St. John Chronicle

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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☞ George W. White, is an authorized Agent for the *Chronicle* at Youngs Cove, Grand Lake.

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Mutual Insurance Company.

JOHN FERWERHEN, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZENEAS REED, } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOWLER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Application for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRY'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c., &c.,—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

SPRING IMPORTATION.—*Started Crates.*—250 assorted Crates EARTHENWARE, selected and packed suitable for country trade, and guaranteed free from Breakage—offered very low for Cash, by FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,
April 26 Dock-street.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANTS EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston.

Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

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

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

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

English Wrought Nails,
By the John Barbour, &c., for sale
152 KEGS, consisting of Four, Six, Eight Ten and Twenty-penny Rose and Clasp Head;
Of Five and Six-penny Ox,
Nine and Ten-penny Horse,
One and 3-4 to 2 1-2 inch Boat Nails,
Sheating Nails,
Four and a half inch Spikes.
March 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale—15 doz. Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS.
GEORGE NIXON,
April 27. Prince Wm.-street.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—400 lbs. of Extra Goose FEATHERS; 500 do.; Russian do.;
3 new and handsome Patterns of Cloth Paper HANGINGS.
April 13. GEORGE NIXON.

FASHIONS—Spring 1855.—Now opened, ex *Cornelius*, the new Spring Style of French Satin HATS. For Sale by
March 23. LOCKHART & CO.

WROUGHT NAILS.—Just arrived by the Ship John Barbour—64 Packages, consisting of 8dy., 8dy., 10dy., and 20dy. Board NAILS; Fourpenny, 6dy., and 8dy. Ox NAILS; Ninepenny and 10dy. Horse NAILS. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 5. Prince Wm.-street.

JOHN KINNEAR,—Prince Wm. Street,—Is receiving, just landing, and for Sale—50 Kegs Cut NAILS; 4 Bales Taper CORKS; 1 Barrels Crushed SUGAR; 3 Barrels FLUID & 3 Tierces RICE; 18 Dozen assorted CHAIRS.
March 23.

Paris Gloves.
OPENED this day, ex Steamer Africa, direct from Paris:—
Gent's Black French Kid GLOVES;
" Colored " " " "
Ladies' " " " "
☞ Warranted the best made.
Gent' best India Rubber BRACES;
Girls' Fancy Straw HATS. For sale retail only.
LOCKHART & CO.,
May 4. King street.

India Rubber Boots & Shoes.
Received on Consignment from the Manufacturers:
110 CASES Ladies, Gents' and Children's Rubber Over SHOES.
The above are warranted to be of the best quality, and will be sold lower than any ever offered to the public.
Ladies Metallic RUBBERS, price 4s.;
Gents' do. ditto, " 4s 6d.
A credit of three Months will be given on all purchasers over £15. B. O'BRIEN.
"Waverley House," King Street.
P. S.—Also a large assortment of leather Goods. January 5.

Assorted Crates of Earthenware.
75 CRATES Assorted EARTHENWARE, packed to suit the Country trade, guaranteed free from breakage, offered low, for sale by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
September 14. 29, Dock Street.

CODFISH.—Just received.—200 Quintals of large and small CODFISH, equal to last.
JOHN MARVEN,
September 14. Water street.

S. L. FOSTER'S
LARGE AND CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Foster's Corner Germain Street.
NEW SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES,
Just received per Steamer Arabia.

LADIES' Thick and Thin Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes; Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Slippers; Misses' and Children's Black and Colored Boots and Shoes of the newest and most approved styles;
Ladies' Satin, French Kid and Enamelled Boots, Shoes and Slippers;
Gentlemen's Thick and Thin Boots & Shoes of every variety and style;
Boys' Thick Boots, of all sizes;
Youths' Thick Boots, at 2s. 6d. and upwards;
Children's Boots, at 2s. 3d. and 3s. 6d.;
Also, the largest and most choice variety of Sheep Boots, and Shoes.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Province will receive prompt attention.
June 15. S. L. FOSTER.

NEW GOODS.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STREET.
Wholesale and Retail Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment.

R. HUNTER,

HAVING completed his Spring importations, respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers—feeling confident that on examination his Stock will prove to be superior and the prices much lower than similar goods can be had at any other Establishment in the City.

The Clothing having been all made up on the premises on the most advantageous terms cannot fail in giving satisfaction. The Stock comprises a general assortment of

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS,
CLOTHING HATS, CAPS,
Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins, Hats, Gloves, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Collars, Fronts, Bosoms, Stocks, Ties, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c.

☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth can have their Garments made to order in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen and at the shortest notice.

No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.

R. HUNTER.

We Have Obtained the Victory.

RENNAY & SCHIENELL,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported, in all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

OYSTERS, Fresh and Good.
First Come! First Served!!

RECEIVED from Boston per steamer Admiral —A few Barrels of excellent OYSTERS, which will be served up in any style to suit customers, at the *American Oyster Saloon*, Water street.

☞ MEALS served up at all hours of the day and evening, by JAMES KENNEY,
June 8. Water-street.

RECEIVED.—Per Late Arrivals from Great Britain and United States—1 package White and Black Mineral Draw Knobs; Sink Traps; Pig Troughs; Clamps; Jackscrews; Open and round Spouts for Chain Pumps; Zinc Tubing for Chain Pumps; Force Pumps; Dasher Leather; Fig'd Drill; Brass Keys for Mortice and Rim Locks; Shutter Screws; Loose Joint Buts; Tire Benders; Store Trucks; Washita Oil Stones; Razor Strops, &c.
June 22.—3i. JAS. N. C. BLACK.

MONEY WANTED.—I want to sell for money, 1 hhd. Cuba SUGAR, 4 brls. PORK, and 9 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO—duty paid. Price nominal.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN,
March 23. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing on the North Market Wharf, under the title of Lawrence & McIntosh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALSO—The Copartnership heretofore existing in Dock Street, in the name of John C. McIntosh & Co., is likewise this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due will be settled by A. W. LAWRENCE,
A. W. LAWRENCE,
JOHN C. McINTOSH.
September 4.

The business heretofore carried on by J. C. McIntosh & Co., will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who is prepared to supply the public at the shortest notice with any quantity of SHIP BREAD, Fine Biscuit, &c. &c.
September 4.—4i. JOHN C. McINTOSH.

To Close up Small Lots.

LOT Superior Linnen COATS, only 5s.;
Lot Boys do. do. 3s. 4d.;
Lot Men's Black Alpaca COATS, only 12s. 6d.;
" " Mixed do. do., " 10s. 6d.;
" " Black Russell Cord do., " 18s. 3d.;
GRANITE HALL,
June 1. No. 1 Dock-street

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by
October 28, 1853. FELLOWS & CO

TREENAILS.—40,000 Hackmatack TREENAILS, from 18 to 30 inch, in store and for sale (September 14.) G. M. BURNS.

NEW GOODS IN THE SHIP COMMERCE, HOUSE,
KING STREET,
Second door, West.

HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have received per Steamer "CANADA," and "Admiral," the Spring and Summer Importations of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which they offer at their Warehouse, in Store No. 1, Market Building, King Street.

ALL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

Among their stock will be found—Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Tweeds, Linens, Cottons, Shirtings, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, Muslins, and Ribbons, a choice assortment of every description, and at prices to suit the times. Buyers at the West will find it their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2nd, 1855.

HORSFALL & SHERATON respectfully solicit the attention of Housekeepers to their House, the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical:

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

S. L. TILLEY,
NO. 15, KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WOULD call the attention of the public to his large and varied Stock of GOODS, received per ships Middleton, John Barbour, and Achilles from Liverpool, and steamers from the United States, viz:

DRUGS and CHEMICALS of all kinds;
Patent Medicines;
Brushes and Combs of nearly every description;
Shaving and Fancy SOAPS; *Perfumery*;
Fancy Articles; Spices of all kinds;
Dye Stuffs—Logwood, Redwood, and Fustic, Ground and in stick; Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, and Annatto;
Brandam's No. 1, WHITE LEAD, in 14lb., 28lb., 56lb., and 1 cwt kegs. Red, Yellow, Blue, and Green PAINTS;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; Spirits Turpentine and Varnish;
Cave and Porpoise Oil;
Pure E. I. CASTOR OIL, in tins;
Gold Leaf; Glaziers' Diamonds, GLASS, Putty Lampblack; Glue, &c.;
CONFECTIONARY, in great variety, from the best Scotch and American manufacturers;
SEEDS—Clover, Timothy, and Garden Seeds —warranted fresh.

For sale wholesale and retail at lowest market prices. June 1.

Teas, White Lead, &c.

Ex "Achilles" and "Eudocia"
100 CHESTS Extra Souchong } TEAS;
10 do. superior family do }
25 do. Fine Congou,
6 Tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
1 do. Coloured PAINTS;
6 Casks Raw and Boil'd OIL;
1 Ton PUTTY;
15 Bales COTTON WARPS;
28 Bales COTTON GOODS, &c.;
8 Cases INDIGO; 1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
2 Cases Ruled PAPER;
2 Cases NUTMEGS—For sale low by
L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.
St. John, June, 1854.

Hay Rakes, &c., &c.

420 DOZEN Hay RAKES, now on hand and will be finished in time for Haying. Would respectfully solicit the patronage of those persons who are selling Agricultural Implements.

ALSO—Horse Rakes; Garden Rakes; Garden and Ballast *Hand Barrows*; Hand Trucks for Stores; PLOUGHS, with or without Woodwork, of 7 different approved patterns, including Wilkers Scotch Plough; STOVES, as usual, of about 100 different patterns; Oven and Furnace Doors and Bars; House Pumps, and Pipes to fit; Tin and Sheet Iron Ware; Mill, Ship, and other Castings, turned out at short notice.
THOMAS C. EVERITT.
St. John, June 22, 1855.—2m.

DANDALION COFFEE.
A Novelty! A Rarity!! A Luxury!!

THE virtues of DANDALION have long been held in high estimation, but the difficulty of obtaining it in all seasons of the year, has impeded the wishes of the public in extending and promoting its more general use.

The above preparation is therefore offered to the public with confidence, as possessing all the properties of the plant, and when used according to direction, it forms a most agreeable drink. It is also used to improve the flavour of Coffee and Cocoa. Sold in packets at 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. sterling, by FELLOWS & CO.,
July 20. Opposite lower end Market-street

PAINTS AND OILS.—A few tons Brandram's best WHITE LEAD and coloured PAINTS.
ALSO—Brandram's Boiled and Raw OIL, in casks or by the gallon. For sale by
June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS. More new Patterns of PAPER HANGINGS, just received at the new Paper Store—5000 Rolls, all good patterns, now open. For sale low by
GEORGE NIXON,
June 16. Prince William Street.

Cane Seat Chairs.—Just received and for Sale. 15 Dozen Cane & Wood Seat CHAIRS.
GEORGE NIXON,

LEECHES.—Just received—100 Swedish LEECHES. Also—Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery, for the cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the blood—for sale by S. L. TILLEY,
April 20. No. 15 King Street

BRUSHES!
Just received, and for sale—
30 DOZEN BRUSHES—among which are Cloth, Type, and White Wash Brushes; 20 dozen of Door MATS; 5 doz. Willow BASKETS; 12 doz. Green BLINDS; 10 boxes COPPER.
July 6. GEORGE NIXON.

DANDALION COFFEE.—Four packages Dandalion COFFEE, just received per the Themis from London, by
April 20. FELLOWS & CO.

Poetry.

DO RIGHT.

Ye lords of earth, ye heirs of fame,
Thy life is rapidly consuming,
Trifle with honour, pride or shame,
Thy retribution, too, will come,
According to thy state, the doom,
Do right, do right.

Though dingle thy monument o'ergrown,
And Time has buried around thy head,
Though life be gathered foliage shed,
In cold and blight,
And though thy bed, lapping and warm,
Lie buried, thou shalt, lapping years—
Do right, do right.

