagine," continued he, "which of the two they preferred."

Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington never fought an offensive battle; he was always on the defensive, even in the advancing and besieging, the capture of towns by storm, and route of armies by a gallant charge, being so many finales, for which everything had been prepared. Torres Vedras is the great monument of his military genius, great as Austerlitz, as "Paradise Lost," as "Faust," or "Tancredi." It was as original as grand. Few comprehend it yet, which is one of the attributes of genius, but it saved an empire.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

Lewis Cass and Thomas H. Benton are two of the most healthy men to be seen in Washington. Both are and have been most temperate from boyhood. General Cass has ever been a cold water man, and looks as if he would last a score of years yet. Benton appears fresh as ever.

Four hundred years have elapsed since the invention of printing, yet books are not in circulation all over the globe; while the use of tobacco became universal within fifty years of its discovery.

A LETTER

To the Clergy of the Church of England, in the Diocese of New-Brunswick.

FREDERICTON, February 15, 1853.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN,—Having received returns from most of the Parishes in this Diocese, on the subject of Diocesan Synods, to which you called my attention in the autumn of last year, the result appears to be, on the whole, unfavorable to the enjoyment of this privilege by our lay brethren. And I am sure you will agree with me, that, if the laity do not themselves desire to meet with us in Synod, and with us to consider and propose such measures as appear likely to promote the well being of the Church, we should be the last persons in the world to attempt to force privileges upon others, which they do not wish to possess. In the United States, and in many parts of the British Dominions, men argue very differently, but this is not our case. However, as I regard the whole of this proceeding on the part of many persons as a misconception of the nature of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and still more of my proposition to consider generally the desirableness of Synodical action, without committing ourselves to the details of that Bill, I shall set before you the information which I possess on the subject, and mention the part which I have taken in the matter, that every thing may be clearly understood, except by those who are determined to misrepresent every action which is not done by themselves.

In the autumn of the year 1851, five of the seven Bishops of British North America met at Quebec, and adopted unanimously the following resolution, which, with the others then passed, was sent by me in the spring of 1852 to every clergyman in this Province. I may observe, by the way, that some little delay in the communication to the Clergy arose from our having forwarded our resolutions to his Grace the Archbishop, who intimated no disapproval of them, and even went so far as to express a "hope that we might enjoy the same privileges" (of meeting in Convocation) "which our brethren in the United States possess." I would also observe, that our resolutions were all forwarded to our absent brethren, the Bishops of Nova Scotia and Rupert's Land, who signified to the Bishop of Quebec their warm and cordial concurrence in all the main points touched on by us, thus proving happily, that there is no substantial difference amongst us. The Resolution to which I have just alluded is as follows:

CONVOCATION.—"In consequence of the anomalous state of the Church of England in these Colonies, with reference to its general government, and the doubts entertained as to the validity of any code of Ecclesiastical law, the Bishops of these Dioceses experience great difficulty in acting in accordance with their Episcopal commission and prerogatives, and their decisions are liable to misconstruction, as if emanating from their individual will, and not from the general body of the Church. We therefore consider it desirable, in the first place, that the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the Church of England in each Diocese should meet together in Synod, at such times and in such places as may be agreed on. Secondly, that the Laity in such Synods should meet by representation, and that their representatives should be communicants. Thirdly, it is our opinion, that as questions will arise from time to time which will affect the welfare of the Church in these Colonies, it is desirable that the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, should meet in Council under a Provincial Metropolitan, with power to frame such rules and regulations for the better conduct of our Ecclesiastical affairs as by the said Council may be deemed expedient. Fourthly, that the said Council should be divided into two houses, the one consisting of the bishops of these several dioceses, under their Metropolitan, and the other, of the Presbyters and Lay members of the Church assembled (as before mentioned) by representation."

In the discussion which has taken place on the question rooted in this resolution, the motives which led to it, and which are plainly avowed, have been studiously, and I think somewhat ungenerously, kept out of sight. We say that, what has led us to favor this line of action is "the anomalous state of our church in these Dioceses,"—"the doubts entertained of the validity of any code of Ecclesiastical Law,"—"and the misconstructions put upon our decisions, as if emanating from our individual will, and not from the general body of the Church." We proposed as a remedy, a wider representation of Churchmen, and regular assemblies at stated periods, to collect their judgments, and agree upon things desirable to be done. May we not be believed, when we assert what our motives and reasons really are? Would not a little thought have convinced men, that we have trouble and vexation enough without seeking to involve ourselves in more trouble except for some grave cause, and that the weariness certain to attend us in the first meetings of Synodical assemblies, could only be recompensed by the practice of unity and godly love amongst our flocks, and by the maintenance of sound order and discipline? Is it not plain, that were it possible that seven bishops of the Church of England should unite in dark and dangerous designs against the liberties of their brethren, the calling of public assemblies, in which the Clergy and Laity should meet, would be the most absurd of all possible methods to compass this end? But surely a little more charity might have taught the objectors, that to contrive, by means of Synods, (as has been publicly stated) to introduce some of the grossest errors of the Church of Rome into the Church of England, as it would be one of the silliest, so is it one of the most unlikely schemes for us to adopt, is foreign to the principles publicly by us avowed, adopted and recorded, and I trust we may say without arrogance, is contradicted by our known attachment to our formularies, and by the daily tenor of our lives.

I may, however, add on this head, that a simple, judicious, and accurate account of the reconciliation of a person to our communion from the Church of Rome, accompanied by a solemn form of renunciation of Tridentine errors, in detail, taken in great measure from a similar form prepared by Convocation, together with an account of a sermon preached by me on the same occasion, in the summer of 1851, in the Parish Church of Kingston, in which I earnestly inculcated the doctrines of our 39 articles, in opposition to the decrees of the Council of Trent, was refused insertion in the same newspaper, which has for some time past countenanced and published such charges as that just noticed. But to return to my narrative. In the spring of 1852, I went to England, and was there occupied (except during a severe illness) in the business of the Diocese.—But during the whole of my visit I never saw Mr. Gladstone, nor had I any opportunity, had I been desirous, of concerting any plan for the introduction of Synods, with him or any other person. I was wholly occupied with other matters. I learned, however, that petitions against Mr. Gladstone's Bill had been sent home from New-Brunswick, showing that the bill was known and must have been published, for surely no one would petition against a Bill which he had never seen. On my return to my Diocese, I heard that both Mr. Gladstone's first Bill and his amended Bill, had been published and circulated in the Diocese. Shortly after my return I received the following letter from Sir John Pakington, the Colonial Secretary:—

DOWNING STREET, 30th July, 1852.

MY LORD,—As your Lordship must naturally feel much interest in the debates of last Session in the House of Commons upon the Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone for regulating the Church of England in the Colonies, I forward to your Lordship some copies of the Speech in which I stated my objections to Mr. Gladstone's measure.

I also send to your Lordship copies of the Bill, and of the altered Bill which Mr. Gladstone subsequently introduced, but which was not discussed in the House.

The subject will doubtless be renewed in the next Session of Parliament, and in the event of legislation upon it by Her Majesty's Government, it will afford me much assistance if your Lordship will favor me with your opinion upon the present state of the Church in your Diocese, and what legislation you would suggest in order to place the Church in your Diocese in a more efficient and satisfactory position.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton,
New-Brunswick.

On this letter I shall now make some remarks.

The letter mentions, in the first place, that some copies of the Colonial Secretary's speech were enclosed to me. This had already appeared in all the newspapers consequently here was no information to communicate. Secondly,—a copy of Mr. Gladstone's first Bill and altered Bill was enclosed, these had also been published and circulated in the Province previously to my receipt of the letter. Thirdly—no suggestion is offered to me of calling public attention to the subject of Synods, but "*in the event of legislation by Her Majesty's Government*," (a contingency sufficiently remote) my opinion on the present state of the Church in my Diocese, and on legislative changes desirable to be made, is requested. To this letter I have not yet replied, for the following reasons. After waiting a little while to see whether I should be favored with the views of my elder brethren on the subject, I determined to take time to consider what reply should be given on a matter of so great importance, and was soon entirely occupied with my tour of confirmation through the Eastern part of the Province. Just before I set out, the Archdeacon, (whose views on the matter had been formed without any reference to Mr. Gladstone, as far back as the first establishment of the Church Society) called on me with a request from the Fredericton Deanery, that I would call a meeting to consider the subject of Mr. Gladstone's Bill. I assented to the request, on condition that the Clergy in other Deaneries were desirous of the same movement, which as I said "did not originate with me," but with the Clergy themselves.

On further consideration, it seemed to me much more likely to secure general consent, if I limited the subject of discussion to a point in which I supposed that most persons who had yearly met in our Church Society would agree, viz:—that it was desirable that the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity, by representation, should occasionally or statedly, meet and arrange affairs in which they are all alike interested. I did not suppose it possible that any of the Clergy or any considerable body of the laity, who have been acting on this self same principle for the last sixteen years, would now come forward to repudiate it. And though Synodical assemblies might find it necessary to deal with some subjects which it does not fall within our province to discuss at our yearly meetings, yet I thought it would not be difficult to limit the range of subjects, nor to settle the broad and comprehensive principles on which we should proceed. I was desirous also, that no one should be committed, I did not wish to commit myself, to a hasty approval or condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, until we had heard more on the subject, and understood it more thoroughly, and had also become acquainted with the thoughts and wishes of our brethren in other parts of the British dominions. Had my advice been taken instead of repudiating our own acknowledged principles, we should simply have reaffirmed them, and pronounced them capable of being carried into action on a somewhat wider scale. We should not have been in any wise committed to the approval of the clauses of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, indeed, if necessary, we could all have guarded ourselves against the approval. It was supposed, however, by some persons, (most erroneously,) that the Bishop was anxious to force Synods upon the Laity, whether they would have them or no; and that if they admitted the principle of a Bill, *which, after all, is simply permissive, and which, if it were now law, would not compel us to act, unless we were so minded*, they would be deemed to have conceded everything. These unreasonable suspicions were, with a diligence worthy of a better cause, impressed on the public mind, and hence the parishioners, in divers places, met, read Mr. Gladstone Bill, (thereby confuting the objection that no one knew anything of it) and condemned it as a whole, and so (without knowing it) condemned themselves. They will learn in due time, no doubt, to set this down to the account of the persons who fostered these unjust suspicions in their minds. I had suggested the appointment of Lay delegates to explain the wishes of the Laity, but the suggestion was not favorably received. A very few parishes appointed Lay delegates, but in the more important districts of St. John and Fredericton, none (except from Carleton and Portland) were accredited. What possible benefit could arise from calling together a few gentlemen from one or two sections of the Province, when the majority had declined to send representatives? They might, it is true, have spoken for themselves, and for those who sent them, but they could not have represented those who had declined to act. *Those who were not Lay delegates might also have spoken*, but a Diocesan meeting was not called for this purpose. In short, when the Laity as a body refused to act, a Diocesan meeting became an absurdity. Before, however, this meeting could be called, the Government, to which Sir John Pakington belonged, had resigned, and with that resignation all my opportunities of communication with the Colonial Secretary ended. I was only called on to give my opinion "*in the event of legislation*" by the then existing government, and did not feel inclined to offer my opinion to a new Government, when I did not know that it would be acceptable or was wanted.