The warring elements wound within,
The earthquake and the whirlwind's breath,
The valley and the chasm of death,
Must pre abright;
Yet God's great commanding form,
With rainbow arms shall clasp the storm
Do right, do right.

Though in all thy weary strife,
Thy every day with toil be rife.
Yet is the element of life,
Action is light;
For man is made to toil and strive,
And only those who labour live,
Do right, do right.

Life is not all a fleeting dream,
A meteor flash a rainbow gleam,
A bubble on the floating stream,
Soon lost to sight;
For there's a work for every hour—
In every passing word a power—
Do right, do right.

Oh! life is full of solemn thought,
And noble deeds, if nobly wrought—
With fearful consequences fraught,
And there is might—
If gathered in each passing hour,
That gives the soul unearthly power,
Do right, do right.

Miscellaneous.

(From the Edinburgh Witness.)

HUGH MILLER ON MONUMENTAL EGYPT.

THE BONDAGE.

Strange that we should know Egypt better than those who lived so much nearer to it! Many things respecting that ancient kingdom which were obscure to the Greek writers of two thousand years ago are clear to us. Though we stand twice the distance from it which they did, we could write a fuller and more truthful history of the age of the Pharaohs than any which the Greeks have left us. It is common to say, that as the ages pass, the darkness increases, and doubts multiply. Time removes contemporary witnesses from the stage, effaces the memorials of past transactions, and slowly converts history into myth and fable. Such is its effect in ordinary cases, but such has not been its effect in this. As if it had strangely changed its functions, the touch of Time's finger on the Coptic tablets has verified, not effaced, the writing inscribed upon them; and now, across a gulf of forty centuries that writing can be read, and the truth of the inspired records tested thereby. It is sufficiently remarkable, and indicates strikingly enough the prescience that presided over the creation of those stone-written records, that the monumental evidence of Egypt begins about the time that that land first comes into contact with the chosen race, and ends when the Israelites take their departure from it. There are few monuments of any importance belonging to times prior to the first visit of Abraham to Egypt, and there are few relating to the times subsequent to the exodus. The calamities of the latter epoch appear to have weakened the power of the kingdom to an extraordinary degree, and led to a discontinuance of those expensive and magnificent monuments in which the former monarchs of Egypt had indulged. We owe it to a singular peculiarity of the customs and religion of that land, that we possess such minute and numerous memorials of its early history. Its royal tombs were just so many historical volumes. Each King was obliged to become the historiographer of his reign. It was a point of their religion that the monarch should prepare his own tomb. The work began on the day of his accession, and ended on the day of his death. If the reign was long, the tomb was proportionally large and sumptuous. Every year new corridors were opened, new chambers were hewn out and decorated. If the king was devoted to the arts of peace, or gave himself to the internal improvement of his kingdom, the hieroglyphics on its walls were of a correspondingly pacific import. If his reign had been passed in war, the representations in his tomb were all of battles, and the subjugation of foreign provinces, depicted by long trains of the natives of these provinces led as captives into the royal presence. So sacred was the duty of superintending the preparation of the royal tomb, that even Pharaoh could not perform it by proxy. He must direct the excavation of the chambers, and their adornment with pictures and hieroglyphics, otherwise the work stood still. At the instant of his death it ceased altogether; no stroke of chisel, no trace of pencil was permitted to supply what might be lacking when the monarch had breathed his last. Finished or unfinished, the mummy of Pharaoh was laid in it, and the vault was closed. In these circumstances, the monarch would take care to have his tomb in a forward state, and to record, year by year those actions of his which he wished posterity to know, well knowing that if not written now, they would remain for ever unrecorded. To these considerations were added the sanctions of religion, which made it an impiety to neglect this duty. In these arrangements the hand of Providence is seen providing abundant materials, destined in the first place, to a long entombment in the sands of Egypt, and, as soon as the world was able to decipher them, to come forth, and to remain to all time the irrefragible witnesses of the historic truth of the Bible.

Two facts of considerable moment appear to be placed beyond a doubt by the more recent monumental discoveries. The first is the name of the Pharaoh to whom Joseph acted as Prime Minister; the second is that of the "king who knew not Joseph." It is the character and transactions of the latter, so far as the monuments have revealed them, that we are now to bring under notice of our readers. Phiops or Apophis, the patron of Joseph, was a most munificent sovereign, the patron of the arts, the ruler of a prosperous kingdom; and he was succeeded in the throne by a Pharaoh equally munificent and [illegible] so much the monuments declare. [illegible] of these is Ekana [illegible] the ruins of [illegible] of these [illegible] [illegible] We find Memphis, their [illegible] one of the kings of Zoan [illegible] event appears to be attributable [illegible] influence to Israel. They still dwelt [illegible] much consideration enjoyed all the [illegible] of active Egyptians, and were rapidly growing into a numerous and powerful nation. Matters continued much in this state for several reigns. The kings of the line of Phiops seem to have resumed the policy of that great sovereign, which was to encourage intercourse and alliances with the Canaanite tribes on the east of Egypt, and even to give them settlements in the Delta. Two tribes, those of Heth and Arvad, immigrated into Egypt, and became located in its cities, yet living apart from each other, and maintaining their national peculiarities and distinctions. War broke out betwixt them; the tribe of Heth was worsted, and expelled from Egypt. They crossed the desert, and the story of their wrongs roused the vindictive feelings of their brethren in Canaan, who not only attacked the Canaanite possessions of their Arvadite enemies, but invaded Lower Egypt, where the Arvadites held possessions in suzerainty. In this emergency the king of the Delta, where the Israelites were located, besought the aid of the Theban Pharaoh, Sethos I. The Pharaoh of the Delta, according to the monuments, purchased the assistance of his Theban brother at a costly price, even that of the cession of six cities or strongholds in Lower Egypt, and among these was Heliopolis, or On, the city in which Joseph had lived—a fact, which is unequivocally attested by the obelisk in the Piazza del Popolo at Rome, which appears to have been erected at Heliopolis by this very Pharaoh, even Sethos I. Now comes the "king who knew not Joseph." The reign of Sethos, which appears to have been long and prosperous, drew to a close, and he associated with himself in the government his son, who was for five years co-regent with his father. This king is named by the Greeks Sesostris, and in the lists on the monuments he is styled Ramses. In the first year of his sole reign, war broke out on the north-eastern frontier of Egypt, the details of which are simply chronicled on three of the greatest temples now remaining in Egypt. A new invasion of Lower Egypt by the Hittites and their confederate Canaanite tribes took place; the aid of Ramses was again invoked, and by his help the invaders were driven back. But the victory was short-lived; for only four years afterwards we find a new and more successful invasion executed; and when Ramses arrived for the third time to rescue the throne of his brother of Lower Egypt, he found the Delta in possession of the Moabites. These facts are recorded on a papyrus (the Salier papyrus) in the British Museum. It is probable that the Israelites, now powerful in Egypt, took no part in the war against their kindred the children of Lot; hence the success of the invasion. There can be no doubt that we see in this that condition of matters which dictated the policy of reducing the numbers of the Israelites. They "increased abundantly," we are told, "and multiplied and waxed exceedingly mighty; and the land was filled with them." They had only to combine with the Moabites to overthrow the throne of Lower Egypt, and seize on the Delta as their own. Ramses I., on his arrival, saw, doubtless, the extent of the danger. His first care was to meditate betwixt the Egyptians and their Moabite invaders, and bring about peace by a compromise. This got rid of one of the dangerous parties, and left them at liberty to deal with the other, even the Israelites. The treaty by which all this was accomplished was ratified, as we learn from the monuments, in the twenty-first year of Ramses; and the price which Si-Pitha paid for it was, that he married Thouoris, the daughter of Ramses, and consented to govern Lower Egypt as the viceroy of his father-in-law, on the understanding that, on the death of the latter, Si-Pitha should succeed him as king of all Egypt. Thus the kingdom of Phiops was finally merged in that of Upper Egypt, and the whole of Egypt came under the sway of the Theban dynasty. This beyond doubt is the rise of the "king that knew not Joseph."

This, then, was the date of the captivity—the twenty-first year of the reign of Ramses. When this monarch annexed the Delta, to his kingdom, he found the Hebrew race rapidly extinguishing the Egyptian, and the Delta in danger of being lost altogether, from the frequent invasions of the Canaanite tribes on its eastern border, with whom the Israelites must have been strongly tempted to combine. Nothing was so likely then, in these circumstances, as the very policy which Ramses adopted. "He said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we; come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land. Therefore they did set over them task masters to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharaoh treasure-cities, Pithom, and Raamses." That is, they were deprived of all the immunities which Phiops had granted them in consideration of the services of Joseph—they were reduced to the position of strangers, and liable to the forced services which the practice of the ancient world exacted of persons so situated. They were compelled to build fortified camps for Pharaoh, which completed, would be manned with a strong military force, and employed as the means of perpetuating the slavery of those by whose labour they had been raised. The great works of Egypt in that age were chiefly of a monumental character, and on these would the Israelites be employed. The quarries whence the stones were obtained were in the Sinaitic wilderness. Thither would the Israelites be marched in gangs, and the blocks of granite which were hewn in these quarries they would afterwards have to transport across the desert. Others of the oppressed race were employed, doubtless, in making bricks of Nile mud, so extensively employed in the walls of the huge [illegible]

KIDD THE PIRATE.

In old times, just after the territory of the New Netherlands had been wrested from their High Mightinesses the Lords States General, and given by King Charles the Second, and while yet it was in an unquiet state, the provinces had a great resort of resolute adventurers, hence New York, at that time, was full of hardened fellows, who had seen wild, and dishonest, and dangerous service, and did not like to settle down into quiet, peaceable citizens. Among these were many of the Buccaneers. These were rovers of the sea, who, perhaps in times past, had been educated in those schools of piracy, the privateers; but having quarrelled the occasion of plunder, had ever remained a hankering after it. Thereby but a slight step from the private service to the pirate; both fight for the love of plunder; only that the latter is the bravest, as he dares both the enemy and the gallows.

But in whatever school they had been taught, the buccaneers who kept about the English Colonies were daring fellows, and made sad work in times of peace among the Spanish settlements and Spanish merchantmen. The easy access to the harbour of the Manhattoes, the number of hiding places about its waters, and the laxity of its scarcely organized government, made it a great resort of the pirates, where they might dispose of their booty, and concert new depredations. As they brought home with them wealthy booty of all kinds, the traders of the province, and the unsuspicious people of the Spanish provinces, and dispose of them with the proverbial carelessness of freebooters, they were welcome visitors to the thrifty traders of the Manhattoes. Crews of these desperadoes, therefore, the renegades of every country and every clime, might be seen swaggering about the little burgh, allowing the quiet burghers to trafficking away their rich outlandish plunder at half or quarter price to the wary merchant, and then squandering their prize money in taverns; drinking, gambling, singing, swearing, shouting and astounding the neighbourhood with midnight brawl and ruffian revelry.

At length these excesses rose to such a height as to become a scandal to the provinces, and to call loudly for the interposition of government. Measures were accordingly taken to put a stop to the widely extended evil, and to ferret this vermin brood out of the colonies.

Among the agents employed to execute this purpose was the notorious Captain Kidd. He had long been an equivocal character; one of those nondescript animals of the ocean that are neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. He was somewhat of a trader something more of a smuggler, with a considerable dash of the pickaroon. He had traded for many years among the pirates, in a little rakish, mu-quito built vessel, that could run into all kinds of waters. He new all their haunts and lurking places; was always looking about on mysterious voyages; and as busy as a Mother Carey's chicken in a storm. This nondescript personage was pitched upon by the Government as the very person to hunt the pirates by sea, upon the good old maxim of "set ting a rogue—to catch a rogue;" or as otters are sometimes used to catch their cousins german, the fish.

Kidd accordingly sailed for New York, in 1695, in a gallant vessel called the Adventure Galley, well armed and duly commissioned. On arriving at his old haunts, however, he shipped his crew on new terms; enlisted a number of his old comrades, lads of the knife and pistol, and then set sail for the East. Instead of cruising against pirates, he turned pirate himself; steered to the Madeiras, to Bonavista, and to Madagascar, and cruised about the entrance of the Red Sea. Here among other maratime roberies, he capture a rich Quedah merchantman, manned by Moors, though commanded by an Englishman. Kidd would fain have passed this off for a worthy exploit, as being a kind of crusade against the infidels; but government had long since lost all relish for such Christian triumphs.

After roaming the seas, trafficking his prizes, and changing from ship to ship, Kidd had the hardihood to return to Boston, laden with booty, with a crew of swaggering companions at his heels.

Times, however, had changed. The buccaneers could no longer show a whiker in the colonies with impunity. The new governor, Lord Bellamont, had signalized himself by his zeal in extirpating these offenders; and was doubly exasperated against Kidd, having been instrumental in appointing him to the trust which he had betrayed. No sooner, therefore, did he show himself in Boston than the alarm was given of his appearance, and measures were taken to arrest this cat pirate of the ocean. The daring character which Kidd had acquired, however, and the desperate fellows who followed him like bull dogs at his heels, caused a little delay in his arrest. He took advantage of this, it is said, to bury the greater part of his treasures, and then carried a high hand through the streets of Boston. He even attempted to defend himself when arrested but was secured and thrown into prison with his followers. Such was the formidable character of this pirate and his crew, that it was thought advisable to despatch a frigate to bring them to England. Great exertions were made to screen him from justice, but in vain; he and his comrades were tried, condemned and hanged at Execution Dock in London. Kidd died hard, for the rope with which he was tied up broke with his weight, and tumbled to the ground. He was tied up a second time, and more effectually; from hence came, doubtless, the story of Kidd's having a charmed life, and that he had to be twice hanged.

Such is the main outline of Kidd's history; but it was given birth to an innumerable progeny of traditions. The report of his having buried great treasures of gold and jewels before his arrest set the brains of all the good people along the coast in a ferment. There were rumours on rumours of great sums of money found here and there, sometimes in one part of the country, sometimes in another; of coins with Moorish inscriptions, doubtless the spoils of his eastern prizes, but

which the common people looked up on with superstitious awe, regarding the Moorish letters as diabolical or magical characters.

Some also fancied the treasures to have been buried in solitary uninhabited places along Plymouth and Cape Cod; but by degrees various other parts [illegible]

Island, were gilded by these rumours. In fact, the rigorous measures of Lord Bellamont had spread sudden consternation among the buccaneers in every part of the provinces; they had secreted their money and jewels in lonely out of the way places, about the wild shores of the rivers and sea coast, and dispersed themselves over the face of the country. The hand of justice prevented many of them from ever returning to regain their buried treasures, which remained, and remain probably to this day, objects of enterprise for the money digger.

This is the cause of frequent reports of trees and rocks bearing mysterious marks, supposed to indicate the spots where treasure lay hidden; and many have been the ransackings of the pirates booty. In all the stories which once abounded of these enterprises, the devil played a conspicuous part. Either he was constituted by ceremonies and invocations, or some solemn compact was made with him. Still he was ever prone to play some slippery trick. Some would dig so far as to come to an iron chest, when some baffling circumstances was sure to take place. Either the earth would fall in and fill up the pit, or some direful noise or apparition would frighten the party from the place; and sometimes the devil himself would appear, and bear off the prize when within their very grasp—and if they revisited the place the next day, not a trace would be found of their labour of the preceding night.

A PATENT SERMON.

My text, this morning, is contained in these words:—

How solveless is woman!
How tender is woman!
How loving is woman!
How childlike is woman!

My hearers—sure enough—how solveless is woman! She is an unguessable riddle—a most intricate enigma; a flower which by an analyzing, no one can tell to a certainty whether it to poisonous or innocuous—not always.—She has been with us from the beginning, and he has not found her out yet. She is comparatively an unexplored country, an alphabet of hieroglyphics, a magnetic mystery. Nobody knows what her heart contains. —Sometimes it seems stuffed with love, tenderness and sympathy; and at others with nothing but grit and gravel. It would not answer to shake her; if you do you cause the acids and alkalies in her nature to come in contact, and then such an effervescence takes place as might lower the ambition of perkins and cider. Like the month of April she is all sunshine and showers. Many a tear drop of hers dries and evaporates in the warm light of smile, ere it has a chance to fall; and many a bright smile is suddenly quenched by a sprinkle from some passing cloud of sorrow, about the size of a bed blanket. Grief bubbles up from her bosom, burst in an atmosphere of joy; and joys, like autumnal flowers, spring from the warm beds of her heart, to be cut down by the sudden frost of grief. A queer compound is woman! She is made up of modesty, coldness, beauty, silks satins, jealousy love, hatred, horse hair, wholesome piety, paint, gum elastic, bear's grease, sympathy, tears, smiles, affection. She talks with her tongue, speaks with her eyes, is eloquent in her actions, and yet I can't understand her.

My friends—how tender as a chicken and as tough as an old gobbler. She must be screened from the hot summer sun, sheltered from the storms, and protected from the blasts of winter, and yet, if she make up her mind to it, she can out heat the sun, face a northeaster, and be match for the—I won't say whom. But inwardly she is as much softer than mortal man, as beeswax is softer than a brick bat. Her sympathies are as delicate as the down under an eagle's wing, and her love appears as fresh and unfading amid the sorrows of adversity, as the evergreen wreath that encircles the bald brow winter. Her tenderness is too tough to be destroyed by whatever chance fortune or time may bring; tough as tripe and twice as common.

My dear friends—how lofty is woman! No matter whether born in a cellar, she can sometimes be as lofty as the garret. When she once gets her back up, oh! cats and broomsticks!—look out for yourselves! She is as high as Olympus and as savage as a sausage machine. In her wrath she is strong as a tiger, and a terrible as a tornado. She can blaze away as though the powers above and below were coming to close quarters; but in a few minutes it is all over, and nobody killed. When she comes down from the mountains whence she has been rolling big stones upon people below—softens down to a jelly, and becomes as quiescent as a goose pond after a tempest.

My hearers—how loving is a woman! Are she is amazingly sticky in her attachments. She will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a possum to a gum tree; and you can't separate her without snapping tringins that no art can mend, and leaving a portion of her soul upon the upper leather of her affections. She will, sometimes see something to love where others can discover nothing even to admire; and, when her fondness is once fastened upon a fellow, it stays there like glue and molasses in a bushy head of hair.

My hearers—how childlike, withal, is woman! A plaything herself, she is fond of everything in the world's great toy shop. Her home is the realm of fancy—her existence is a kind of ideal reality—her very miseries are mingled with a pleasing romance—her presence is always bright and her features still brighter. Would that I were a woman to be pleased with every passer that pops its head above the weeds of this wicked world, and to have its thorns in molest me while gathering the wild flowers of imagination. Childlike, woman is ever happy. Tickled with every rainbow tinted bubble that floats upon the wave of time; as antic as a young coon in the moonlight, and as merry as a cricket she dances in the sunlight of joy, and seems to have every endeavor to coax us male, moonly mortals into brighter and happier paths.—*American Paper.*

A NATION OF METHODISTS.—The religious mission to the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, has been successful that the entire people has become a nation of Methodists, and the whole population, from the king (who is a "local preacher,") down to his meanest subject, attend the Wesleyan Ministery. These Islands sometimes go by the name of Tonga. They consist of a hundred and fifty, and lie between 12 deg. and 25 deg. South Latitude, and 172 and 187 deg. West Longitude. They were discovered by the navigator Tasman, 1643, but received their collective names of Friedly Islands from Captain James Cook.

LORD DUNDONALD'S SECRET REVEALED.—As many people are extremely anxious to know something about the destructive agency proposed to be employed by Lord Dundonald, there can be no harm in indicating the nature of it. And we beg to observe that, in doing this, our object is to convince the humanity of the Government in refusing to accept the agency of fumes in ending the most direful of human conflicts. Well then, Lord Dundonald's plan consists in creating a pestilence, within the range of which nothing human could live. His Lordship asserts that he has discovered a chemical preparation capable of being projected to a great distance, the bursting of which would be followed by a stench so intolerable as to produce pestilence. Neither man, woman, or child, could live within the range of its influence. Now, we have our doubts as to the reality of this discovery. But, were it otherwise, nothing in the world would induce us to investigate it practically.—which, indeed, we, if it could be at investigated as we derive the certainty respecting its accuracy, in reverse than well-premeditated—[illegible] system of wholesale murder ever yet devised by man. We look upon it as most creditable to the government, that no attention is paid to plans of warfare in which an agency so infernal in its very conception is recommended as the principal feature.

Lord Dundonald announced some time ago, that unless his plan was adopted within a given number of days by the English Government, he would make an offer to the Emperor of the French. We have not heard that he has done so, but we have

not be more successful in Paris than he has been in London. Louis Napoleon may be bad enough, but he is not the fiend incarnate implied in his willingness to adopt so frightful a mode of making war upon any portion of the human race.—*Hull Advertiser.*

A YEAR'S EVENTS IN THE CRIMEA.

We condense from the papers, principally the New York *Herald*, a journal of the events during the active operations in the Russian eastern war:—

1854.

SEPTEMBER.

14th. The allied army, 70,000 strong, consisting of English, French and Turkish troops, landed at Eupatoria in the Crimea. 12,000 Turks left at Baltschik, (Turkey,) with an immense [illegible] of artillery.

20th. Battle of the Alma. In this engagement the English brought into action 26,000 men; the French 25,000; the Turks 7,000. The Russians had 38,000 men in a strong position on the heights across the river, which they defended and turned by the allies. The English had 310 killed, 1,618 wounded; the French 210 killed, 1,057 wounded; the Russians 2,450 killed and 4,000 wounded; and the Turks 236 killed and 1,039 wounded. Among the English dead were 95 officers; French about the same.

23d. A powder magazine belonging to the Russian army exploded at Perekop, and 230 men were killed.

26th. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned the chief command of the French army, and died a few days after.

OCTOBER.

12th. From the 5th to this day the Russian garrison of Sebastopol had, by bombardment, 120 men killed and 490 wounded.

17th. Renewed bombardment. The allies fired by sea and land on Sebastopol, when the English had 44 men killed and 265 wounded, and the French 30 killed and 135 wounded on their ships by the Russian fire from the batteries. Russian loss trifling.

23. The Russian garrison in Sebastopol sallied forth and captured a French battery. The French had 64 men killed, and the Russians 20. During the sortie the English had 4 men wounded, the French 76, and the Russians 37.

18th. 230 French killed by the explosion of a siege battery. 465 Russians killed by an explosion in the Redan.

25th. Battle of Balaklava. There were engaged 30,000 Russians, 3,000 English, 4,000 French, and a little more than that number of Turks. The Russians had 1,722 killed, the English 1,100, the French 230, and the Turks about 980. The wounded were not counted by any party. The English Light Cavalry, "the Light Brigade," were nearly annihilated in their charge. Their horses are included among their "killed."

26th. The Russians made a sortie towards Balaklava from Sebastopol. They numbered 3,000. They had 675 killed. The allied loss was between 200 and 300.

NOVEMBER.

5th. Battle of Inkermann. Here the Russians had from 40,000 to 50,000 men; the English 8,000, and the French 6,480. The English had 462 killed and 2,143 wounded; the French 330 killed and 1,337 wounded; and the Russians 3,011 killed and 3,609 wounded. 105 officers were killed.

8th. A Turkish troop ship lost in the Black Sea and 701 men drowned.

14th. A terrific storm occurred in the Black Sea. About 7,100 lives were lost, besides 5 war ships and 35 merchantmen.

19th. 400 allies lost by the second storm in the Black Sea.

25th. Russian sortie from Sebastopol. 43 English, 27 French, and 215 Russians killed. The [illegible]glish took nine Russian guns.

28th. Seven hundred Russian powder wagons lost in a snow storm near Perekop, with 7,000 men.