In fine, I have been censured for withholding information of which every body, who cared to read the newspapers, was possessed already. I have been suspected of concocting a plan, when I had never harbored the thought of it. I have been accused of replying to Sir John Pakington in a strain similar to that of my good brother of Quebec, when I never sent *any* answer. I have been blamed for not following the Colonial Secretary's advice to obtain an expression of public opinion, when the advice was never given. Even falsehood has been insinuated, because I asserted that I was not in communication with the Government, when, as I again assert, I was not at the time the question was put to me, in communication with it, and am not now, the only opportunity of putting myself in communication having unexpectedly gone by. I have been accused of entertaining a treasonable design against the Church of England, when I abhor the treachery, and am shocked at the imputation. I have been suspected of being a vehement advocate of Synodical action, when I only expressed an opinion favourable to it, without taking any active measures to promote it. Still I shall be ready to serve the members of the Church, and hope to serve them all, in a matter in which I feel assured the best interests of the Church are concerned, though I think they may find a much warmer advocate of Synodical assemblies of Clergy and Laity at the present moment, than

Rev. and dear brethren,
Your faithful friend and brother,
JOHN FREDERICTON.

P. S.—I have just received the following information from Montreal. At a general meeting of Clergy and Lay delegates, holden on January 19, 1853, after a full discussion, it was resolved without a division, that Mr. Gladstone's Bill with its amendments be adopted, and that the Bishop be requested to forward the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with such remarks as to his Lordship seem appropriate.

The amendments proposed are as follows:—

1. With reference to the first clause: That the Imperial Stat., 25 Henry VIII., c. 19, so far as the same may affect churches in the colonies, now included or hereafter to be included in the Schedule A, should be repealed.

2. With reference to the same clause: and in order more clearly to define what shall constitute Lay Membership; that all persons having received Christian Baptism, and made a written declaration that they are bona fide members of the Church of England to the Clergyman of their Parish or District, or are communicants of said Church, shall be so considered for the purposes of the said act.

3. With reference to the same clause: That in order to produce as far as possible, uniformity of action in the Dioceses in the North American Colonies, it is desirable the senior Bishop for the time being, should be appointed *Provincial* Metropolitan, and that there should be a General Convention of all the Dioceses convened under his presidency; *that no Canon, Rule, or Regulation should be in force as the act of such General Convention, until it shall be allowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Metropolitan*,—and that the Diocesan Conventions, meeting under each particular Bishop, should be restricted from passing any Canons contrary to the Laws and Canons of the General Conventions; also, that in framing any new Canons, or adopting those of 1603 to the present state of the Church in these Colonies, it should not be lawful for any Synod or Convention so assembled, *to make any alterations in the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures*, in the Book of Common Prayer, or in the Thirty-nine Articles now in use, or to do any thing which shall affect any matters of Doctrine, or interfere with the supremacy of the Crown, or the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan.

4. *With reference to the same clause: That the concluding words from "subject always" to the end be altogether omitted.*

5. With regard to the 6th clause: The committee do not understand on what principle the oath of supremacy is not included together with the oath of allegiance, particularly as it forms part of the service for the ordination of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, as now in use: *And they further recommend that it should be everywhere retained, where it is now by law required.*

And further, the committee recommend:—

6. That in order to avoid the great expense and delay which would necessarily attend an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan, by any one conceiving himself aggrieved by any judgment or decision of a Diocesan Convention, Bishop, or other Court, or authority in the Colonies, authority be granted to the said Metropolitan to name and constitute a Court of Appeals, within the Colony, to execute his authority in the same, in hearing and determining of such appeal; *the right of direct appeal to the Metropolitan in England, being nevertheless still retained.*

7. That in any legislation for the church in these Colonies, it is most desirable that any hindrances to a full and free communion, between ourselves and other Reformed Episcopal Churches should be removed, recommended in "the Minutes of a conference of the Bishops of Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Montreal, holden at Quebec, in 1851."

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, February 22, 1853.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Mail Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax on Thursday, in 11¾ days from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th instant.

The Cotton Market has been active and buoyant during the week; the sales amount to 65,120 bales, at an advance of ¼d. on most descriptions. The Corn Market has been much depressed, and breadstuffs are all lower, say 1s. per brl. on flour, 3d. per 70 lbs. on wheat, and 6d to 1s. per qr. on Indian Corn. Iron very quiet, makers more disposed to effect sales at £8 15s. for bars, and £9 5s. for rails free on board.

Money—all stocks heavier. Consols closed on Friday at 99¾ for money and account. It is expected the Bank of England will raise the rate of discount to four per cent. before April. Trade in Manchester was active. Freights to the United States was well supported.

A Reform Banquet was held at Manchester, on the 3d, George Wilson in the chair. Messrs. Brotherston, Milner, Gibson, Heywood, Bright, and other M. P.'s were present. Mr. Cobden having in a speech declared that he would bet £10,000 against a shilling a week subscription to the Manchester Infirmary, that the French would never attempt to invade Britain, General Brotherston has taken the bet, and bound Mr. Cobden over in legal bonds to the amount of £10,000.

Lord Melbourne died, on 29th ult., aged seventy years.

The loan guaranteed by Government for the West Indies, viz., £3,000 for St. Lucia, £50,000 for Jamaica, £80,000 for Guiana, and £60,000 for Trinidad, has been taken by the Atlas Insurance Company, London, at an average of £99 13s. 2d. sterling.

Pric, the forger, is sentenced to transportation for life.

The sentence on Newman, for libel on Achilli, is £100 fine to the Queen, which has been paid.

A young gentleman of Glasgow, who has shipped goods for Australia these last four years, now finds that he has made £40,000 by successful consignments of rough goods to that quarter.

In reference to our defences in the West of England, the United Service Gazette states that there is not a single soldier between Exeter and Plymouth, and that there is only a 32-pounder gun at Exmouth for the use of the Coast Guard, a distance of 130 miles.

The Earl of Tyrconnell died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy—title extinct.

Father Gavazzi is about to visit the United States.

A Railway over the Alps, a line of steamers between Naples and America, and steam vessels to keep open the communication at Point Barrow, in the Arctic Regions, are new enterprises talked of.

The distress in Madeira, in consequence of the failure of last year's crop, still continues.

Semi-monthly mails are now to be dispatched regularly for Australia.

Land in the vicinity of Sydenham, where the Crystal Palace is being rebuilt, has gone up from £40 to £500 an acre.

FRANCE.—The state ceremony of the marriage of Napoleon and Eugenia took place on Saturday evening, the 30th, at the Tuilleries. About eight o'clock, the grand master of the ceremonies proceeded with two carriages to the Elysee, where the bride stood, to conduct her to meet her future lord. She was accompanied by the Grand Master, the Spanish Minister, two ladies of honour, and the Countess her mother. Mdlle. Montijo was received by the Princess Mathilde and her ladies, who ushered her into the *saloon de famille*, where the Cardinals, Marshals and officers were assembled. The Minister of State then, as Officer of the L'Etat Civil, declared Napoleon III., by the Grace of God and will of the people Emperor of the French, united in holy marriage to M. Eugenia de Montijo, Countess of Teba.

All parties then signed the requisite documents, and a salute of artillery announced the fact. The Empress was soon afterwards re-conducted to the Elysee with the same formalities. On her way Her Majesty was received with respect and with occasional *vivats*, but in half an hour Paris had resumed its wonted Saturday night aspect.

The Religious Ceremonial took place at Notre Dame on Sunday—and, being a holiday, the streets were crowded by almost the entire population. Napoleon seemed to be in first-rate spirits, and it was admitted that the bride looked very beautiful. Her Majesty was conducted from the Elysee to the Tuileries, where she was met by the Emperor, and having taken their places in the carriage, the procession moved forward to the Cathedral, and their Majesties having ascended to the throne erected for their use, the Archbishop of Paris proceeded to celebrate the marriage ceremonial, in strict accordance with the ritual of the Roman Church. A canopy of Silver Brocade was held over the heads of the pair by two Bishops, the Choir repeated the *Domine Salvum*, the Archbishop presented the holy water, and chaunted the *Te Deum*, at the conclusion of which Napoleon the Third stepped from his throne a married man. This interesting fact was promulgated by salvos of artillery, the roll of drums, flourish of trumpets, the shouts of the people and army, and above all—by the boom of the Bordon, or great Bell of Notre Dame. In the evening Paris was illuminated. Napoleon wore the uniform of a Lieut. General, and Eugenia's bridal dress was of white velvet, termed Essingle, richly ornamented, and on her head a diadem of brilliants and a long veil of *Point d'Alencon* lace.

As soon as their majesties placed themselves on their thrones, the Archbishop officiating saluted them, and then the ceremony of marriage commenced. After the blessing of the pieces of gold and the nuptial ring, their Majesties advanced to the foot of the altar, remained standing, and gave each other the right hand. The Archbishop, addressing himself first to the Emperor and then to the Empress, received their declarations to take each other for husband and wife, and successively presented to the Emperor the pieces of gold and the ring. The Emperor presented the pieces of gold to the Empress, and placed the ring on her finger. After the prayers, they returned to their thrones. They successively presented themselves at the offering. After the *Pater* their Majesties went to the foot of the altar and knelt: the first chaplain of the Emperor and another Bishop extended above their heads a canopy of silver brocade, and kept it so extended during the *oraison*. During the episcopal benediction and the reading of the Gospel, the choir chanted several times the *Domine salvum*. The Archbishop then presented holy water to their Majesties, and commenced the *Te Deum*, which was taken up by the orchestra and the singers. After the *Te Deum*, the great officers of the Crown, the Princes, the Ministers, and other persons who arrived in the *cortege* resumed their places, and their Majesties descended from their thrones, and, the procession having been re-formed, the Emperor gave his hand to the Empress, and, after bowing on all sides, left the church. It was remarked as they walked down the nave, that the newly-married pair are almost exactly of the same height.

The demeanour both of the Emperor and Empress was considered exceedingly becoming. The lady did not shed tears, as is sometimes seen on such occasions; but her mother did abundantly.

At three o'clock their Majesties appeared at the balcony of the Pavilon de l'Horloge looking into the Carrousel, and here it was understood that the promised presentation by the Emperor of his bride to the troops took place. After receiving their acclamations for a few minutes their Majesties retired, and appeared at the well-known balcony which commands a view of the gardens. It was crowded to excess, but the applause was by no means energetic.

The Emperor and Empress appeared a second time on the balcony of the Thuileries, when they were extremely well received by the people. His Majesty on this occasion wore a citizen's dress, with his decorations, and the Empress was attired in crimson velvet, with a white bonnet.

The Emperor and Empress, it is announced, will remain at St. Cloud till Feb. 5. A select party form the intimate circle of their majesties during the St. Cloud honeymoon.

"From this day forward," says a Madrid journal, "the delicious Granada may add to its titles of glory, that the enchanting Empress of the French had seen the light for the first time in its eastern precincts. Maria Eugenia de Guzman and Portocarrero, who has lived among us from her most tender years, whom we have seen grow up and shine with pride among the fairest of our Court, gives her hand to Napoleon III. The news of this singular event awakens in the heart of Spaniards a sentiment of joy difficult to explain. It is a Spaniard who is about to give to the Imperial Throne of a great and powerful nation the splendour of her grace and of her beauty. It is in Paris, the capital of Europe, where the Castilian type achieves the palm of beauty. It is that Countess of Teba who treated us with such affable goodness, and made agreeable our assemblies with so much wit and talent, who is about to present herself to her age and to posterity, clothed with the purple of the Cæsars, to share the high destinies of him who is at the same time the heir to the man of the age, and the tamer of anarchy."

The Emperor and his wife remain at Saint Cloud, but take opportunities of showing themselves abroad. Meantime the Ministers are giving, each in his turn, a *fête* in honour of the nuptials. Nothing can exceed the magnificent style in which the young couple commenced housekeeping.

The Queen of Spain proposes to present the Empress with an imperial crown, and the Duchess of Alba, her sister, sends her an offering of eight beautiful Andalusian horses.

The coronation of the Emperor and Empress will take place in May next, if not sooner.

A letter, purporting to be from Changarnier expressing his opinion that an European war is inevitable, has been circulated in legitimist circles, but the authenticity is questionable.