29th. For eleven nights (up to December 13) from this date the Russians made sorties from Sebastopol on the French trenches. The French have lost about 410 and the Russians about 770.

Cholera and fever raged in the allied lines. The commanders estimated their losses from these diseases alone at the rate of 50 men a day, from November 13th to December 28th, thus running a dead list of 1,530.

From November 10th to December 1st, 1,020 Turks had died of disease, and 225 from the effects of wounds.

DECEMBER.

12th. 1,100 sick men of the allied army removed from the trenches and camps to Balaklava. 100 English soldiers died of wounds and diseases.

15th. From this night to 28th the Russians made eight sorties, and had 897 men killed. The allies lost 608.

24th. 450 Russians drowned in the Sea of Azoff by the loss of 5 war ships.

31st. The Russians had lost 8,000 men in and around Sebastopol in ten days.

1855.

JANUARY.

12th. The English had 4,387 men in the hospitals at Scutari, dying at the average rate of 60 per day. The Turks were dying at the rate of 40 men a day.

During this month there were six sorties, in which 574 allies and about 600 Russians were killed.

From 28th December, 1854, to 27th of January, the Russians said they had lost:—

Killed, or disease of wounds,	7,301
Died of which, or accident,	4,019
Total,	11,320
Of other wounded and prisoners they had also	15,443
Total *hors de combat*,	26,763

FEBRUARY.

The English army in the Crimea had dwindled down to 20,000 men. The Russian army in the Dobrudscha was being swept off at the rate of 50 men a day by fever and cholera.

The Turks in the Crimea were dying in large numbers, but no returns were made.

13th. 35 Russians killed in a sortie and five French.

17th. Battle of Eupatoria. The Russians had 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. The Turks and British fleet defended the place. Russian loss 268 killed, and 1,145 wounded. The Turks had 150 killed, but wounded not stated. British lost none.

MARCH.

1st. Allied fire re-opened on Sebastopol.

17th. The French attacked the Russian redoubt before Sebastopol, but were repulsed, losing 161 men.

22d. Russian sortie from Sebastopol. They had 493 killed and 1000 wounded. English and French loss reported as only "slight."

27th. Tremendous sortie of the Russians. They had 750 killed and a large number of wounded. French had 350 killed, including 2 officers and the English 420 killed, including 4 officers.

APRIL.

9th. 218 allied guns opened fire on Sebastopol.

12th. Severe sortie engagement. Loss on all sides 1,600 killed and 2,380 wounded.

MAY.

1st. The French took the Russian Rifle pits. French loss 320 killed, and had about 350 wounded. Russians killed 468, and wounded (supposed) 2,000.

From the 2d to the 24th, there were eight engagements, in which the losses are not stated, except in the last, in which the French, after fighting all night and part of the next day, took a *place d'armes* near the quarantine bastion. The loss was about 2,500 on each side.

24th. The allied squadron entered the straits of Kertch, and commenced the destruction of all the houses, food supplies, public buildings, &c., near which the ships could reach.

28th. Up to this day the allies in the Sea of Azoff have committed great ravages.

JUNE.

5th. Seven English Sailors killed by the Russians at Hango.

6th. Another bombardment of Sebastopol. The French made a fierce attack on the Mamelon.

7th. Capture of the Mamelon and White Towers, after a dreadful fight. The Russians lost 4,- [illegible] men, 11 officers killed, 510 wounded, and 15 missing.

14th. The allies in the Sea of Azoff had taken Ketteh, Arabat, Arapa, Genitchi, Berdiansk, Marianpol, and Taganrog. Most of them burned, and the country devastated.

19th. Assault on the Mamelon and Redan by the French and English; they were repulsed. French loss 37 officers killed, 89 dangerously wounded, and 17 prisoners; 1,568 men killed and missing, and 1,643 gone to ambulances. English officers killed 19; wounded 74; men killed and wounded 1,589. Russians lost; killed, 2 general officers and 78 men, and 4,194 wounded.

JULY.

10th. Fourth bombardment of Sebastopol.

14. Russian sortie on the French.

16th. Another sortie. Estimated losses of these operations; allies 2,600 killed and wounded; Russians, 5,000.

AUGUST.

11th. Bombardment of Sweaborg. 45 Russians killed and 260 wounded.

16th. The battle of Traktir Bridge. French lost 9 officers and 218 men killed; 5 officers and 1,166 wounded. Russians 3 generals and about 3,000 men killed, with over 5,000 wounded. English loss none. Sardinian loss 800 men, *hors de combat.*

17th. Sebastopol again bombarded.

SEPTEMBER.

On the eighth of September, after a tremendous cannonading, the general assault was made. The French, after six repulses, carried the Malakoff on the seventh attack, and decided the fate of the day. The attacks on the Great and Little Redan and on the Central Bastion failed. About 5000 allies were probably killed and a much larger number wounded. The Russians evacuated the Southern side, having first destroyed its defences and burned their ships, and retreated to the North side.

The above is the record, as far as it goes, of the most bloody and destructive war undertaken in modern times. Taking this as a basis, we have 45,000 Russians, 13,500 French, 6,500 English, 2,500 Turks, and 800 Sardinians, killed in active battle, 40,000 Russians, 7,000 French, 4,000 English, and 1,500 Turks wounded in battle, as far as the reports are made up, which are, in about one-third of the instances. Under the head of "Allies," without any distinction as to whether they are English or French, there are killed, wounded and drowned, 11,531. This does not, of course, cover but a small portion of their loss. Those who have died from sickness probably outnumber those who have died violent deaths. We should hardly dare to estimate the total loss of life. Some months ago it was stated as high as 500,000. At any rate we have here a list of those killed and wounded in the immediate work of occupying Southern Sebastopol, 134,500 men.

THE SARDINIAN REPORT.

Turin, Sept. 10.

General La Marmora writes from Kadikoi:—

"Sept. 9.

"The general assault was made on Sebastopol yesterday. It was crowned by a brilliant success. The Malakoff was taken by the *corps d'armee* of General Bosquet. Our soldiers though they did not take part in the assault, had 40 men killed and wounded in the trenches. The French and English assaulted with true heroism. During the night the Russians retired, after having burnt the town and blown up the fortifications and buildings and having sunk their last ships."

LOSSES.

The total loss of the allies in the several assaults which took place is said to be from 10,000 to 12,000 killed and wounded; our own casualties are estimated at upwards of 2,000. Of our officers 26 are killed, and 115 wounded; among the latter are Generals Shirely, Van Straubenzee, and Warren. According to rumours in Paris, our gallant allies lost 4,000 killed, and between 7,000 and 8,000 wounded; the former including Generals Rivet, Le Breton, Niel, and De Marolles; the latter Generals Bosquet, McMahon, De Salles, Trochu, Bourbaki, La Motte Rouge, and Mellinet. The Russian loss must have been enormous, and supposing it to equal that of the allies, will make the general total of the casualties between 20 and 25,000 men *hors de combat!* 600 Russian soldiers and 27 officers were taken prisoners in Malakoff, and 500 wounded were left by Prince Gortschakoff on the south side.

The following recapitulation of the list telegraphed by General Simpson will show how severely we have suffered:—

KILLED.—3 Lieut.-Cols.; 1 Major; 10 Captains; 16 Lieutenants; 1 Ensign; 1 Deputy Assistant Commissary,	32
DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—2 Lieut.-Cols.; 2 Majors; 3 Captains; 9 Lieutenants; 3 Ensigns,	19
SEVERELY WOUNDED.—6 Lt.-Cols.; 3 Majors; 14 Captains; 28 Lieutenants; 3 Ensigns,	54
SEVERELY CONTUSED.—2 Lieutenants	2
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—3 Generals; 1 Colonel; 1 Lieut.-Col.; 6 Majors; 9 Captains; 21 Lieut.s,	41
MISSING.—1 Lieutenant,	1
	141.

At the Alma we lost precisely the same number in killed, with 73 wounded; at Inkermann the numbers were 43 killed and 101 wounded.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED & WOUNDED.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 12.

KILLED.—Lieut. Colonels Patullo, 20th Regt.; Cuddy 55th, Hancock 97th; Captains—J. U. N. Stevenson 30th, Every 41st, J. A. Lockhart 41st, G. Rochfort 49th, R. A. Cox 62nd, W. B. C. A. Parker, 77th, H. W. Grogan 88th, H. Preston 90th, Hutton 97th, Hammond Rifle Brigade.—Lieutenants L. Blaikston 62nd, W. Wright, 7th; O'Coll, 7th; R. H. Somerville, 23d; D. Dynely, 23d; H. Donovan, 33d; A. D. Swift, 90th; D. Macgregor, 97; S. Ryder, Rifle Brigade.—Ensign Deane, 30th Regt.—D. A. Commissary W. Heyler. Major Wexford 97th; Lieut. Wullmer, 90th.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—Lieut. Cols.—F. B. Gough, 3d Regt; J. Eman, 41st—Majors—F. F. Maude, 3d; S. R. Chapman, 20th. Captains—Sedley, R. E.; W. H. Poole, 23rd; C. H. Lumley, 97th. Lieuts.—W. Kerr, 20th; W. M. Jones, 7th; P. Godfrey, 19th; A. Goran, 19th; W. Thompson, 19th; W. G. D. Massey, 19th; L. O'Connor, 23d; C. Beck, 23d; E. S. Holden, 23d. Ensign C. Mitchell, 49.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.—Lieut. Cols.—D. Lyons, 23d Regt; Lindsay, 63d; L. B. Tyler, 62nd; D. S. F. Hayland, 7th; F. Maxwell, 88th; J. Unett, 19th. Majors—W. Rooke, 47th; A. Cane, 55th; J. H. King, 49. Captains—Pocock, 30th; R. Hume, 55th; H. Hibbert, 7th; J. Hickey, 7th; F. Vane, 23rd; J. Butts, 77th; E. Macleverer, 88th; G. R. Beresford, 88th; R. Grove, 90th; W. Tonling, 90th; J. Ware, 90th; R. Sibthorpe, 97th; [illegible] 90th, Sir C. Pigott, Bart. 90th, F. J. Deveille, 90th, H. Goodericke, 90th; R. Goodenough, 97th, R. Champion, R.A.; Tyler, R. E. Ensigns—A. Letts, 3d Regt.; Martin, 11th; C. Walker, 88th.

SEVERELY CONTUSED.—Lieuts.—M. Waters, 77th; C. Knowles, 77th.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—Generals Van Straubenzee, Shirly, and Warren.—Colonel Hon. P. Herbert, Lieut. Col. Maneleverer, 30th; Majors—Campbell, 30th; Pratt, 41st; Turner 7th; Warden, 19th; Woodford, Rifle brigade; J. H. King Captains—C. Hood, 3d, Dunbar 3d; Rowlands, 41st; Hunter, 62nd; Chippendall, 19th; Ellis, 33rd; Ferris, 90th; Weeks, 97th; Hon. R. Pelham, Rifle Brigade. Lieut—Parker, 17th; Hon. V. Plunkett, 1st, Cox, 3rd, Austin, 30th, Parkes, 41st, Hussie, 41st, Bayley, 19th, Prevost, 23rd, Radcliffe, 23d; Wallace, 23rd, Lengery, 77th, Bowlock, 90th, Graham, 97th, Browne, 97th; Fitzgerald, 97th, Eyre, Rifle Brigade; Riley, R.E.; Foster, Rifle Brigade, Moore, R. E.; Borough, R. E.; J. Thayne, R. E.

Missing.—Lieut. H. Palmer, 62nd.

FRENCH LOSS AT THE STORMING OF THE MALAKOFF.

The French Minister of War has received a despatch from General Pelissier, dated Crimea, Sept. 11, which states that that the loss of the French troops upon the storming of the Malakoff was estimated at 4500 wounded, of whom 240 were officers. The number of killed, it was supposed, amounted to one third of that number.