The *London Morning Advertiser* says that a package of eighty letters has been stolen from the Emperor's private apartments. Suspicion rested on Mrs. Howard, and the letters, which implicated some of the first men in France, are thought to be in possession of the Orleans Princes. 200,000 francs are offered for their recovery.

At Vienna, Napoleon's manifesto, announcing his marriage, has caused a sensation. Great offence is taken at the use of the word *bruguer* with reference to Austria's share in the marriage of Napoleon I.

TURKEY.—Although accounts are contradictory, enough transpires, through the Dalmatian papers, to show that fighting is going on, and with the atrocity of Turkish warfare. Prince Daniel pays two ducats for every Turk's head brought in. In a night attack on Omar Pasha, the Mountaineers took eighty horses, and three hundred heads.

The Turkish troops had entered Montenegro by the defile Astrogn.

Large bodies of Russian troops are moving towards the Turkish frontier.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce is at present occupied with a plan for promoting and extending commercial communications between Austria and the African coast, as far as from Algiers to Egypt, and into the interior of Africa. For this purpose, special pains are being taken to revive and extend trade with Tunis.

We learn from Halifax papers that the Railway Bills which were sent to a Committee of the whole House, by a majority of two, have been returned to the House with a recommendation to refer the Bills to a special committee to report on, which was adopted. The committee consists of Messrs. Howe, Samuel Chipman, T. Coffin, McLeod, Jas. Campbell, Johnston, B. Smith, Killman, and Holmes, or five supporters of the Government, and four Conservatives.

The Halifax *Sun* says—

The special Railroad Committee is proceeding with its labours—and, as we have reason to believe, most hopefully for a "report" favourable to the "Sykes" proposition.

We can hardly bring ourselves to fancy it possible for any one, having been present and heard the evidence of Mr. Morse, to entertain even the shade of a doubt as to the practicability of building the road at the cost per mile tendered by the Messrs. Sykes.

TUESDAY, 22d Feb.—*(By Telegraph to the News Room.)*—The Select Committee on Railways in Nova Scotia, reported on Saturday in favor of the Government scheme, by a majority of *one*, which was the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Howe.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, D. B. Stevens, Esq., entertained a large and respectable audience with a lecture on the "*Electric Telegraph.*" Having stated truly that the laws of electrical action ought to be known in order to comprehend the construction of the electro-telegraphic apparatus, as well as its operation in conveying intelligence, he mentioned succinctly some of those laws, which led him to introduce in order many of the names which occur in the history of electrical Science, as Franklin, Dufay, Galvani, Volta, Davy, Oersted, Wheatstone, &c. He described the different systems of electro-telegraphic communication, and particularly those of Bain and Morse. That of the latter prevails in America, and has been introduced into the Provinces. With the help of a distinct pictorial representation, he also endeavoured to make intelligible the printing telegraph, which is used in some parts of the United States. The lecture and the practical illustration he gave of electro-telegraphic communication between two stations in the Hall, were well received by the audience. In Mr. Stevens we have another example of a gentleman whose education has been entirely Provincial, and who, by this lecture, which is the first he ever delivered, gives us to know, that young men of talent and energy require not to go beyond the precints of the city, to be fitted to act their part in life with credit to themselves and benefit to the community.

Next Monday evening, Samuel R. Thompson, Esq., will lecture on the "*British Peerage.*"

The Legislature will meet, for the dispatch of business, on Thursday next, 24th inst.

The *Fredericton Reporter* is advocating the claims of that city to a distinct representation in the House of Assembly, in addition to the members from York County. It says that Fredericton now numbers over 5000 inhabitants, and increasing.

☞ We have been requested to inform our readers that the Dry Goods Stores, commencing on 1st of March, will be closed at Seven o'clock in the evening.

☞ We have received from Mr. B. O'Brien, HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February. It is, as usual, a highly interesting number, and contains several valuable articles. The engravings are numerous and handsome. Sold by Mr. O'Brien at 10½d. per copy.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the members of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Joseph Fairweather, Esq., *President*; S. L. Tilley, S. K. Foster, J. W. Lawrence, and J. D. Purdy, *Directors*; I. Woodward, Esq., *Secretary*; and J. M. Robinson, Esq., *Solicitor.*

The following remarks are from the London *Times*. They are (says the *Quebec Chronicle*,) rather amusing and instructive, and something more:—

"What is it that has preserved Canada to us thus far? Not anything it has derived from this country. Not political affinities. Not similarity of race. Not community of institutions. Not force of arms. To the French origin of Canada we owe that it is ours. Social habits prevailed over national antipathies; and a primitive *regime* of seigniors, priests, and *habitans* stood by us, their recent conquerors, when our own flesh and blood abhorred us, and were driving us from the soil. Raise Canada to the level of England, and she is safe to our rule; else,—but it is needless to repeat what every one foresees; which, however, the legislature will not practically recognize.—What man of rank, of wealth, of connexions, of generous ambition, of superior attainments and capacity, will go to the country which is not England, which he feels to be a banishment and a final exclusion from all that we prize in this country? Ask any one pining for opportunities, and willing to run any risks for honorable advancement, why he does not see life and try his fortune in the colonies. He will answer that it is banishment; colonial life is altogether low; the utmost that a colonist can hope for is to get money and to fight his way back to the land of his birth. *To fraternise with colonies and have the entree of mess rooms, to make up the functionaries and be one of the clique, is the height of colonial ambition.* Thence there is no return. The soldier brings home his glory and promotion, but the founder of a town and the reclaimer of a forest, should he wish to return, brings back nothing but his money. There is the sure sign of a stigma. A colonist can never be ought but a colonist—a better sort of backwoodsman. In England, the chairman of the sessions, the county member, the *millionaire*, the keeper of a pack of hounds, the clever-pleader or debator may rise to the peerage, while baronetcies have been showered on the humbler class of supporters and useful public men. A man who should give the Queen a province on the shores of Lake Huron, might sigh in vain for a place in the British roll of honor."

DEPRECIATION OF GOLD.—The following remarks are made by Mr. Thomas Hankey, Jr., Governor of the Bank of England, in a short preface which he has written to the English translation of M. Leon Faucher's work on the "Production of the Precious metals:"

"I can hardly agree that there is no ground for alarm as to a depreciation of the world in consequence of the late discoveries. The effects cannot yet be fully felt at present, considering that the export of English gold coin has been, up to this date, I think equal to the amount of gold we have received thence; but when the sovereigns lately shipped are found to be in excess of the wants of the community in Australia, and are re-shipped to this country together with the produce of the gold workings, between this and next summer, I cannot but believe that the supply in the market of the world will be found in excess of the demand, and that ultimately a considerable and general alteration in prices will ensue."

CARLETON CHANCERY SUIT.—We are rejoiced to learn that this vexatious controversy is about being brought to an end, the respective Committees on each side having agreed upon terms of settlement, which have been sanctioned by the Common Council. The principal points of the arrangement are the following:—

Carleton assumes £20,000 of the debt, for which with interest, their common lands are chargeable.

The residue of the debt, with interest, is chargeable on the East side, and all the other property and revenues of the Corporation.

The surplus rents of the West side, after payment of the expenses of Collection, and the interest half yea ly, are to be applied for the sole improvement of Carleton, by the Common Council; a majority of the Western members assenting to each appropriation, and the unleased lands to be laid out and disposed of subject to the same concurrence. The surplus revenues, if any, of the East side, after paying salaries and expenses of Government, and the half-yearly interest, are to form a sinking fund.

The general revenue to be chargeable with the costs of the prosecutors, to the extent of £250, and with the whole costs of the Corporation and Trustees.

The Common Lands of the West side are to be bounded by low water mark, to be defined by actual survey.

Each side to be assessed only for its own deficiency of interest.

The hon. R. L. Hazen and W. J. Ritchie, Esq., for Carleton; and the hon. W. B. Kinnear and G. Wheeler, Esq., for the Corporation; and William Wright, Esq., for the Trustees, are engaged in preparing the necessary bills to be passed through the Legislature, to give effect to the settlement; and we feel assured that we may now regard the matter as happily concluded, and congratulate the public on the result.

Much credit is due to the gentlemen managing the negociations on both sides, for the assiduity they have applied to working out the compromise, and their liberality in yielding minor points to accomplish a great public benefit.—*Courier.*

SHIPPING.—The number of vessels belonging to this Port on the 31st December last was 500, measuring 82,589 tons. The number of new vessels registered at this Port during 1852 was 78, measuring 39,033 tons; in addition to which there were nine new vessels, measuring 6090 tons, built here for owners in the United Kingdom, but not registered here. The Port of St. John includes St. Martin's, the Bend, Dorchester and Sackville.

The total number of vessels belonging to Miramichi, including the harbours on the North Shore, on the 31st December, was 97, measuring 6316 tons. The number of new vessels registered at that Port during 1852 was 18, measuring 5208 tons; in addition to which there were eight new vessels, measuring 6388 tons, built there for owners in the United Kingdom, but not registered there.

The total number of new vessels built at the Port of St. John and its outbays, including those for owners in the United Kingnom, during 1852, was 113, measuring 56,719 tons; and as nearly all this amount of tonnage was built for exportation to the United Kingdom, it would appear as a principal article of export, if it was included in the returns. Supposing the average value of these vessels to be £8 currency per ton, exclusive of their freights to Britain, this item would amount to £453,752 currency, a sum quite equal to the difference between the value of our Imports and Exports.

St. Andrews and its outbays are not included in the above.—*Ib.*

The number of Emigrants arrived at this Port during last year was 2035.

We learn that intelligence was received by the mail, which arrived in the City on Saturday morning, that active preparations were being made in England for the commencement of our railways on a large scale so soon as the season will permit. We understand that the contractors intend to complete the line from Shediac to the Bend with all possible speed, so as to connect the St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy.—*Cour.*

We understand that a deep water wharf is to be commenced immediately at Shediac, by the Railway company, for the convenience of the Railway vessels to be out in the Spring with men and materials. According to arrangement the branch line from the Bend to Shediac, will be completed next summer.—*News.*

Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Betts, and Brassey have addressed a letter to the Commercial Bank in this City, with reference to financial arrangements on a large scale, to prevent any derangement of the exchanges, or obstruction to the ordinary business of the Province, which might possibly flow from the large monetary operations that must necessarily take place, during the extensive railway works of every description they propose carrying on in New-Brunswick in the year 1853, and probably during many succeeding years.—*New-Bruns.*

The steamer *Admiral* arrived on Wednesday morning from Boston, being her first trip for the season. She has undergone a thorough examination at New York, and was found to be in perfect order. She has the same officers as last year, and she is as well managed as ever.

SPLENDID PORK.—Mr. D. Hayward, of Sussex Vale, brought to market, on Wednesday last, a litter of pigs, exceeding anything of the kind ever before seen in this City, and which, we think, it would be difficult to equal anywhere. The sow was 2¼ years old, and weighed 686 lbs.; and her progeny of nine, weighed, respectively, 466 lbs., 429 lbs., 420 lbs., 411 lbs., 408 lbs., 397 lbs., 391 lbs., 375 lbs., and 372 lbs. The whole was purchased, we understand, by Mr. Lynam, butcher, for 45s. per 100 lbs., amounting to £97 17s. 11½d.—*Courier.*

NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The inhabitants of this Province, following the example of *Canada* and *New Brunswick*, have decided on holding an Industrial Exhibition in this City during the present year. We are pleased to find that the arrangements necessary for such an undertaking are rapidly and satisfactorily progressing. The several Committees appointed are at work, like Trojans, and the result of their labours is daily becoming more perceptible. A new spirit of emulation and enterprise is being diffused throughout every portion of our community, and articles *are already* in progress of construction, for exhibition. It is just now the leading topic of conversation among those more immediately interested in its succes, and on whose exertions its success mainly depends.

That the Exhibition will be creditably sustained and a fair representation had of the productions of our soil and the handiwork of our countrymen, is a hope we cheerfully entertain.

Having then decided that the Exhibition is to take place this year, let it be of such a character as will reflect us credit and elevate the position of our country that we may lay no longer under the imputation of being *behind the age*. Long enough have we been exhibiting to the world our insignificance, and inability to compete with others. Let us extend our efforts, rise a step higher, and should it even be our expiring effort it will afford us consolation in knowing that we tried. *Halifax B. American.*

Viscount Melbourne died recently, aged 70 years. His title is extinct for want of heirs.

THE COTTON TRADE.—The Baltimore American announces the formation of a powerful mercantile organization in Europe, in conjunction with the cotton growers of this country, for the purpose of "throwing off the Liverpool monopoly in cotton." The journal above named states that

"The proposition is nothing more nor less than for this mammoth society, in conjunction with the planters of the cotton districts, to create a *continental depot for cotton*. The disposition of a few private houses to aid the direct shipment of a few thousand bales of cotton, could not be regarded as a matter of much immediate consequence, but the importance which attaches to the movement when headed bp the Company alluded to, cannot fail to arrest public attention and to produce decided results.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Ericsson sailed at twelve minutes past three this afternoon, for Norfolk. At a quarter past four she reached the narrows; at a quarter before six she had not reached the spit. Her average speed was seven knots.

Certain propositions have been very favorably received by the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and it is for the purpose of giving them an opportunity for personal inspection, that the ship has been summoned to Norfolk.

The *Journal of Commerce* says:—

We learn that more than four hundred applications have been made, from differents parts of the country, for engines, to be built on the Ericsson principle. It being quite impossible, at present, for the inventor to prepare the drawings for this large number, from which to build them, it is his intention to have stereotype plates prepared, from which any number of copies can be taken. Five engines are now in process of construction on this plan, varying from ten to fifteen horse power. By April next, the business is expected to proceed with great rapidity. No particular privileges have been granted in any quarter, as it is not the design of Mr. Ericsson to establish a monopoly, but to throw open to the world the benefits which his invention is supposed to confer.

The storms at sea this year have been uncommonly severe. The packet ships Roscius from Liverpool, Dec. 17th, and Lady Franklin, Dec. 3, arrived at N. York recently, encountered extremely rough weather. On the 1st of January the Roscius was headed by a heavy sea which stove in the upper deck, and filled the between decks with four feet of water, which destroyed a large portion of baggage of the emigrant passengers. Four of the crew were washed overboard, and the mate had his arm broken. The Franklin also lost three of her crew, and met several vessels in distress.

The following Changes are talked about in Washington: An increase of the President's salary to $50,000; 2. The construction of permanent residences for the Vice President and Heads of Departments; 3. An increase of the Secretaries' salaries: 4. An increase of the salaries of Ambassadors and Charges abroad.

There is a house in Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, near the ferry, which is occupied by *over seven hundred human beings!*

An ordinary brick store, corner of Broadway and Cedar street, size of lot fifteen front on Broadway by 100 feet on Cedar street, sold at auction a week or two ago, for $79,000.—*N. Y. paper.*

A sister of Robert Burns, a lady 98 years old will contribute a pair of stockings, knit by her own hands, to the New York World's Fair.

FOR JAPAN.—A despatch from Norfolk says that the U. S. steamship Powhatan sailed on Sunday for Japan.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The aggregate of a table showing the number of Friends in the several States of the American

THE ARMY.—*War Office, Jan.* 21.—38th Foot.—John Frederick Clinton Boyle, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gordon, promoted.

Lieut. Col. J. Doyle O'Brien, whose death was lately announced, is succeeded as Deputy Quarter Master General at Barbados, by Capt. and Brevet Major O'Halloran, of the 69th.

The ships Progress and Poictiers are to convey the 26th Cameronians from Gibraltar to Barbados, and the 34th from Barbados to Halifax. It is reported that the latter regiment will relieve the 72d in New-Brunswick.

DEATH OF A WHOLE FAMILY FROM GLANDERS.—A whole family, named Uncles, residing at Maughero, near Lisadell, have been swept away by glanders. The father purchased a horse some time back at a fair in Mayo, infected with this distemper; he soon afterwards took the disease from the beast, then his wife and four children caught it, and they all died in great agony. We have heard that two girls, living at a place called Windy Gap, about two miles from this town, have also been lost by this dreadful disorder. If the magistrates have the power, they ought to direct all horses having the glanders to be instantly shot.—*Sligo Champion.*

At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Bible Society, Lord Panmure, (late Mr. Fox Maule,) announced his retirement from public life, stating that in all probability his voice would be heard little for the future in public, and then only in defence of Protestantism and the Protestant Bible.

The King of Prussia is just now having a dwelling-house erected for the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says, that a French invasion of England would be like a bantam cock's invasion of a bee-hive.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The largest of all cemeteries is the sea, and its slumberers sleep without monuments. All other grave-yards show some symbol of distinction between the great and small, the rich and poor; but in the ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same waves roll over all—the same requiem, by the minstrelsy of the ocean, is sung in their honor. Over their remains the same storms beat and the same sun shines, and there, unmarked, will sleep until awakened by the same trump, when the sea shall give up its dead.

From the Christian Visitor.

☞ Our beloved Sister Very is again called to drink the bitter cup. The stern hand of death has claimed her infant child. It died after a lingering illness, on the 14th inst. It was a most interesting relic of its sainted father—a promising and lovely flower: but it was cut down and withered, and the grave hides it from human vision. The mother's tears oft times bedewed its cheeks, as she sent the fervent prayer to Heaven, "*God bless my fatherless babe.*" It was cradled on a bosom which was the birth-place of many a heaving sigh, such as the widow's heart only can understand; and while thus cradled, the Saviour was preparing it to bloom, not in a world cursed by the desolating power of transgression; but in that garden of blessedness and glory, where the poisonous breath of sin can never come. What a blissful meeting between the glorified father and his angelic child! We tender to our afflicted Sister our *warmest, deepest sympathies*, in this season of renewed trial, and we earnestly pray that *gracious heaven* may grant her abundant consolation amid those *gloomy hours of solitude*, which have fallen to her lot.

...Passengers in the royal mail steam ship *Canada*—Miss Bonney, (Victoria?) Friday morning last: J. Hardy and J. Horsfall, all of this city.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. B. Scott, Mr. Robert Lyons, to Miss Ellen Rosseuer, both of Parish of Portland.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Lee, Mr. Samuel J. Hutchinson, to Miss Elizabeth Halsall, both of this city.

At the residence of the bride's father, *Fell Side*, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., by the Rev. F. Cosser, Mr. L. L. Lilechale, to Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Barnabas Tilton.

On Thursday, 17th inst., by the Rev. John Allison, Mr. Francis Ritchie, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, both of this City.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. George Barnes, of the Parish of Upham, to Miss Isabella Wilson, of the Parish of Hampton.

On the 13th of January, by Elder James Newcomb, Mr. Arthur Russell, to Miss Rebecca Harris, all of Moncton.

At North River, on the 19th of January, by the Rev. John Perry, Mr. William Wilson, of Cambridge, to Miss Mary Jane, third daughter of W. B. Little, M. D., of the same place.

At Amherst, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. John Francis, Mr. John Bent, of Amherst, to Miss Susan Foster, of Fort Lawrence County of Cumberland.

At Wood Church, Oxton, near Liverpool, (Eng.) on the 15th ult., Captain J. Albert Whipple, of the ship *Messenger* (son of J. B. Whipple, Esq., of Carlton,) to Miss Batty, of Oxton.

At Dorchester, (Mass.) on the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. H. Means, Mr. Joseph Coram, Jun., late of St. John, Cabinet-Maker, to Miss Margaret E. Taylor, of the former place.

DIED.

On Monday, Feb. 14th, Sarah Wilson, infant daughter of the late Rev. E. D. Very, aged 11 months and 16 days.

On Tuesday morning, Jane, wife of Mr. John Irvine, aged 53 years.

On Wednesday morning, of gastric fever, Frederick George, aged two years and two months, fifth son of Mr. Samuel and Margaret Neill.

On Wednesday evening the 16th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, in the 82d year of her age. Mrs. W. came to this Province with the Loyalists in the year 1783.

At Black River, on Sunday, the 13th inst., John Wilson, infant son of Mr. John Moore, Colporteur, aged 4 months.

Suddenly, at Indian Island, Charlottee County, on the 4th inst., James Chaffey, Esq., aged 75 years.—He was for many years engaged in mercantile life, and was much respected in the community where he resided.

At Fort Cumberland, Westmorland, on the 10th inst., John George Allan, son of the late William Allan, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

At Westport, of dropsy, on the 1st February, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Trainer, aged 41 years.

Lost overboard from schr. Josephine, on the passage from St. John, N.B., to Alexandria, Va., 1st inst., Mr. Osborn, of St. John, N. B., first officer—leaving a wife and child in this city to mourn their unexpected bereavement.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, via Eastport, &c.—Geo. Thomas, passengers, &c.

Friday—Brig Huron, O'Hara, Boston, 5—E. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.

Schr. Exile, Gilliat, Halifax, 5—Master, sugar, &c.

Monday—Schr. Sterling, Barker, New York, 10—G. A. Lockhart, coals.

Tuesday—Schr. Iris, Gunn, Alexandria, 21—J. & R. Reed, wheat and corn.

CLEARED.

Feb. 17th—Brigt. Emily, Smith, Barbados, fish and lumber.

18th—Barque Allen Brown, Pitman, Belfast, deals, &c.; Statesman, Corning, Dublin, deals, &c.

19th—Ship Samuel, Morris, Liverpool, timber and deals.

21st—Schr. Ori, McMullen, New York, ship knees and scrap iron.

The brig Mary, of Cork, Howell, master, from Boston, for this port, has been taken into Rockport to repair damages, having been on shore near Monhegan, Maine, and reported to have lost rudder, &c.

Arrived at Kingston, (Jam.) Feb. 3d, ship Thomas, Calhoun, Newport, Wales.—At New Orleans, 11th, ship Belmont, from Liverpool.

Sailed from Jacksonville, 14th inst., Schr. Wm. Wallace, Ritchie, for this port. From Alexandria, 12th, schr. Josephine, Fritz, do. From New Orleans, 9th, ship Eudocia, Vaughan, for Liverpool.

Spoken, Oct. 28th, lat. 51 30 S., long. 64 W., ship Robert A. Lewis, from Liverpool for San Francisco, 3 months out.

Arrivals in Britain from St. John.—Jan. 24th, brig Mary Mac, at Warren Point; 26th, ship Miles Barton, at Liverpool; 31st, Majestic, at Belfast; Feb. 1st, Saracen, and Golden Age, at Liverpool; 2d, Thetis, at Queenstown.

Arrived at Leith, Jan. 26th, ship Montrose, Hue, from Chinca Islands, via Queenstown.

Sailed from Liverpool, Feb. 1st, ship Middleton, for St. John.

Queenstown, Feb. 2.—The Clifton, of Windsor, from St. John, for Glasgow, was abandoned on the 20th Jan., having been dismasted and become leaky on the 8th, in lat. 48, long. 31. Three men were lost off the jibboom, but the remainder were saved by the Thetis, from St. John, in which vessel they have arrived at this port.

POLICE OFFICE,
21st February, 1853.
Fire Alarm Bell—Notice.

THE Common Council having placed the BELL lately erected on King's Square, in charge of the Police force of this City—Public Notice is accordingly given.—And all persons are cautioned hereby not to interfere with any Policeman whilst in the discharge of his duty in this respect.