It is reported in Paris that no less than five French generals and ten superior officers were killed in the attack. The death of General de Salles, however, who made the attack on the Central Bastion, is not confirmed. The names of those killed are Generals Rivet, Le Breton, Fosquet, and Niel. General de Marolles is missing. It is supposed that he met his death from the explosion of a mine. General Couston is severely wounded, and the allied aids-de-camp of General Pelissier mortally so. It is also affirmed that Generals M'Mahon and Trochu have died of their wounds. The names of Generals Du Lac and Saint Paul are also mentioned among the casualties.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., October 12, 1855.

☞ All is bustle and preparation for a Holiday on Friday, and our citizens are making active preparations to celebrate the late tidings of the fall of Sebastopol. Wishing to participate in the general festivities we publish this (Thursday) evening.

ENGLAND'S BATTLES BY SEA AND LAND.—We have received from Mr. Hunter, the Agent, No's, 5 and 6 of this popular work. It is beautifully embellished with portraits, and is well worthy of public patronage.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien for "Graham's Monthly Magazine" for October. It is well filled with interesting matter.

One Week later from Europe!

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIES. CRITICAL SITUATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Royal Mail Steam-ship *Canada* from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax shortly after 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, bringing dates to the 29th of September.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

The following despatches have been received via Hamburg:—

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26th.—Prince Gortschakoff reports, under date the 25th inst., that the Allies had landed twenty thousand men at Eupatoria, and they have now thirty thousand men on the Russian flank. Yesterday the Allies attacked our infantry, who retreated to the heights over Rusta.

Another despatch from St. Petersburg Sept. 28th. —Prince Gortschakoff repots under date of 26th, that on the previous day, thirty three thousand of the enemy had debouched from Eupateria and occupied the neighbouring villages on the left flank. The Cossacks had taken twenty five prisoners foraging at Kertch.

SEBASTOPOL.

Sebastopol, Sept. 16th.—The Russian are fortifying the North part, and are constructing new batteries. The French are advancing cavalry and a column of infantry towards Bakshiseral, by the Balder road.

Sebastopol is to be razed and the basins filled up.

A fearful tempest has occurred at Sebastopol, accompanied by rain.

Sept. 17th.—Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol that the Allies have attempted nothing yet on the North side. The enemy is concentrating his forces between Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and constantly reconnoiters our left wing from the Baidar valley.

LONDON.—MONEY.

SEPT. 28.—The demand for Money continues very active both at bank of England and at the discount houses of Lombard Street.

Another advance on rate of discount has been resolved upon by Bank of England, it is now five per cent and in active demand at that.

English Securites have been prejudiced by this advance and by stringent state of Money Market. Consols closed to day, account eighty eight seven sixteenth (88 7-16) to ninety one sixteenths. Money eight to eight and quarter to half. Exchequer bills four shillings discount to par.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.- Stringency of Money Market has had serious effect. Prices have given way fully one eighth per pound on most kinds of American.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

28th.—Weather sultry. Wheat—arrivals of Home large, but appear to have been all previously sold to arrive. Foreign Supplies short about six thousand five hundred quarters. The market firm but very little doing. Short supplies of barley, but a good many samples of foreign, apparently in granary for which high prices are asked, but the business done is trifling. Tea—market is more lively to day; Common Congou, 9d. Rice quiet.

LIVERPOOL, 28th.—Wheat, per 70lbs. Genesee, White, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; Ohio and other Red and mixed, 11s. a 11s. 9d.; Flour per bbl.—Canada Superfine and Western Canal, 32s. a 42s.; do., No. 2, 37s. a 39s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40s. a 42s.; Genesee and Ohio Extra Superfine, 42s. a 44s.; do. Sour, 32s. a 34s. Indian Corn per 480 lbs., White 44s. a 45s.; Yellow 40s. a 41s.; mixed 40s. a 40s 6d.; Indian Meal per bbl., 20s. a 21s.

Freights to New York, Flour per weight 11s. to 10s per ton; the goods 15s. a 17s. 6d. Steerage passengers £3 5s.

Molasses continue in good demand, and a further advance of one shilling has been obtained, yesterday Cuba Muscovado have realized 22s. 6d. 23s. 6d. and 40 Puns, Trinidad 22s. 6d. per cwt., all to arrive.

Transactions in beef are to a considerable extent at steady prices.

For Pork there is a steady demand and advanced [illegible] very high prices [illegible] cent, by the dealers, and there is but little now left.

THE WAR.

Allies are actively preparing for a Campaign. From three to four hundred deserters, most of them Poles, arrived at the Allied Camp. They relate that the demoralization of the Russian Army was most complete, and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack, that the soldiers exhausted with fatigue, abstained for 24 hours without provisions. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000 men. Correspondent of Paris *Patrie* under the date Sept. 26th, says, ever since their retreat the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and it would be a mistake to suppose that our Armies in Sebastopol are beyond range of enemy's batteries on the Northern side, and on the plateau; the balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Strelitzka Bay, and they are very busily [illegible] projectiles into the town, as the batteries of the other Forts, some of the guns in them are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town, and do execution in the advanced siege works.

But although the Russian fire does not cease, it is not very active. The artillery and engineers in Sebastopol are everywhere at work. Fort St. Nicholas which was left almost in ruins was indeed fortified and its cannon already replies to the enemy, any attempt of Russians to return to the place is wholly out of the question. The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Nicolaief on the 20th, and it was said that the Czar would [illegible] shortly visit Nicolaief to superintend Winter Crimean Campaign.

THE BALTIC.

DANTZIC, Friday, Sept. 28th.—The Bull Dog has arrived with mails. All the high pressure block ships have left for England. The weather continued unsettled. The Times correspondent writes on the 27th, that the Baltic fleet will winter at Kiel.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO HIS ARMY.

The following is the text of the order of the day addressed by the Emperor Alexander to his army on the fall of Sebastopol:—

"The defence of Sebastopol, which has lasted so long, and which is perhaps unexampled in military annals, has drawn upon it the attention of all Europe. From its very commencement it placed its defenders in the same ranks as the most illustrious heroes of our country.

"In the course of 11 months, the garrison of Sebastopol had disputed with a powerful enemy every inch of ground of the country which surrounds the town, and each of its enterprises has been distinguished by the most brilliant bravery. The obstinate bombardment, four times renewed and the fire of which has been justly styled "infernal," shook the walls of our fortifications, but could not shake or diminish the zeal and perseverance of their defenders. They beat the enemy or died with indomitable courage, with a self-denial worthy of the soldiers of Christ, without a thought of surrendering.

"Regretting from my heart the loss of so many generous warriors, who offered their lives as a sacrifice to the country, and submitting with resignation to the will of the Most High whom it had not pleased to crown their acts with complete success, I feel it as a sacred duty, on this occasion, to express in my name, as well as all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, the warmest gratitude for its indefatigable labours, for the blood, it has shed in the defence for nearly a year, of those fortifications which it erected in a few days.

But there are impossibilities even for heroes. On the 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults, which were repulsed, the enemy succeed in getting possession of the important Kornilof Bastion (Malakoff,) and, the commander-in-chief of the army in the Crimea, desirous of sparing the precious blood of his compatriots, who, under the circumstances, would only have shed it uselessly, decided upon passing over to the north side of the Tchernaya, leaving only blood stained ruins to the victorious enemy.

"The tried heroes, the object of the general esteem of their comrades, will doubtless give in to entering actually into the ranks of the army now proud of their warlike virtues. With them and like them, all my troops, animated with the same confidence in Providence, with the same ardent love for me and my country, will always and everywhere fight the enemies that attempt to touch our sacred area, the honour and territorial integrity of our country; and the names of its defenders, will live for ever in the hearts of all the Russians, with the names of the heroes who immortalized themselves on the fields of battle of Pultowa, and Borodino. ALEXANDER."

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11, 1855.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.—Last Friday morning, Charles H. Debrost brought in from Musquash, two deserters from the 76th Regt., named John Sheridan and James Scales. They had deserted some days before, and first made their way to the Eastward, as far as Black River. Finding that the chances of escaping in that direction were small, they faced to the Westward, and on Thursday night went into a house at Musquash to rest themselves and take a drink. Debrost says they suspected from their appearance what they were, and charged them with being deserters. They at first attempted to deny that they were, but his suspicions being confirmed, he produced a pair of pistols, and threatened to shoot them if they attempted resistance or flight. Some of the neighbours having been called to his assistance, he bound their arms behind their backs with wire and then placed them in a double wagon, one on the front seat, and one on the back, and bound their legs together so that they could not jump out. Having once allowed themselves to be arrested and bound in such a manner, all power of resistance was at an end, and they quietly submitted to their fate. Bringing another man with him as an assistant, Debrost then drove to the city, and arrived early on Friday morning.—*Freeman.*

Probability of a War between the United States and the Western Alliance.—The Paris Correspondent of the New-York "Tribune" gives some interesting intelligence, which is also indicated in the leading columns of the London "Times." It is to this effect:—On account of the Administration at Washington having given notice to Denmark that United States vessels will presently refuse to pay the tolls levied by that power on ships passing through the Sound into the Baltic, Denmark has resorted to France for assistance and support; and this the Emperor promises her on condition of her joining the Western Alliance against Russia. If she accepts that proposition, the attempt of the United States to send their vessels through the Sound untaxed, will be treated by the Alliance as a cause of war, and France and England will at once employ the manner of hostilities to bring them to reason and maintain the Danish imposition in its present flourishing state.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

TO COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Treasury Department,
July 31, 1855.

The following decisions on questions submitted to this Department, arising out of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, being the product of said Provinces, subject to the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, are hereby published for your information and government:—

ARTICLES OF FREE ENTRY.

Animals of all kinds; [illegible] barrels, or other casks; [illegible] rough hewn or sawed only; [illegible] all kinds, not further manufactured than [illegible]; butter; Canada butter; [illegible] cheese; [illegible] tow; [illegible] rough hewn or sawed only; [illegible] all kinds; [illegible] hewn or sawed only; [illegible] all kinds; [illegible] rough hewn or sawed only; [illegible] all kinds; [illegible] rough hewn or sawed only; [illegible] all kinds; [illegible] rough

INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT.—*Versus National Mismanagement.*—John Bull has always prided himself upon the superiority. To use the words of Sam Slick, the Englishman thinks "that which never was, never can, never will be another like him."

[illegible] of Business and enterprising manhood than Great Britain; at the same time, no nation has greater need to lament the utter incompetency of her officials, and to deplore the want of energy which seems to pervade every class of the Queen's Servants. Officials without offices, offices without officials.

Let us now take the case of the individual who has dubbed for himself a world wide fame—we refer to Professor Holloway. Having discovered an efficacious remedy for nearly "every ill that flesh is heir to," he has, by his own exertions gradually, but surely, disseminated his remedies through every part of the known world. Commencing with London as his central point, he has by dint of perseverance, tact and energy (the sure signs of a master mind), made known his Pills and Ointment to the very extremes of the compass. Whether you travel north, east, west, or south, you cannot pick up a newspaper that does not record the successes achieved by this wonderful and indefatigable man. There is no instance on record of any public man having ever appended to such a world wide celebrity as has Professor Holloway. We speak not of his medicines at present, although we have indubitable reasons for believing that they have been proved by thousands to be invaluable; but of the enterprise and skill in the system of advertising pursued by Professor Holloway, who has thus by a perfect knowledge of business, and an enlarged view, succeeded where thousands have failed, either from want of judgment or circumscribed means. Take again the professor's extensive reading rooms at his establishment in London, why there is not one in the world to be compared to it! With the utmost regularity and care every foreign paper that issues from the press is carefully filed; and so complete is the system, that the visitor, from amongst this multitudinous mass of literature, can be immediately accommodated with any foreign newspaper he may require, and this too gratuitously. These reading-rooms are daily visited by statesmen, merchants, and capitalists, who can thus acquaint themselves on any matter they may require. So much for individual management.