J. JOHNSTON,
Police Magistrate.

WANTED.—An efficient COOK. Any person of character may find a comfortable home by applying to Mrs. THOMSON, the Brick House, St. James' Street. Feb. 22.—1i.

PRIME CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—The Subscribers have on hand 150 firkins Butter, of choice quality, for sale.
Feb. 22. JARDINE & CO.

Adams' Hardware Store,
Corner of Dock Street and Market Square.

THE Subscriber has just received a good assortment of plated, white metal and mineral Lock KNOBS and Escutcheons; Riggers' Clamp Screws; Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Bench and Hand Clamps; Chain Pump, curb and wheels; Cast Iron Planes; Cast Iron Window Blind Butts; Manure Forks, &c.
Feb. 22. W. H. ADAMS.

TO LET,
And possession given on the 1st day of May next—

THE Two Houses in Charlotte Street (opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq.,) one now in the occupation of J. Walsh and others; the corner House by Mr. Thompson's family.—Apply to
Feb. 22. BENJAMIN SMITH.

SELECT SCHOOL
For Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED by MISS THOMSON, assisted by her Father, ELDER THOMSON, M. A. in the large Brick House lately occupied by the Mayor, facing the Sea, and within three minutes walk of Queen's Square, St. John, N. B. The House is in St. James' street, and is well adapted for a School, containing some of the largest rooms in the City, and being replete with convenience of every character.

The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principles of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

References to Clergymen and Parents of great respectability, who have now Children as Boarders with Miss Thomson.

Terms &c., may be known on application.
February 18, 1853.—6m.

English and American Fashions.
1853.

THE Subscribers have received the Spring Style Hat Blocks and having in their employ both London and New York Workmen, are now busily engaged in making up SPRING STYLE HATS to suit all parties, whether they may prefer English or American Fashions.

The [illegible] down, we shall, o[illegible]xt, remove the whole of our business to the Store, No. 12, *North Side of King Street*, previous to which we are anxious to reduce the Stock on hand. Parties giving us a call will, therefore, be furnished at reduced prices.

☞ Our present Stock consists of HATS and CAPS, of every description.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, *North Side King Street, and*
Feb. 15. *East Side Market Square.*

MORRISON & CO.

HAVE received a small lot of Gents' Italian Black SILK NECK HANDKERCHIEFS, which will be sold low. Feb. 15.

FAVOR'S
Package and Letter Express,

WILL be made up to go by the Admiral as usual, for all parts of the United States. Goods purchased, drafts collected and money carried on reasonable terms. All matters connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Col. FAVOR.

This Express will not be accountable for any Money Letters or parcels unless the value is marked on the same and paid for accordingly.

L. H. WATERHOUSE, Agent,
Feb. 15. *South Market Wharf.*

Saint John Hotel Company Stock.

43 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the ST. JOHN HOTEL COMPANY, for sale by early application to

JOHN V. THURGAR,
8th February. *North M. Wharf.*

Mr. Malcolmson's School,
PRINCESS STREET.

MR. MALCOLMSON respectfully announces that his SCHOOL will be opened on Monday next, the 7th instant.

Mr. M. will be in attendance at his School Room, (South side of Princess-street, a few doors East from Germain-street,) from ten till eleven o'clock, A. M., and from two till five, P. M., every day during the present week, except Saturday, to answer inquiries and enrol pupils.

February 1, 1853.

Water Loan Debentures.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
St. John, 5th February, 1853.

WATER LOAN DEBENTURES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, amounting to £550, will be paid to the parties holding the same on application at this Office. The Interest thereon will cease by law in one month from this Notice.

THOS. MERRITT, *Chamberlain.*

TO LET,
From the first day of May next,—

THE DWELLING HOUSE in St. James' Street, at present occupied by Captain Hare.

JOHN M. ROBINSON.
February 8.

TO LET,
And possession given on the 1st day of May next.

THE House and premises on Queen's Square, now in the occupation of H. P. Sturdee, Esq.

ALSO—The two Houses and premises next adjoining the Barrack Gate and now under lease to Mr. John Anderson.—Enquire of St. John, Feb. 1. BENJAMIN SMITH.

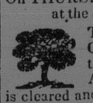
London Oakum—In Store.

2 TONS London OAKUM.
Jan. 18 GEO. THOMAS.

Sales by Auction.

FARM FOR SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock, at the Sales Room of the Subscriber,



THAT valuable FARM situated in Golden Grove, only twelve miles from this City, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, one-half of which is cleared and under cultivation, cutting annually twenty tons of Hay. There are on the premises a good House and new frame Barn, 26x36, together with Manure Sheds, &c., now in the occupation of Mr. Martin Brannen. The above property has a front of five hundred acres on the Golden Grove Road, leading from St. John to Hammond River, there being a large Lake within ten rods of the Dwelling House. The above being so convenient, would make a desirable residence for a gentleman in the city. Terms, ten per cent. at time of sale, and forty per cent. at delivery of deed, and the residue in three years, with interest.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 22. *Auctioneer.*

CORPORATION LOT.

To be Leased at Auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, at noon, for a term of 21 years, with the usual covenants for renewal:

THE LOT No. 924, South side of Mecklenburgh Street, between Carmarthen and Wentworth Streets, at present in possession of Patrick Donnelly.

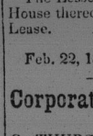
The Lessee will be required to pay at the time of letting, or give security therefor satisfactory to the Committee, the amount of one year's rent in advance.

The Lessee to receive possession of the Lot and House thereon immediately after executing the Lease.

J. JOHNSTON,
J. STEPHENSON, } *Committee.*
Feb. 22, 1853.

Corporation Leasehold Property,
BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, the 3d March, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be leased at public auction, for a term of 7 years:—



THE Two comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, opposite the Centenary Chapel, formerly owned and occuped by Mr. Thomas Magee.

Terms and conditions at sale.

JOHN W. CUDLIP,
GEO. V. NOWLIN, } *Committee.*
Feb. 22.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

THE Committee of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute invite the Mechanics and Manufacturers of the Province, to contribute to the New York Industrial Exhibition, which will be opened on the 2nd May next. The Executive Government have placed at the disposal of the Committee a sum of money to aid the undertaking, and it is requested that those persons who are desirous of transmitting specimens of their skill and workmanship will inform the Committee of their intention, by Wednesday the 23d instant.

Any further information will be given on application to the undersigned.

JAMES R. RUEL,
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE W. SMITH,
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
JOHN ALLAN,
ROBERT SHIVES,
JOHN J. MONROE,
WILLIAM F. SMITH, } Committee.
Feb. 15.

270 Canada Stoves.

For sale at low rates, Wholesale or Retail:—

270 CANADA STOVES, assorted sizes: Also—150 Cooking Stoves of St. John and American manufacture, which can be recommended with confidence to those in want of a good and durable article.

Oct 12. E. STEPHEN.

Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines, Cod and Pollock Lines.

The Subscriber has received per late Fall arrivals, and is now opening, a large assortment of

SALMON, Seine, Shad and Herring Twines, all of superior quality and description; also of Cod and Pollock Lines, from 9 to 18 thread.

Will be disposed of at the lowest prices, by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 1. North Market Wharf.

Sewing Threads, Cotton Reels, &c.

Received per ship *Cathcart*, from Liverpool,

4 CASES containing an excellent assortment of White, Black and Coloured Cotton Reels, of very best quality, and put up expressly for the Saint John market.—Will be sold low by the package. JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 1. North Market Wharf.

Children's Chairs.

ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole.

—ALSO—

ROSIN OIL, in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.

St. John, Dec. 18. JOHN KINNEAR.

Facts—Not Fiction!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GOLDEN FLEECE

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to commence on Monday next selling off the remainder of their FALL and WINTER STOCK—**not at 50 or 100 pe cent. less than Cost Price!** (as is *sometimes* stated, yet *never* done,) but at a

Considerable Reduction from the usual Selling Prices!

GOLDEN FLEECE.
Jan. 25. *Prince William-street.*

The Business of the
VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
IS REMOVED,
FOR A FEW DAYS, TO THE
BRITISH HOUSE, King-street,

In consequence of making Extensive Improvements in the *Victoria House!*

J. DOHERTY & CO.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 1, 1853.

Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c.

C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received per *Admiral*—a lot of *BUFFALO SKINS*, Dressed *OTTER SKINS*, Fur CAPS, Oiled Silks and Trimmings.

ALSO—From Great Britain—Fur, Plush, Sealette, Glengary and Cloth Caps.

On hand—our own manufacture and constantly making up;—Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Rustic and Glazed HATS; Broad Cloth, Whitney Cloth, Hungarian, Plush, Silk and Glazed Cotton Caps, &c.

All the above will be sold at a small advance.—*Cash on Delivery.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, North side King-St., and
East side Market Square.

NEW GOODS,
Per Latest Arivals.

MORRISON & CO.
Prince William Street,

Have received per Steamers *Niagara* and *Canada*, a splendid assortment of

FURS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTIN
MANTLES,
Newest Styles;
FLANNELS,
White, Red and Black, &c. &c. &c.

The above having arrived *much* later in the Season than was anticipated, when ordered, will be disposed of at prices that will defy competition.

Jan. 4. MORRISON & CO.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:—

37th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in each County where Newspapers are published.

38th—That this House will sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licenced—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

St. John Public Grammar School.

THE following is the course of Study proposed to be followed during the Term which is to commence on Wednesday, January 5th, 1853.

UNDER THE PRINCIPAL.

(The Senior division of the School attending in the forenoon, and the Junior in the afternoon.)

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, *Latin, Greek* and *French*. The lessons will include *Construing*, with attention to idiom, *Parsing*, with attention to the formation, derivation, and composition of words, and the application of the rules of Syntax, and *Scanning*, with the application of the rules of Prosody; and likewise the Antiquities, Mythology, Biography, History, or Geography, which may be necessary in the explation or elucidation of of the lessons. Grammar Recitations, and Written Exercises, either in verse or prose, will also be exacted on these days Every alternate Friday will be devoted to Repetitions

On Wednesday and Saturday, *Geometry*, plane and solid; *Trigonometry*, plane and spherical; *History of Greece*, with contemporaneous events and condition of other countries; *Planetary and Stellar Astronomy*, illustrated by Maps and the Celestial Globe, and occasional evening entertainments with the Magic Lantern and the Telescope; *English Composition*, to consist of letters, prose versions of poetical pieces, original efforts on given subjects, and written translations from Latin or French into English; and Naturnl Philosophy, to include Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Under MR. BLANCHARD, *Master of the English Department.*

(The Junior division in the forenoon, and Senior in the afternoon.)

Every school-day, excepting Saturday, *Reading*, with attention to emphasis and just pronunciation; *Spelling*, with meanings and derivations, taught orally and by dictation: *Arithmetic*, both Mental and Written; *Book-Keeping*, according to the most approved plan; *Penmanship*; *Algebra*; and *Mensuration*.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in addition to the above daily lessons, *English Grammar*, with initiatory lessons in *Composition*, and the *Histories of England and America*.

On Tuesday and Thursday, *Geography*, both *Territorial* and *Physical*.

On Saturday, *The Use of the Globes*, and *Elocutionary Exercises*.

The present is a very favorable time for young pupils to commence their Classical curriculum.

The Master of the English Department can receive a few pupils, designed for an English and Commercial Education only, to be altogether under his own instruction.

JAMES PATERSON, LL.D.,
January 4th, 1853. Principal.

25th January, 1852.

100,000 Feet of Window Glass,
now on hand, which is offered for sale at
FURTHER REDUCED PRICES,
consisting of the following sizes:—

306 BOXES containing 50 and 100 feet, each 7x9; 600 do. do., 50 and 100 do., 8x10; 200 do. do. each 50 do., 10x12; 100 do. do. do. 50 do., 9x12 to 10x14; 30 do. do. do. 50 do. 10x16 and 10x15; 90 do. do. do, 50 do., 11x14 to 11x16; 120 do. do. do. 50 do., 12x14 and 12x16 and 12x18; 60 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x16 to 14x20; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x24 to 14x28; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 15x20 to 15x28; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 16x20 to 16x30; 70 do. do. do. 50 do., 18x24 to 18x30; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 20x20 to 20x30; 3,000 feet from 22x30, 24x36, up to 31x46.

Persons wishing Glass of any particular size differing from the above, can have it cut without any addition 1 charge. Sales are made by the Pane as well as by the Box.

A quantity of beautiful French Crystal Sheet GLASS, both double and single—thick—is ordered to be here in April, which will be quite as good for Shop and Store Windows as plate, and will not cost quarter the price. Samples of which can now be seen.

ALSO—350 Warranted Wood and Cane Seat CHAIRS, of various sizes and patterns. A great variety and form of FLINT GLASS, such as Show GLASSES, TUMBLERS, &c., with Alum, Cream of Tartar, Bread and Washing SODA, Brimstone, Refined and Crude E. I. CASTOR Oil, Blue VITRIOL, &c.

Also—SPICES, of various kinds; Wrought and Cut NAILS; Machinery and Lamp OILS; Writing and Wrapping PAPERS; White and Brown SUGARS; Paints, Paint OIL, and TURPENTINE; Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; Ground DYE WOODS; assorted WOODWARE. Please apply at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Prince William-street.

Raisins, Saleratus, Florence Oil, &c.

By the *Charles*—Just received and for sale—

50 BOXES Christina RAISINS;
50 half-boxes Muscatel do.
8 cwt. Chamberlain's Saleratus,
1 barrel Florence OIL,
200 doz. Mason's Blacking,
1 brl. Brunswick Green PAINT,
10 small casks Linseed Oil.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 16. *Prince Wm.-street.*

NEW GOODS.

Received ex steamers *America* and *Niagara*,

AN excellent variety of Embroidered Dresses, in Cobourg, Australian Cloth and French Merino;
Paisley Long and square SHAWLS;
Woollen ditto ditto;
Embroidered Muslin Dresses;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes;
Collars, Mainduin Sleeves;
Insertions, Trimmings and Flowerings.
ALSO—per *Themis*, from Liverpool—Plain and Printed Cobourgs, Cachmeres, Flannels; Grey, White and Printed Cottons, &c.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBIE.
Nov. 16.

CHEAP GOODS.
No. 18,
KING-STREET HOUSE!

JAMES HARDY

HAS received by English steamers further supplies which, will complete his Stock for **CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S TRADE,**
WHICH CONSISTS OF
Printed, White, Striped and Grey COTTONS; Printed REGATTA, Osnaburgh and Towellings, Warps, LINENS, Ginghams, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Laces, Edgings, Netts, Handkerchiefs, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, CASHMERES, DE-LAINES, Orleans, Coburgs and EMBROIDERED DRESSES, SILKS, SATINS, Persians, RIBBONS, BROAD CLOTHS, Doeskins, Tweeds, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, BLANKETS, DRUGGETS, CARPETINGS, &c., which he will clear off at a *very low figure.* Dec 21.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS,

Just received per *Niagara*, and other late arrivals,

RICH Printed CASHMERES, in a variety of styles;
ORLEANS and COBURGHS;
Printed COTTONS; BROAD CLOTHS;
BLANKETS and FLANNELS;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
And from New Southa:—
1000 yards HOMESPUN;
500 pairs SOCKS.

Dec. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Received per *Themis*, from Liverpool, *Glasgow*, and *Village Belle*, from the Clyde, *Actæon*, from London, and *Admiral*, and *Creole*, from Boston

197 Packages, comprising

LONG and Square SHAWLS;
MANTLES, CLOAKINGS, FURS;
DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, SATINS,
VELVETS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY NETS, LACES,
FLANNELS, CLOTHS, VESTINGS,
PRINTS GINGHAMS, TICKS,
Grey, White, and Stripe SHIRTINGS;
MUSLINS, POLKAS HOODS,
RUGS and CARPETING;
which, together with One Thousand Pairs of
BLANKETS
are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices.

—ALSO—

Per Ship *Devon*, from Liverpool;
Furnitures, Regattas and Printed Cottons, Orleans, Coburgs and Fancy DRESS Materials, Orleans Aprons, Damasks and Moreens, Linens, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers, Twill and Plain Linings, Grey and White Cottons, Red and white FLANNELS, &c. &c.

W. G. LAWTON.
St. John, N. B., 25th October, 1852.

THOMAS M. REED,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Corner North Wharf and Dock-street,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, PAINTS, OILS, Dyestuffs BURNING FLUID, Fluid Lamps, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He has just received by recent arrivals from England and the United States—
Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
Morrison's celebrated Life Pills,
Roberts' Poor Man's Friend,
All of which are warranted genuine.
Nov. 30, 1852.

FIRST PRIZE.

TO be found at the Establishment which gained the FIRST PRIZE for TAILORING at the last *New-Brunswick Provincial Exhibition*, No. 4, BRAGG'S BUILDING, South side King-street, opposite Estey's Hotel.

The largest, *cheapest* and by far the *best* assortment of CLOTHS, BEAVERS, Cassimeres, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. &c., in the New Brunswick market, consisting of—Wooded West of England, Extra Damped and Imperial Black, Brown, and Green Wool Dyed BROAD CLOTHS. Double Milled Black, Brown Invisible Green and Olive Brown Corded Satara BEAVERS.

Fine, Superfine and Extra West of England Wool Dyed Black *CASSIMERES*, West Saxony Double Milled Black DOESKINS.

Fancy Doeskins and Heather Tweeds, in endless variety; a good quality of SATINETT, RUSSELL CORD, and Shepherd Plaid, always on hand.

VESTS.

The richest and newest English and French Style of VESTINGS

Superior Reversable OVERCOATS, only £4.

A good supply of FURNISHING GOODS constantly on hand.

The subscriber will dispose of the whole of the above large STOCK—Wholesale and Retail—at a lower figure than can be procured in any other Establishment in this city, in order to make room for a large Spring importation.

Dec. 23, 1852. A. GILMOUR.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, at a very cheap rate, that he has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five pence, Six pence and Seven pence a Piece. Call and see.

Dec. 7. S. K. FOSTER.

Men's Heavy Overall Wool Stockings.

THE subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Cathcart*, three cases of the very best quality of Men's Dark Grey Woollen Overall Stockings that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail. S. K. FOSTER.
Dec. 7.

White Sugar, Feathers, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—

20 BARRELS Crushed SUGAR;
500 pounds Live Geese FEATHERS;
15 bales COTTON WICK;
4 tins East India CASTOR OIL.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 25, 1853. *Prince William-street*

Dick's Celebrated Threads.

THIS unrivalled and superior Sewing Thread can be supplied by the Subscriber, "the sole Agent of the Manufacturers in New-Brunswick," in any assortment and quantity to suit purchasers. The Threads can with all confidence be recommended to importers and parties in the trade.

Just received per Ship *Cathcart*—Four cases of Dick's three and six-cord Threads, in 100 and 300 yard reels, of white, black and various colours, which are ready for inspection, and will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Dec. 14. North Market Wharf.

Bran, Horsefeed, &c.

THE subscribers are now receiving from the CARLETON MILLS all kinds of FEED, a supply of which they will always have on hand throughout the winter.

Dec. 1s. JARDINE & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse
Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

HAVE received per BRITISH STEAMER via Boston, and ship "THEMIS," from Liverpool, part of their

FALL Iimportations.

consisting of

Pilot, Beaver, & Broad Cloths,
in Blues, Black, and other colours;
PARTRIDGE and MARBLE MIXED BEAVERS;
Witney, Venetian and Satarra Cloths,
in the newest shades;
Extra Heavy Dufill and Siberian Cloths;
Cassimeres, Doeskins and Fancy Trowserings
Grey, White & Printed Cottons,
TICKINGS, REGATTAS, &c. &c.,
STUFFS and DRESS GOODS
of every description:
Black and Coloured GLACE SILKS and GROSDENAPS; BARATHEAS;
Rich Watered and Damask Silks and Satins.
Satinetts and French Satins;
RIBBONS, BONETINGS, &c. &c.

☞ Remainder of Stock daily expected per "Actæon," from London; "Commodore" and "Devon," from Liverpool; and "Henry Holland," from Glasgow.

P. S.—In order to make room for the very extensive Stock of CARPETINGS daily expected, the subscribers will sell at an IMMENSE REDUCTION the present stock of BRUSSELS and SCOTCH CARPETING, for Cash.

J. & J. HEGAN.
St. John, N. B., 28th Sept., 1852.

MARKET SQUARE.
OCTOBER 1, 1852.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & H. FOTHERBY have received per *Themis* from Liverpool, *Actæon* from London, *Henry Hotland* from Glasgow, and Steamer *Admiral* from boston a varied and general assortment of Goods adapted for the present and approaching Season, consisting of all the novelties out, in Long and Square SHAWLS, Ladies' CAPES and MANTLES; DRESS GOODS in great variety; Gala Plaids, Tweeds, Mantle Cloths and Mohairs. Pilot, Beaver, Bath and Witney CLOTHS, Tweeds, Kerseys, Doeskins and Satinetts.

Here is Your Remedy!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 15 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mrs. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 13 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced using them, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scars, and she is sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 15 years, you would join them with her present enjoyment of health, and indeed feel delighted in having been the means of alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, [illegible]ner of Gas Works, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. [illegible] England, Chemist, 13 Market [illegible] Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST HEALED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. [illegible] Hopeson, Farmer, of Penshurst, Kent, dated [illegible] 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breast, for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, May 15, 1850

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the hay harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use

Poetry.

From the New England Farmer

THE FARMER.

O, noble is the farmer's lot.—
That man of giant frame:
His big heart knows no sordid spot—
No vices dim his fame.

His brow, it wears no bloody bays,
Nor springs his fame from Death;
But quickening Nature bears his praise
Upon her balmy breath.

His hand, it is an honest hand,
And brown it is with toil;
Then let the farmer take his stand,
The sovereign of the soil.

The forests bow to meet their lord—
The waving fields rejoice:
By countless herds he is adored—
The ruler of their choice.

Then let the farmer take his stand,
The sovereign of the soil,
And every lip in every land
Shall bless the farmers toil.

In a late No. we called attention to Mr. Dawson's "Scientific Contributions towards the improvement of Agriculture in N. Scotia,"—and we would again commend the work to the attentive perusal of Agriculturists, and indeed of all our readers. We have pleasure in transferring to our columns, the following notice from Haszard's (P. E. Island) Gazette, which by the way, we are happy to see taking a fresh start, and in somewhat of a new dress.—*Halifax C. Times.*

"The Institutions of the Academy at Pictou, as well as that of King's College in Windsor, have been productive of the happiest effects in the neighbouring Province, while they have produced men whose fame and reputation are not confined within the narrow boundaries of their own province, and while such men as the work, the title of which is prefixed to this article, have been enabled to become the instructors of their countrymen, hundreds of others have derived from the same sources the means of benefiting by those instructions: throughout the whole Province of Nova Scotia there are to be found numbers of well educated men in every class of life, with the exception, perhaps, of the mere labourer, who have derived their knowledge from one or other of these seminaries, or from those of more recent origin. Among those whose names have conferred honor on the place of their education, stands Mr. J. W. Dawson. A native of the town of Pictou, he was a pupil of the late Rev. Dr. McCulloch—one of these literary pioneers, who having spent a life of hardship, toil and privation in the service of learning, was removed just when the fruit of his services had begun to be appreciated. It was natural that in the midst of coal mines and iron, sandstone, lime and other mineralgoical productions, the bent of Mr. Dawson's mind should be inclined to the study of Geology and its kindred and congenial sciences. These were pursued with that ardour which is ever the concomitant of genius, and which, when under due regulation never fails to lead to success. Mr. Dawson achieved a reputation in his native Province, and obtained the important and highly responsible post of Superintendant of Education. Of the manner in which he has performed the duties of his office, we shall hereafter have occasion to speak. It would seem that while so engaged his attention was directed to the state of agriculture in Nova Scotia, and by a mind like his—travelling into every part of the Province—it could scarcely be overlooked, and hence the present work.