What a contrast does this present to the plodding routine adopted by the British government! What a slur to the country which produced such men of enterprise, that its affairs of state should go so slovenly persistently. Our readers cannot fail to perceive that the foregoing lines do indeed reveal a startling instance of "Individual Management versus National Mismanagement."—*London Peoples' Paper.*

Married.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of G. T. Kay, Esq., (the bride's uncle,) by the Rev. J. G. Bourne, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. S. Gardner, to Miss Susan Amelia Willett, of this City.

On Monday the 8th inst., at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. William Armstrong, Capt. M. Steen, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Magee, of this City.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Capt. George N. Dakin, of the Brig *Grenadier*, of this port, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. Gideon Ayre, of Sackville.

At Carleton, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. James Whittington, to Miss Margaret Belyea.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's Parish, Mr. Richard Robinson, to Miss Jane Turpin, both of this City.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Allwood, to Sarah Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Zebedee Gable, of this City.

Died.

On Sunday morning, William Dalzell, Parish of Lancaster, in the 46th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss. Mr. D. is a native of the County Down, Ireland.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. H. S. Scribner, late of Fredericton, aged 43 years, leaving five children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Fredericton, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Sarah Ann, wife of the late Mr. James Briggs, in the 72d year of her age.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED—

Saturday—Ship Gauges Wendell, Boston, 2—Hall & Fairweather, ballast.

Sunday—Bark Beresldine, Sponagle, New York, 4—G. Southerland, ballast.

Brigt. Etna, Kay, Alexandria, 20—G. Bent, flour. Mary Mahony, Boston, 4—Garrison & Masters, ballast.

Monday—Brigt. Alamode Crocker, Alexandria, 7—Eastabrooks & King, wheat and flour.

Bloomer King, New York—Master, flour.

Tuesday—Schr. Rales Matthews, Baltimore—G. Thomas, flour.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 29, Dock Street, Saint John, N. B.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to his Extensive Assortment of CHINA, EARTHENWARE and GLASS, (imported from our own Manufactory,) of the newest designs and patterns, in China, Ironstone, Whitestone, and Earthenware, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets; Toilet Sets, in Mosaic, China and Whitestone; China and Parian Ornaments; Figures, Statuettes; Glass, in Pale Moulded and Cut Decanters, Claret Jugs, Pitchers, Hocks, Claret and Wine Glasses, Champagnes, Goblets, Tumblers, Butter Coolers, Ice Cream Plates, Centres, Round and Square Dishes, Dinner Bottles, Finger Cups, Toilet Bottles; Plates, Salts, Sugars and Creams, Cruet Frames; Glass Shades and Artificial Flowers; WINDOW GLASS all sizes; German and Smithwick Cream and Butter Crocks; Preserve and covered Crocks; Jars, 1-2 3-4 gallons, and all descriptions common Earthenware, suitable for the Country, can be selected from a large and varied Stock.

September, 14. FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

FARM FOR SALE

IN THE PARISH OF HAMPTON, KING'S COUNTY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, containing 400 acres of good land, with a good Dwelling House, and two Barns. The Farm cuts about 15 tons of English Hay, and 12 tons of Marsh annually. The property is so situated that it would make two Farms. It will be disposed of on liberal terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH SMITH, King's County.

28th Sept., 1855.

Notice to the Public Generally.

GAS PIPES AND FITTINGS, AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

At the Store of JAMES DYALL, Water Street.

LIST of Prices:—1 inch Block Tin Tube, 1s. 9d. per foot; 7-8 do. do. 1s. 6d; 3-4 do. do. 1s. 3d; 5-8 do. do. 1s; 1-2 do. do. 9d; 3-8 do. do. 6d; 1-4 do. do. 4d;

1 inch Stop COCKS, 16s; 7-8 do. 12s 6d; 3-4 do. 9s; 5-8 do. 6s 6d; 1-2 do. 4s 7d; 3-8 do. 3s; 1 inch COUPLINGS, 2s 6d; 7-8 do 2s. 0d; 3-4 do. 1s; 5-8 do. 1s. 6d; 1-2 do. 1s. 3d; 3-8 do. 1s; 1-4 do. 9d.

1-2 inch Drop Screw, 5d; 3-8 do 7 1-2d. Work, 1s per hour.

P. S.—Parties wanting New Houses Piped up, would do well to call at the Subscriber's Shop, next to the Coal Shed, Water Street.

August 21. JAMES DYALL.

WANTED.—A good Cabinet Maker, steady man, and one that does the by the year preferred. M. N. POWERS, Cabinetmaker, St. John, Oct 5. Carmarthen street.

FLOUR.—300 Barrels just landing and for sale low by G. M. BURNS, October 5. South wharf.

Hot Air.—A superior [illegible] Hotel, King's square.

October 5, 1855.

HARRIS & ALLAN,

Have Removed

WILL on the 29th instant (at their Warerooms Portland Bridge) commence selling the whole of their DEFENCE STOCK of

STOVES, HOLLOWARE, & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, comprising:—COOKING RANGES, (a new pattern of which has been lately completed,) COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, of various new and elegant patterns; Close, Camdens, Cannons, Pyrimidal, Cabin and Cabooses STOVES, in great variety; together with a large and well assorted Stock of HOLLOWWARE, consisting of TEA KETTLES, POTS, and Cook Stove BOILERS.

ALSO—Agricultural BOILERS, with or without Portable STOVES; Horse power THRESHING MACHINES; FAN MILLS; RAKES; PLOUGHS of improved patterns; *Straw Cutters; Cultivators,* and a new and *Expeditious POTATO DIGGER,* which is remarkably cheap.

HARRIS & ALLAN.

September 28. *Portland Bridge.*

Sussbury Cotton and Woollen FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of this Province, that at a vast expense he has established an extensive POWER LOOM WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, for the manufacture of COTTON AND WOOLLEN CLOTHS, suitable for Domestic Wear.

To parties furnishing the Woollen Yarn, white warp and weaving, twilled or plain, 7d pr yard.

Blue warp and weaving, twilled, plain or satinett, 8d pr yard.

Ladies' Plaid Dresses, made to pattern, with warp and weaving, 9d pr yard.

If all wool, twilled or plain, 50 yards and upwards, 4d pr yard. If under 50 yards, 4d 1-2d. Plaided ditto, 5d 1-2.

AGENTS.

Seeley & Beckwith, Oromocto;
Lauchlan McLean, Fredericton;
M. Muldoon, Nerepis;
George Kingston, South Branch Oromocto;
John Watson, Rus Gunnish.

JOSEPH KINGSTON,
ROCKWELL FACTORY—NEAR THE OROMOCTO.

October, 1855.

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

Fish, Oil, Rice, &c.

Now landing at South Wharf—

250 QUINTALS first quality CODFISH;
100 do. do. POLLOCK;
6 Barrels COD OIL, *good;*
—14 stout.—
80 Chls. large COD; 50 do. do. small;
3 Tierced RICE; 15 boxes No. 1 & 2 Soap;
10 Boxes Mould CANDLES—For sale by

October 5, 1855. JOHN MARVEN.

One Thousand Stoves.

F. S. STEPHEN has on hand at his STOVE WARE HOUSE, Water street, upwards of One Thousand STOVES, of all sizes, and almost of every possible description, which he offers at prices as low or lower than can be had at any Stove shop in the city. No doubt it is the best and most extensive assortment of Stoves for Retail to be found in any Warehouse within a circle of 500 miles.

October 5. 1m.

Soap and Candle Factory AGAIN

GEORGE WOODS,

THANKFUL for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his customers that since the late disastrous fire in Water street, he has erected a new Factory on a more extensive scale in Princess street, a short distance above the Post office, and next adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill, where he expects to do a more extensive business than formerly, on the most accommodating terms, with punctual paying customers.

Orders from any part of the Country, prepaid, will be strictly attended to.

Small profit, quick sales and ready Money being the object; parties purchasing on these terms will do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

*** TALLOW for sale by the barrel or smaller quantity.

St. John, Oct 5, 1855. 3w.

Dr. Noble's Invigorating Balm.

THIS admirable preparation is the most effectual remedy known for Baldness and falling off of the Hair, giving it a rich glossy appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. It contains no alcohol or alkaline substance, (as all the washes do which are now used,) and will restore the natural colour after those articles have deprived the hair of it. We can refer enquirers to persons, both old and young, many of them who have been bald several years, and have had their hair stored by this preparation. It acts by assisting nature and will in no way prove injurious. Prepared and Sold by FELLOWS & CO.

Germain-street, opposite west end of country M'kt.

October 5.

New Books.

CHAMBERS' Edinburgh Journal, for October;
The Elder Sister and Ethel, two excellent Novels, by Marian James;
The Match Girl, or Life Scenes as they are;
The planter's victim, or incidents of American Slavery;
Representative Women from Eve, the wife of the first, to Mary, the mother of the second Adam, by G. C. Baldwin, D. D.;
The Schoolboy, and Seven Poor Travellers, by Dickens, 6d. each;
The Newcombs, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols., (ill.) 7s. 6d.;
Henry Esmond, by do, new ed., 2s.;
Hanny, by Charles Rowcroft, Esq.;
Susan Wylie, a Tale of Sea and Shore;
Roger's Poetical Works;
A further supply of Bits of Blarney, by Dr. McKenzie.

B. O'BRIEN.

P. S.—Harper's Magazine for October, and other late Publications just arrived. October 5.

Just Opened.

A Few cases of Black and Drab FELT HATS, of all the various styles and fashions of the season. Know Nothings, and Know Everything Hats; Young America, England, Russia, and Blucher Hats; Inkerman, Alma, and Balaclava, &c., &c. The remainder of our Panama and Leghorn Hats will be disposed of at reduced prices.

Summer CAPS, of various styles and qualities.

C. D. EVERETT & SON.

August 3. 15, King-street.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, & CARDING MACHINES.—A small Steam Engine & new Boiler, manufactured by Fleming and Hamilton, and two Carding Machines—will be sold separately or together, at a low price.

C. D. EVERETT & SON.

August 3. 15, King-street.

BOWES & KENNEDY,

COPPER, TIN, and Sheet Iron Workers,

No. 4, CROSS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

TIN AND ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVES, STOVE PIPE, & TINWARE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing and repairing in our line thankfully received and punctually attended to. (3m.) August 24, 1855.

CRUSHED SUGAR.—12 Barrels, now landing and for sail by JOHN KINNEAR.

July 13.

Auction Sale.

Land at Carleton by Auction.

WILL BE SOLD on the premises by Auction on Thursday, October 18, that commodious three storey dwelling house, containing eleven rooms, eight bedrooms, and a kitchen attached, with the land on which the same stands, situated on the corner of Sydney and Carleton streets, in the City of St. John, fronting on Sydney street 50 feet, and extending back 100 feet to a lane, with the privilege of a passage way 10 feet wide from the above premises to Carleton street, and the use of a well of water. The above premises are now occupied by Mr. Thomas Gilmour, and are in good order for business purposes.

Also, at the same time and place, that valuable lot of land situated on the corner of Sydney and Princess streets, extending back 100 feet to a lane, with the privilege of a passage way 10 feet wide from the premises to Princess

Saint John & Liverpool Line of Packet Ships 1855.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Caroline,	Kenny,	1279	5th June.
Imperial,	Moran,	1259	5th June.
Middleton,	Delaney,	996	5th July.
John Barbour,	Marshall,	990	20th April.
John Owens,	Doane,	1236	5th Aug.
Joseph Tarrett,	Gray,	942	20th do.
Eudocia,	Spurr,	1015	5th Sept.
David G. Fleming,	Cruikshank,	1425	20th do.

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

They are commanded by men of the greatest perseverance and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of goods and passengers.

Orders for Shipment of goods by this Line are respectfully solicited.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Fenwick Brothers, & Co., Wafner Buildings, Water Street, or here to

J. & R. REED.

OPPOSITION LINE.

WE, the undersigned having gone to considerable expence, hiring a wharf at Indiantown, and Store House, on Lingley's Wharf, for the purpose of placing a LINE of

WOOD BOATS,

on the River St. John, will endeavor to carry FREIGHT up at greatly reduced prices hoping thereby to receive a liberal share of Patronage.