England, its [illegible] and its Advancement in [illegible] and Science.

England is a young country, not an old country, as some mistakingly assert. The energy in it at this moment is enormous: we are but commencing to move, and have a mighty future in store. Statesmen, as it seems to us, are beginning to have glimpses of their real duty, the welfare and advancement of the people committed to their charge. The time is coming when leaders will have to be leaders and the world will not be governed or trammeled by shams. The recognition of the importance of the fine arts and practical science in the late speech from the Throne is a promising sign of the times, and the proposed Industrial and Artistic University will be looked forward to hopingly. The application of art to the manufactures of the country, and the general advancement and elevation of the industrial, is no longer a matter of preference or otherwise, but one vital necessity. If we stand still, other countries will not, and we shall be passed in the race. The mind must be set to work to aid the hand. As the Duke of Newcastle truly said at the late meeting of the Sheffield School of Design—"These are days in which education is no longer one of the luxuries of life: it has become one of its greatest necessities, for all classes and for all grades of society. It has become the daily bread of us all."—*The Builder.*

An Immense Job.

A few years ago, remarks the Albany Knickerbocker, the Dutch who conquered Holland, resolved that they would add to the quantity of fertile ground in the kingdom, by pumping out Harlem Lake; a lake seventy miles long and twenty broad, which gave it an area equal to Lake Champlain.

To carry out the undertaking, three immense engines were constructed in the fall of 1847, although the pump did not commence till the spring of 1848. Late accounts say the job is nearly completed, the greater part of bottom being exposed.

To lower the lake one inch, four million tons of water had to be lifted. In three years, the lake was lowered seven feet three inches; in December, last year, it was lowered nine feet and a half, and now it is nearly dry. It is believed that no less than seven hundred million tons of water have been lifted by the engines since they commenced operations. This is equal to a mass of solid rock, a little more than three square miles, and one hundred feet high, that is, allowing fifteen cubic feet for a ton. We can easily see what an immense amount of labor the engines performed, and what power there is in coal, applied in a state of combustion to water, for the purpose of raising water. Each engine was three hundred and fifty horse-power; and so economical were their working qualities, that two and a quarter pounds of Welsh coal per hour was all the fuel used for each horse power of an engine. The Dutch engineers were nearly unanimous for the old-fashioned windmill, which had been so often employed for the same purpose: but it was ascertained by two English engineers that the engines could be built and do the work for one-half the amount of windmills; this has been completely fulfilled.—*London Times.*

Steam Fire Engine.

A fine engine, worked by steam, was recently tried in Cincinnati. The Western Christian Advocate says—"Nineteen minutes after the fire was built the attachments were all made, and the apparatus, lifting through two suctions, threw two handsome streams of water through inch nozzles. A vulcanized hose was afterward attached, and a fine stream of *steam*—which is very affective in checking a fire was thrown, for some time, without in the least exhausting the supply. A committee of ten reported in high terms of praise as to the invaluable character of the engine."

Lime Water for Hens.

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY.—During the last season, Mr. Joseph Wilcox, of this town, having occasion to administer lime water to a sick horse, inadvertently left a pail of the preparation in his barn, which remained there for some months, serving as a favourite drink for his hens. He soon afterwards found that the laying of his hens was apparently increased to a considerable extent. Being convinced of the importance of the (to him) new discovery, he has during the present season, kept his hens constantly supplied with lime water, placed in troughs within their convenient access, and the result was an increase in eggs of nearly four-fold as compared with previous experience.

He is willing to share the benefit of the experiment with his neighbors if they choose to try it; and hence his publication. The newness of the discovery (though it may not now be new to all) is claimed only as applicable to the mode of imparting the lime in this case—its use in another form for the same pupose having been previously understood by many.—*Wayne Sentinel.*

APPLE CUSTARD.—To make the cheapest and best every day farmer's apple custard, take sweet apples that will cook, (such as every farmer ought to have through the summer, fall, winter, and spring,) pare, cut, and stew them; when well done, stir till the pieces are broken, when cool, thin with milk to a proper consistency, and bake with one crust, like a pumpkin pie. Eggs may be prepared and added with the milk if handy, though it will do without. No sweetening is necessary. It may be seasoned with any kind of spice to suit taste—the less the better.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The griddle on which cakes are baked should never be touched with grease: Firstly, because it imparts a rancid taste to the cakes. Secondly, if a cooking stove be used it fills the kitchen, if not the whole house, with the smell of burnt grease—to say nothing of the parade and boasting to one's neighbors by betraying what we are to have for breakfast. Wash the griddle with hot soap suds, scour with dry sand, and when heated for use, rub it well with a spoonful of fine salt and and a coarse cloth; it will then be ready to receive the cakes. After each cake is removed, the salt-rubbing must be repeated. If the first did not succeed, try it again, and you will ever after follow the advice of an old housekeeper,

---

I have somewhere met with an old legend, that a robin, hovering about the cross, bore off a thorn from our dear Saviour's crown, and dyed his bosom with the blood; and from that time robins have been the friends of man.

Sweet robin I have heard them say
That thou wert there upon the day
The Christ was crowned in cruel scorn,
And bore away one bleeding thorn;
That so the blush upon thy breast
In shameful sorrow was impressed;
And thence thy genial sympathy
With our redeemed humanity.

Sweet roboin would that I might be
Bathed in my Saviour's blood like thee;
Bear in my breast whate'er the loss,
The bleeding blazon of the cross;
Live ever, with thy loving mind,
In fellowship with human kind;
And take my pattern still from thee,
In gentleness and constancy.

Banner of the Cross.

The Shetland Pony.

These curious little animals attract so much attention wherever they appear, especially among youths, that they generally form a part of all the menageries that travel through the country. No wonder that they are great favorites with the girls and boys; for their small size, beautiful shape, and gentle, playful disposition, seem to fit them exactly to be playmates for young people, and the little horses are always ready to join in their pleasure excursions and frolics.

Egypt was the original country of horses: but as they are now found in all parts of the world, they differ greatly, each kind of horse being adapted to the climate and productions of the country he inhabits. The Shetland pony is just the animal required in Scotland, the Shetland Islands, from which its name is derived, and Canada.—Its diminutive size suits the scanty vegetation of these countries, which would not support large animals; but if they were as feeble as they are small, they would be of little service. They, however, possess immense strength in proportion to their size, and are so tough and healthy that they can live among the mountains through the long winters, and survive to a great age, even fifty or sixty years.

In Scotland they are called Shetlies, and as they have to take care of themselves, they run almost wild upon the mountains, and will climb up steep places, standing with ease on the very edge of the most frightful precipices. On the Sabbath, they are always wanted to carry the families to Church, and they must be caught on Saturday. The rogues know how to make this a difficult task. It is a pleasing sight, on Sunday morning, to see one or two women mounted upon one of these ponies, covering him so completely with their large dresses, that nothing can be seen of the poor pony but his droll, little head.

A middling sized man must ride with his knees raised to the animals shoulders, to prevent his feet from touching the ground. It is surprising to see with what speed they will carry a heavy man over broken and zigzag roads in their native mountains.

A gentleman, some time ago, was presented with one of these handsome little animals, which was no less docile than elegant, and measured only seven hands, or twenty-eight inches in height. He was anxious to convey his present home as speedily as possible, being at a considerable distance, was at a loss how to do most easily.—The friend said, "Can you not carry him in your chaise?" He made the experiment and Shelty was lifted into it covered up with the apron, and some bits of bread given him to keep him quiet. He lay peacefully till he reached his destination, thus exhibiting the novel spectacle of a horse riding in a gig.

A gentleman had a white pony, which became extremely attached to a little white dog that lived with him in the stable; and whenever the horse was taken out, the dog always run by his side. One day when the groom took out the pony for exercise, and accompanied as usual, by his canine friend, they met a large dog, which attacked the diminutive cur, upon which the horse reared, and to the astonishment of the bystanders, so effectually fought his friends battle with his fore feet, that the aggressor found it for his interest to scamper off at full speed, and never again ventured to assail the small dog.

A little girl, the daughter of a gentleman in Warwickshire, (England,) playing on the banks of a canal which runs through his grounds, had the misfortune to fall in, and would in all probability, have been drowned, had not a little pony, which had long been kept in the family, plunged into the stream and brought the child safely ashore, without the slightest injury.

A farmer in Canada had a large number of pomes, and among them a very handsome and playful one, which was a great favorite with a little boy about ten years of age, the only child of the farmer. One day the boy was sent several miles on an errand for some money, with a warning to return home before night as the country was infested with robbers. His visit was so delightful that he forgot the command of his parents, and did not mount his peny to return before it was quite dark. His road lay through a thick forest, and it was not long before a highway man attacked and dragged him from his horse, which ran swiftly homeward. Meantime, his terrified parents sat trembling by their fire-side, awaiting their boy's return. They were just preparing to go in search of him, when they heard the clattering of hoofs and soon after a loud kicking and pawning at the door. On opening it, they saw the pony in a state of great excitement, with his saddle a bridle dangling about him. He ran from them a short distance, then frisked about, and seizing the father's coat in his teeth, pulled him along. The agonized parents followed the animal who ran ahead, constantly turning back and neighing to urge them onward. After travelling many miles through the woods, they came to the place where the boy had been robbed, and found him tied to a tree, stripped of his money, clothes, and half dead with fear and cold. He was placed on the pony's back, who proudly bore him home, and was ever after treated as a true friend by the boy whose life he had saved.

HOLLOW HORN.—This troublesome and not unfrequently fatal disease, may be prevented simply by putting a table-spoonful of spirits of turpentine in the cavity or hollow behind the horns, during the severe weather of winter and spring. Liberal feeding and good protection, however, will, as a general thing obviate the necessity of the forgoing application. It is rarely the case, indeed that cows which are well kept and comfortably lodged become subjects of this disease.—[Woburn Journal.

CLOVERING.—Never spare the seed when you sow clover. Four quarts are not enough to the acre; put on not less than six, and be not frightened if you scatter a peck! The great superiority of thickly sown clover fields over others for feed and manure, is too manifest to need demonstration.

Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Landing ex Acteon, from London, and Village Belle, from Glasgow:

30 HHDS. HOLLANDS GENEVA;
10 casks Old Port and Sherry Wine;
40 kegs Coleman's MUSTARD, F. S. F. & D. S. F;
10 casks Coleman's No 1 STARCH.
2 casks Mixed PICKLES,
5 casks Washing SODA; 5 casks Epsom Salts,
1 cask Refined SALT PETRE,
50 brls. F. and FF GUNPOWDER.—*Hall & Son's.*
150 boxes TOBACCO PIPES, assorted;
Daily expected, direct from Charente,
32 hhds. Hennessey's best Dark and Pale BRANDY.
Per Martha Greenow—
15 puncheons strong RUM.
IN STORE—
A well selected Stock of TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, COFFEE, &c. &c., either in Bond for Ships' Stores and exportation, or duty paid.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
Prince Wm. Street, St. John,
and Queen Street, Fredericton.
Oct.