☞ There will be a man constantly on hand to receive Freight and forward it, and every attention paid in handling the same, and likewise for the purpose of taking in Freight below the Falls if required.

EDWARD MILLS, J. WATSON,
S. WATSON, S. BONNELL,
G. BONNELL, C. GRAHAM,
J. BLACK, C. G. WORDEN,
H. KINNEY, Boatmen.

The rates of Freight are as follow:—

IRON, pr ton 7s 6d; Laths, pr thousand, 1s; Ploughs, 9d, Stoves from 9d to 1s 9d, Scythes pr dozen, 6d, Glass pr Box 3d to 9d, Hides pr Bale, 6s 3d; Cask Vinegar 9d, Molasses 3s, Salt preack, 5d, Bricks per thousand 10s, Nails pr Keg 3 to 5d, Millaxes each 3d, Rice pr Tierce 1s 9d, Spades pr dozen 5d, Sneathes pr dozen 6d, Raisins per box, 4d to 4 1-2d, Hides loose 2d, Liquor 25cd to 3s 9d, Chairs, pr dozen 2s 6d, Flour 3d a bag, 4d a bbl, Pails and brooms per dozen 4 1-2d, Lime pr bbl. 1s, Saws pr dozen 2s 6d, Rakes, pr dozen, 3d, Chests of Tea, 3 1-2d. to 6d, Shot pr bag, 2d, Forks, pr doz. 4 1-2d, Turpentine, Fluid, etc., 1s, Sugar per hhd 4s, Crates 3s 9d, Tobacco, pr Box, 4d, and all other articles in like proportion.

The Boats will leave the Wharf twice every week, or oftener, if required.

GEORGE CAMERON,
St. John, May 9, 1855. Agent.

Great American Lake Shore RAIL ROAD.

THE Undersigned having been appointed a Ticket Agent for the above RAIL ROAD, is prepared to forward Passengers from ST. JOHN to all parts of the WESTERN STATES, via NIAGARA FALLS, and BUFFALO. Persons procuring through Tickets at St. John will avoid the inconvenience of getting Tickets at the different Rail Road Stations, and get their Baggage checked through, thereby avoid the trouble and expence of handling, and save from two to five dollars on their passage, and inconvenience of getting money changed.

☞ Passengers by this route can go from BOSTON to CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, in 48 hours, or lay over at any place they chose and resume seats at pleasure.

☞ TICKETS to be had of HOWARD DIXON at the Office of R. S. Dixon, Nelson street, Saint John, N. B. The Subscriber having travelled in the Western States will cheerfully give any information required.

May 11th, 1855. HOWARD DIXON.

New Books.

Circulation in New-Brunswick "11,300."

ENGLAND'S BATTLES by Sea and Land, including the present War with Russia, beautifully illustrated with "Steel Plate Engravings," MAPS of the Baltic, Black Sea, "Plans of the Battle field, Sebastopol, &c., &c."

The *Pictorial Sunday Book and Scriptural Atlas*, by Dr. John Kitto, H.S.A.

IMPERIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND from the Reign of GEORGE III. to the Present Time. Published by the London Printing and Publishing Company in Semi Monthly parts at 1s. 3d. For Sale by the Agents at Fredericton, Moncton, and by ROGER HUNTER,
St. John, over Kemp Adams & Co.,
July 13, 1855. Market Square

YOUNG'S BOARDING HOUSE,

NEAR THE KING'S SQUARE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has moved to the premises formerly occupied by J. K. Cammett, nearly opposite Country Market, which he has fitted and furnished in a superior manner, and where the best of attention will be paid to all who may favour him with a call.

N.B.—The Stabling attached to the premises need no comment, being the best in the City, with careful grooms always in attendance.

22d June, 1855.

TO CASH CUSTOMERS ONLY AT

GRANITE HALL, No. 1, Dock Street.

FINE DRESS and FROCK COATS, Superior Cloth and Trimmings, cut and make, for 42s, 6d to 52s, 6d. only. Usual prices 60s. to 70s.

SUPERIOR BLACK CLOTH PALETOTS, Silk Velvet Trimmings, for 32s. 6d. to 40s. Usual prices 45s. to 60s.

Superior Black Satin VESTS (all pure silk) 15s. to 17s. 6d. Usual prices 18s 9d to 25s.

Superior Black Cassimere PANTS, a prime article for 21s. Usual prices 23s 9d to 25s.

June 22. THOS. R. JONES.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPERS, GRAHAMS, and PUTNAM'S MAGAZINES for August;
Braithwaite's Retrospect for July, price only 4s 6d;
The Story of the Campaign—A complete narative of the War in Russia, by Major E. Bruce Hamley, Author of Lady Lee's Widowhood;
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol, by R. C. McCormick, with Panoramic View of the Seat of War;
Chandler's & Weil's Maps and Plans of Sebastopol, pocket editions;
Mary Lyndon—An Autobiography;
White Cruiser and Wheel of Misfortune, by Ned Buntline;
New York Consuello; or Fancies and Follies of Fashionable Life;
Will Watch, the Bold Smuggler—A Romance;
Trial and Triumph by T. S. Arthur;
Norval Hastings—A Nautical Romance of the War of 1812;
Tom Crosbie, by Sam. Lover;
O'Halloran and his Man, by W. H. Maxwell;
Laws of Love and Gamblers Tricks with Cards;
Dr. Cummings Complete Works at 2s. 3d. & 3s 6d per vol;
Also—Chamber's Edinburgh Journal for Aug. and Late American Papers.

August 3. B. O'BRIEN.

CANADA STOVES.—The Subscriber has just received ex Lady:—

70	20 in.	CANADA STOVES;
20	24 "	" "
20	27 "	" "
20	30 "	" "
12	36 "	" "
5	27 " Double	" "
5	30 " "	" "

Which will be sold Low.

August 24. 1m E. STEPHEN.

New-Brunswick Branch OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

TRUSTEES.

John Shaw Lewis, and R. R. R. R. Hunter, Esqrs.

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

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

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

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq

Directors, &c., in London.

Samuel Baker, Esq.	[illegible]w. Mackmurdo, Esq
Robert B. Byass, Esq.	[illegible] H. Rucker, Esq
Richard C. Coles, Esq.	[illegible] Wainwright, Esq.
John Westmorland, Esq.	

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums after the day on which they respectively *Additional Advantages offered to Lives Assured with this Company at St. John, N. B.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.

TO BUILDERS and others.

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street, has on hand for Sale—
Sheet and Crown English and German WINDOW GLASS of every size, from 6x8 40x50;
English Polished PLATE GLASS, 1-8 to 3-8 thick, from 8x10 to 30x40;
English Rough PLATE GLASS, 18x24 to 16x30;
English Diamond GLASS, 5x8 to 16x12.

—ALSO—

Wrought and Cut NAILS, assorted sizes;
Red, Yellow, and Green OCHRES;
White and Coloured PAINTS;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OILS;
PUTTY, in bladders and Casks;
PAINT BRUSHES;
WHITING, in Barrels and Casks;
Spirit of TURPENTINE and VARNISH.

☞ Parties wanting Glass cut when a purchase is made can have it done. *March* 17.

Milk Pans and Butter Crocks.

In Store and to arrive—

300 DOZEN MILK PANS;
1500 BUTTER CROCKS;
1500 Covered STEW POTS;
1500 Jars.
100 Crates assorted EARTHENWARE packed suitable for the Country Trade.
600 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, (assorted sizes)

The above are offered at the present Market rates, Wholesale and Retail.

No. 10, Dock-Street.
March 23. FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. CLEMENTSON has received his first Spring Importations, consisting of those Goods which are particularly required by the Wholesale purchaser for the country trade, and including his Stock in Store, makes the best and largest assortment ever imported into this City. Merchants have now the opportunity of selecting any description of Goods they may require, and which are offered on the most liberal terms.

April 21. 10, Dock-street.

Acoustic Instruments.

No Excuse for Deafness.

THE Subscribers have just received a varied assortment of the above, suited to assist the patient and imperceptibly disguise the defect of Deafness, in a manner strictly in accordance to the science of Acoustics.

June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

COPAL VARNISH.—Best English and American—For Sale at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
August 17. Prince Wm. Street.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

OFFICES—37, Castle Street, Liverpool; 16 and 21 Poultry, London; 64, Ridgefield, Manchester; 50, Wall Street, New-York; 3, Bridge Street, Sydney; and Elizabeth Street, South Melbourne.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

TRUSTEES.

Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Bart.
Adam Hodgson, Esq.
Samuel Henry Thompson, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.

Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esquire, } *Deputy*
Joseph Christ. Ewart, Esq., } *Chairmen.*

Thomas Booth, Esq.	Harrold Littledale, Esq.
Francis Shand, Esq.	William Lowe, Esq.
William Earle, Esq.	Alex. Macgregor, Esq
George Grant, Esq.	John Marriot, Esq.
Francis A. Hamilton, "	Thomas Sellar, Esq.
Thomas Haigh, Esq.	Charles Saunders, Esq.
Robert Higgin, Esq., "	John Swainson, Esq.
James Aspinall Tobin, "	George Holt, Esq.
Geo. Hall Lawrence, "	Hugh Hornby, Esq.

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:

Matthew Forster, Esquire, *Chairman.*
George Fred. Young, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

Edwd. Barnard, Esq.,	R. D. Mangles, Esq., M.P.
W. Brown, Esq., M. P.	Hon. F. Ponsonby,
Sir W. P. DeBathe, Bt.	John Ranking, Esq.,
Wm. Ewart, Esq., M. P.	E. Thomson, Esq.,
Fred. Harrison, Esq.,	S. Boult, Esq., Secretary
Donald Lamarch, Esq.,	to the Company.

Resident Secretary, Benj. Henderson, Esq.,

DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:

Samuel Ashton, Esq., *Chairman.*

E. R. Longworthy, Esq.,	Thomas Wrigley, Esq.,
Ewd. Tootal Esq.,	Swinton Boult, Esq., Se-
J. Aspinall Turner, Esq.,	cretary to the Company.

Resident Secretary, R. A. Kennedy, Esq.

Medical Referee—E. Blackmore, Esq.

Auditors—T. B. Blockbourne, Esq., and Danie James, Esq., H. E. Cantan, Esq., London.

Capital and Resources—1851—£586,225 14s. 9d.; accumulated funds and capital paid up 1851—£666,724 18s. 3d.

Constitution—Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited. All Directors must be proprietors in the Company.

Business—Insurance against loss by fire of every description, both at home and abroad.

SWINTON BOULT, *Sec'y to the Company.*

The undersigned, as the authorised Agents of above Company, continues to issue the policies of the Company, which will protect the assured from loss by fire upon every description of property usually covered by fire policies.

☞ All losses which may occur under policies, issued at this Agency will be paid *immediately*, on the production of the usual proofs to establish the claim. Apply to either A. Jack, or

May 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £81,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. (Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq.	William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.	

Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deveriaux, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Bathouste: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Monkton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.,

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

VALENTINE & CO'S EXPRESS, will leave ST. JOHN, for PORTLAND and BOSTON every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, by Steamers *Adelaide* and *Eastern City*.

ANSLEY & TUFFTS, Agents,
June 15. No. 2 South Market Wharf.

Children's Socks and Stockings.

45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by

A. A. COUGHLAN.

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

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince W. street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

SPIKES, NAILS, &c.

Per "Liberia," and on hand

60 KEGS 5, 6, 7, and 8 in. SPIKES;
40 kegs 3d and 4d Horse NAILS;
Brandram's White LEAD and Boiled OIL;
8 tons PUTTY, and 50 tons Black PAINT;
10 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE;
Genuine and Bright Varnish;
Refined Bees WAX and BORAX, &c.

St. John, June 22, 1855.

CLOSING BUSINESS

AT

Granite Hall, No. 1, Dock Street.