London House,
Market Square, Sept., 1852.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Per "*Themis,*" "*Village Belle,*" and "*Glasgow.*"

A considerable portion of the WINTER STOCK of this Establishment has arrived by the above vessels, which, (with those previously received per Steamers,) comprises a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS: some of which are Ladies' MANTLES, and SHAWLETTES, Long and Square SHAWLS, *DRESS GOODS*, in various styles; SILKS, SATINS, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloakings.

Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, Doeskins, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Sheetings, LINENS; White, Gray, and Printed COTTONS—and such other general Goods as are generally found in a Stock of this kind.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sept. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

MORRISON & CO.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Are receiving per "Devon," another

EXTENSIVE ADDITION

TO THEIR

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

To which they respectfully solicit the attention of both Wholesale and Retail buyers.

MORRISON & CO.

St. John, 26th Oct., 1852.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

40 SMALL Tubs Extra Family BUTTER, for sale by GEORGE THOMAS,
Dec. 18. South Market Wharf.

Corn and Horse Feed.

The Subscribers have on hand:—

OATS, CORN, and Cracked Corn, BRAN and HORSE FEED; for sale by
Feb. 1, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

RUBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in manufacture—healthful in use—healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in whiteness, clearness, and brilliancy of color—and permanent. Two hundred weight of this Paint, with *nine gallons of Oil*, will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of White Paint made from Lead, and *twelve gallons of Oil.*

Further particulars will be given at another time.

☞ A quantity of this Paint, in kegs of all sizes, is expected from London about the end of this month. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Pipes, Pipes, Pipes.

In course of landing, ex the Barque *Oromocto*, from Glasgow:

200 BOXES Tobacco PIPES, 5 to 10 gross each, of first quality and description, put up expressly to suit the *St. John market*—for sale low while landing, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 4, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

HARDWARE.

Corner Dock Street and Market Square.

W. H. ADAMS

HAS received by late arrivals from England and the United States, extensive additions to his former Stock of HARDWARE, comprising all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "*Loyal,*" from Halifax—

15 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA.
Ex Admiral, from Boston—
15 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;
23,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 20.

Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.

On Consignment ex "N. Noyes," from Boston:

200 BARRELS Superfine Canada FLOUR—*Fancy Brands;*
10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA, Shanghai importation;
30 boxes TOBACCO, of the following Brands—Palo Alto, Randolph, Lamartine, John Cary, E. A. Price, and Thompson's.—For sale at low rates. GEORGE THOMAS,
April 27. *South Wharf.*

Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION—

A SPLENDID assortment of *TWEEDS* and *DOESKINS*, in the newest styles and patterns. Purchasers in want of such articles, have now an opportunity of selecting from an entirely new stock, which can be MADE UP TO ORDER on the Premises, if required.

June 1. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Fresh SEEDS!

Just received by the "Faside," from London:—

A FRESH and well selected Stock of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS; for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
May 4. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Landing ex "Bream":—

400 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, fancy Brands.

—IN STORE—

25 barrels Heavy Mess PORK
10 hhds bright SUGAR;
20 zeroons Soft Shell Almonds; for sale by
GEORGE THOMAS,
Nov. 16. *South Market Wharf.*

GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH

THE subscribers have been appointed Wholesale Agents in New-Brunswick, for the above celebrated STARCH, to which the *Prize Medal* was awarded at the late Great Exhibition in London, and noticed for its "*general superiority,*" by the Royal Commissioners and Jury, from amongst thirty or forty Samples Exhibited.

The manufacturers have also received testimonials from Her Majesty's Laundress, the Countess of Iglinton, and many others of the Nobility of the United Kingdom and, from its superior and peculiar qualities, it has met with an almost universal acknowledgment.

In the manufacture of "Glenfield Patent Double Refined Powder Starch," it goes through a process so simple and efficient, that it acquires no properties hurtful to either texture or appearance of the goods, but on the contrary, produces a fine, clear, flexible finish; it requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the Iron.

A consignment has just been received of the above celebrated STARCH, to which the attention of the public is solicited.

☞ *Retailers supplied on favorable terms.*

Sept. 7. JARDINE & CO.

Corner Dock-Street and Market Square
25th SEPTEMBER, 1852.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themis," and "Village Belle"

15 TONS Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Boilers, Frying Pans, Bake Ovens, and extra Covers;
6 casks Teakettles and Frying Pans;
3 each casks and cases (Thompson's) Augers, assorted;
45 bags Rose and Clasp Headed Nails;
4 kegs Copper and Composition Sheathing and Boat Nails;
1 cask Wrought Pump Tacks;
3 casks and cases Hair Cloth and Curled Hair;
2 casks Cutlery;
3 cases Sanderson's best Bar Cast Steel;
4 casks sheet Zinc;
4 do. Borax and Glue;
An assortment of Vices and Anvils;
3 casks shoe Thread;
2 cases Lines and Twines.

☞ Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

Window Glass and Champagne.

Landing this day by schr. "Charles" from Halifax:

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11;
20 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Daily expected from Glasgow:—
200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases COTTON REELS.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

FALL SUPPLIES.

Landing ex "Village Belle" from Glasgow, and "Themis," from Liverpool—

5 BARRELS Split PEAS.
15 do. Pearl and Pearl BARLEY.
20 do. Fresh Avrshire OATMEAL.
5 boxes patent Sago, and Grocers' Powder STARCH
4 cases patent Chinese STARCH
1 case Spanish Chocolate; 1 bale Shop TWINE.
1 bale Hemp Bed Cords; 1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES.
1 barrel Floor of SULPHUR—For Sale low
Sept. 28 JARDINE & CO.

Cheese, Cheese.

THE Subscribers have received from the Dairies of Gray, Aiton, Clarke and Smith, seven tons of CHEESE, quite equal to the best English, and which will be sold at half the price.

Gray's and Aiton's Cheese took the First and Second Premiums at the Provincial Exhibition. The former is the genuine Dunlop, and the latter an imitation of Cheshire.—For sale wholesale and retail by [Nov. 9.] JARDINE & CO.

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer.

LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light;*
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Cossacks*" for Walking;
Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety.

And always on hand—Every description of BOOTS & SHOES that may be required for City or Country wear.

Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship *Mary Caroline* and Steamer.

Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call.

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress BOOTS;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Boottees.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.

☞ Orders from the Country attended to.

Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

New Fruit, Tea, &c.

Now landing ex Brigt. Arrow, from Halifax—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 bags PIMENTO,
408 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Muscatel and Layer RAISINS;
20 kegs Grapes; 50 drums fresh FIGS;
10 frails and boxes Jordan Almonds,
5 sacks fresh Filberts;
2 kegs best Bermuda ARROWROOT;
5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts;
150 bags superfine Buckwheat Flour,
5 brls. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts,
5 dozen Lemon Syrup; 7 casks New Rice.
To Arrive—2500 bushels BLACK OATS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

Scythes, Shot, &c.

Landing ex ship *Devon*, from Liverpool—

100 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHES;
16 boxes English Scythe Hones;
60 bags *SHOT*; 1 hhd. *BATH BRICKS*;
2 hhds. GOLDEN SYRUP;
10 boxes "Hails's" Patent STARCH;
Ex schooner "Franklin," from Boston—
10 casks RICE; 25 bags Gov't. Java COFFEE;
Bitter and Shelled ALMONDS; SNUFF;
TOBACCO; LEMONS, &c.
Ex Victoria, from New York—
15 barrels *CLOVER SEED*;
20 barrels New-York City MESS PORK.—For sale by [May 18.] JARDINE & CO.

Sheffield House,
Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S., Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Cramps, and Clasps; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Broaches, Watch Cases; Key Keys; Chamfering Tools; Files, [illegible] Horse [illegible] do.; Jewellers Tongs of every [illegible] Hammers [illegible] ners, Tweezers, Burnishers, [illegible] Screw Drivers; drill bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜

Apr 17—6.

HOSIERY, &c.

S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer from Liverpool—

CHILDREN'S Cotton and Worsted Highland SOCKS;
Do. Tartan SOCKS and STOCKINGS;
Do. White and Grey Merino SOCKS;
Do. White and Grey Lambs' Wool SOCKS;
Do. Fancy, Plain and self colored GAITERS,
Infants' Fancy SOCKS, in great variety;
Misses' White and Grey Merino Stockings;
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's black, white and grey Merino Stockings,
Do. Black Cashmere ditto;
Do. Black Worsted ditto;
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's, Girls, and Children's Patent Elastic GARTERS, in great variety.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

Nov. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

SEEDED HOPS.

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Per "*Commodore*" and "*Sarah Louisa*"—

WILL be opened in a few days—10 casks and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers; Hecla's Toddy Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cutters, Jelly Moulds, Baking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Stop Pans, Coal Vases, Cangieuniss, Pattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Knife Dippers, Wash Basins, Mash Kettles, Snuffer Trays, Tartlets, Tart Pans, &c. &c., with a large variety of other furnishing articles, too numerous to particularise within the limits of an advertisement—AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22—6i. Proprietors.

Four Hundred Boxes
7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 German Sheet Window Glass,

Of an approved quality, and for sale at a low price.

—ALSO—

5 Boxes Coloured GLASS—Ruby, Green, Purple Yellow and Blue, sizes to suit buyers.

June 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

New and Handsome PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received per steamer *Eastern City—*

A NEW supply of PAPER HANGINGS, comprising the *cheapest* and most beautiful variety we have had this season. Those who want a good and handsome Paper at a very cheap price, will please call and examine the assortment.

July 27. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Received from Paris—

1 CASE ROOM PAPER—latest designs—which will be sold exceedingly low wholesale or retail, if applied for immediately.

June 12. W. H. ADAMS.

HOURLY EXPECTED.—100 MATS of CASSIA—for sale cheap in lots, on arrival. *On hand, for Sale,*

60 cases Men's, Women's, and Children's best quality INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JOHN KINNEAR.
Dec. 21. *Prince Wm.-street*

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

3 IRON SALAMANDERS, with Rich's Improvement on Wilder's Fire Proof Patent, just received per brig *Zero*, from New York. Those requiring a Safe are requested to examine them and the certificates of their qualities
Nov. 16. W. H. ADAMS, *Agent.*

The Road to Health.

Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart-Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Cannigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS FEVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heyden, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated Feb. 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) WILLIAM JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colon, Constipation of the Bowels, Costiveness, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Debility, Dropsy, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King Street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

Havana Cigars and Tobacco.

FIVE THOUSAND *HAVANA CIGARS*, and Five boxes superior Chewing Tobacco—"*Diadem of Old Virginia.*"—just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Aug. 21. Head of North Wharf

BURNING FLUID, &c.

3 CASKS Porter's BURNING FLUID;
10 brls. Crushed SUGAR; 14 bales Lute and Alicante MATS.
June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Tobacco Pipes.

Landing for the subscriber ex ship *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow:—

160 BOXES TOBACCO PIPES, (5 and 10 gross boxes,) put up expressly for this market—will be sold low, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Oct. 5. North Market Wharf

PURE COD LIVER OIL.—Just received from Newfoundland—A fresh supply of the above, warranted a *pure article.*
THOMAS M. REED,
Sept. 28. Head of North Wharf

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

LANDING ex *Agnes Ross*, from Halifax—25 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
Oct. 5.

Wood's Cod Liver Oil Candy,

FOR the immediate RELIEF of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.—Just received and for sale at 9d. per package, by
THOMAS M. REED,
Nov. 2. Head of North Wharf.

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM;*
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7 lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA.*
GEORGE THOMAS,
May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

THE CHURCHMAN'S PENNY MAGAZINE and Guide to Christian truth.—Back numbers for September, October, November, and December, 1851; also, for January, March, April, May, June, August, September, and October 1852, can be had at three half-pence each, on application to
JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 13, Prince William Street.