THE whole Stock of CLOTHING will be sold off at Retail, at cost prices, and will be continued until the whole Stock is DISPOSED OF.

☞ Parties will now have the opportunity of a choice of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, at an

Unprecedented Sacrifice!

As the whole must and will be cleared.

May 25. THOS. R. JONES.

ARA'S CHERRY PECTORAL & PILLS.—Just received a fresh supply and for sale by Jan. 18. FELLOWS & CO.

TAR, TAR.—91 brls. Wilmington TAR, For Sale at lowest market rates.

G. M. BURNS.
July 20. South Market Wharf

FRIEND OF THE UNFORTUNATE! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE FOR ASTHMA!!

OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a letter from an Inspector of Customs, Toronto Custom House, Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite painful to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy five years old.

I remain, Sir, your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!!

after being tapped three times.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated 26th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and daily given up by the doctors; having become in appearance an a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately went for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter from James Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain Sir, your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague,	Fevers of all	Sore Throats,
Asthma,	kinds,	Stones & Gravel
Bilious Complaints,	Gout,	Secondary
Blotches on the Skin,	Headache,	Symptoms,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,	Tic Doloureaux,
Colics,	Inflammation,	Tumours,
Costipation of the Intestines,		Ulcers,
Bowels,	Liver Complaints,	Venereal Affections,
Consumption,	Piles,	Worms of all
Debility,	Lumbago,	kinds,
Dropsy,	Fits,	Weakness, from
Dysentery,	Rheumatism,	whatever cause,
Erysipelas,	Retention of	&c. &c.
Female Irregularities,	Urine,	
	Scrofula, or	
	King's Evil,	

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London), and 80 Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. sterling each Box.

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

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

S. L. THALEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 2, King St. St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; C. Rsayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. Gilbert White, Belleisle.

HATS AND CAPS

THE Subscriber has received per Packet Ship "Imperial;"—A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, suitable for the coming season; which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices.

Also—ON HAND.—HATS and CAPS of his own Manufacture, warranted equal to any in the Province, and sold at as reasonable prices.

A. MAGEE.

Hat and Cap Store, King Street, a few doors below the St. John Hotel.

November 3d, 1854.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.

Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st

ST. JOHN, N. B.

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased that beautiful and much admired Gothic Hearse from the Messrs. Lawrence, which he will furnish to parties requiring the same, with a careful driver.

He likewise attends to Funerals and furnishes every article in the above line in a superior style, and at prices more moderate than any other establishment in this City.

Orders from the Country attended to with care at the shortest notice.

FURNITURE.

M. N. P. will make to order all descriptions of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, and PINE FURNITURE, at short notice, of superior material and workmanship. Prices moderate.

☞ Every description of Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, &c., attended to at short notice. Old Furniture cleaned and repaired.

N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffin Plated plates for engraving on. March 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT the "Golden Knife and Fork," Stanton's Brick Building, Dock street, by the *Middleton*, the following Goods, which being late for the Season, I now offer cheap for cash:—

500 doz. Table KNIVES & FORKS, in Ivory, Self Tip, White Bone, Black-Tip, and Stag Horn Handles.
300 doz. of 1, 2, 3 and 4 bladed Pocket KNIVES;
60 doz. Scissors, of different sizes and patterns;

Just opening—1 case of the best Albata Silver Plated Cruet STANDS, 4 to 8 bottles; and 1 case of WAX DOLLS, fit for Christmas presents.

W. B. NICHOLSON,
January 19. Proprietor.

IN WANT,

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

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.

Prince Wm.-Street, Sept. 15.

Oars! Oars!! Oars!!!

THE subscriber has for Sale One Hundred and Fifty Pair (150) of rough Spruce from 12 to 18 feet long

—ALSO—

Twenty Pair of Dressed Oars, from 12 to 18 feet long. Apply to THOMAS SMITH, Spar Maker, Stormont Street, Sydney Ward. Dec. 11, 1854

GOLD FISH.—The above may be had at the Subscribers in globes, direction for keeping them with very little trouble.

June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

ALL NEW AGAIN.—Direct from the Factory—just received per "Eastern City"—5000 Rolls of PAPER HANGINGS, all new patterns. For Sale by GEO NIXON.

July 6. Prince Wm. street

ALMS HOUSE SUPPLIES.

TENDERS will be received at the Room, Alms House Committee Chamber, City Hall, on Friday the 27th instant, at noon, from persons desirous of furnishing the Alms House for one year, commencing on the 1st October next, with any of the undermentioned articles, namely,

Rice quarters, (delivering at Intendent's number) Wheat Flour, either Mill, Canada Superfine or American Scratched, in bags or barrels; Yellow Corn Meal per barrel or bag; Rye Flour, Philadelphia, per barrel; Mess, per 100 lbs.; Barley, per cwt.; Oatmeal, per cwt.; Congo Tea, per lb., in chests; Brown Sugar, fair, per cwt.; Muscovado Molasses, per gallon; Yellow Soap, per lb.; Candles, dipped, per lb.; Blue Pollock, per Quintal.

All the articles to be of the best description, and delivered at the Alms House by the Contractors, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, subject to the inspection and approval of the Monthly Commissioner. Securities will be required for the due performance of the Contracts.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
September 14. *Chairman of Commissioners*

Hats, Caps, &c.

Opened per "Eastern City," at the GREAT HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE, North side of King street, the following descriptions of new styles HATS and CAPS:—

GENTS' Dress Napoleon HATS;
do. do. Gatti Perchas do.;
do. do. Wide Awake do.;
do. do. Black Kossuth do.;
do. do. Warrior do.;
do. do. Beauties do.;
do. do. Silk Glazed Bunger CAPS;
do. do. Ringtail do.;
do. do. Brown Cloth Emperor do.;
do. do. Black Satin Spring '55 HATS.

For sale at lowest market prices.

April 13. LOCKHART & CO.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

RECEIVED per Steamer *Adelaide*, 500 pieces PAPER HANGINGS, very best quality, of every shade and colour, all new patterns. As it is a little advanced in the season, I am commissioned to dispose of these at *Auction*. Those that wish to get cheap Room Paper will please call and see for themselves, then they will discover that the above is no counterfeit.

June 15. B. O'BRIEN.

English Publications.

Just received ex Ship *Jane*, from Glasgow—

THIER'S History of the French Revolution, 4 vols.;
Humbold's Travels, bound in Morocco, antique;
Longfellow's Poems, morocco extra;
Wilmer's Church History;
Archbishop Leighton's Works;
Bishop Hume on the Psalms;
Rev. J. Newton's Works;
Spencer's History of Turkey;
Great Battles of the British Army;
The Penny Magazine, 5 vols.;
Half hour's of English History, by Knight;
Half hour's with the best authors, do.;
Carleton's Traits and Stories, complete;
Herbert and Hall's Poetical Works;
Book of English Poetry, morocco, extra;
Russia and Neighbours, by Morrell;
Sunny Memories, by Mrs. Stowe, price 1s. 3d.;
The Lamplighter, 1s. 3d.;
Thompson's Arithmetic and Key;
Key to Lennie's Grammar;
Susan Hopely, by Mrs. Crowe;
Songs and Ballads, by J. E. Carpenter;
The Albatross, by W. H. G. Kingston, Esq.;
Schmatzl and Citissmia, by Dr. F. Wagner;
The Recluse of Norvey; by Miss Porter;
James' Dark Scenes of History;
The Royal houses of Hobbs & Dobbs, by C. Grayon;
Gift Book of Knitting and Crotchet Works;
With an immense variety of other Books.

June 8. R. O'BRIEN.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LUPTON,

Tailor and Draper,

BEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business to the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Dr. Millar, where he has opened an assortment of the best West of England CLOTHS, *Doeskins and Single Milled Cassimeres*, Oxford Mixed Cloths, *Scotch TWEEDS*, Waistcoatings, and other materials in his line of business, all of the finest quality, and newest style, which he will be happy to make up in a substantial English manner, after the newest fashion, and on reasonable terms.

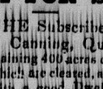
In returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, he begs to assure them that no exertions on his part shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

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

St. John, 12th May, 1854.

FARM FOR SALE.

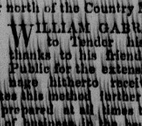


THE Subscriber's FARM of Canning, Queen's County, containing 400 acres of good Land, 70 of which are cleared, and cuts annually 80 tons of hay, with a good Dwelling House and three Barns. The improved land is under good cedar fence, and an excellent pasturage. There is on the Farm a large quantity of white and grey Oak Timber, and also a good chance for cordwood; there is also an excellent privilege for fishing, and in what is called the Key-Hole, there is a good situation for a steam Saw-Mill or Ship-Yard. There is a Church, Meeting House, School House, and Steam Flour Mill, all within half a mile, and a good road passing through the Farm. The Property is so situated that it would make two farms. It will be disposed of on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN EARLE.
Sept. 30, 1853. *Canning, Queen's County*

HORSE SHOEING.

[Shop one door north of the Country Market]



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

January 20, 1854.

NEW STORE.

PRINCE WM. STREET.

THE Subscriber begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he has taken one of these NEW STORES, lately fitted up by John M. Taylor, Esq., in Prince William Street, one door South of the Bank of British North America, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a good Stock of GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c., and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public Patronage.

☞ The Store will be opened on MONDAY next.

The Subscriber daily expects per first arrivals from New York and Boston:

12,000 rolls PAPER HANGINGS;
2,000 lbs. FEATHERS;
200 boxes German WINDOW GLASS;
250 Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS;
10 boxes Looking Glass PLATES.

The above GOODS will be sold at as cheap rates as any other establishment in the City.

March 23. GEORGE NIXON.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

JOHN K. MOORE, Jr., & Co., 44 Kennedy Street, Boston, Manufacturers of Paper, and Importers of Paper Stock, a large assortment of Paper, as enumerated below.

Assortment of Paper Stock.

Blue and White Mottled, Blue and Buff.
" Cap, " "
" Half Cap, " "
" Half Ecu, " "
" Half Pot, " "
" Half Foolscap, " "
" Half Medium, " "
" Pottle, " "
" Packet and Commercial Post, " "
Plain and Ruled.

The above are from the best Manufacturers, and all sizes of the usual prices.

ENGLISH PAPERS.—Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Letter, Plain and Ruled; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscap; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Folio Post; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Note Papers.

Imperial Papers of various sizes.

FRENCH PAPERS.—Blue and White Foolscap, Plain and Ruled—Blue and White Folio Post—Blue and White Note Papers.

HARDWARE & CLOTH PAPERS.

18 by 24,	20 by 30,	21 by 30,	22 by 28,
20 by 25,	20 by 30,	20 by 36,	20 by 36,
36 by 48,	40 by 48.		

And any other size made to order at short notice.

MANILLA PAPERS.

18 by 24,	18 by 28,	18 by 24,	19 by 24,
21 by 28,	24 by 36,	20 by 36,	30 by 36,
36 by 40,	40 by 48.		

Wrapping Papers.

Single and Double Cap Ent and Straw.
" Crown Ent and Straw.
White and Colored Sized and Tea Papers.

BALING PAPERS.

26 by 36, 30 by 36, 36 by 40, 40 by 48.

And any other size made to order at short notice.

Colored Papers, of all Colors, Glazed and Unglazed, White and Colored Blotting and Filtering Papers, Log, Envelop, and Post Office Papers.

PRESS PAPERS.

For Clothiers, Printers and Manufacturers, furnished at manufacturers prices, of any size required.

Bonnet Papers, Binders', Trunk and Bookbinders' Boards, Envelopes, of all sizes and kinds, English American and French.

P. C. JONES is Agent for Smith & Peters' Celebrated Enamelled cards, and has constantly on hand a large assortment of the various qualities, both Sheets and Cut Cards.

He is also Agent for Fisk's Boston Playing Cards, *which are considered to be the best manufactured in the United States*; and Fisk's Marble and Box Papers, a variety of patterns constantly on hand, at prices lower than the same article can be furnished for elsewhere.

Dry and Tarred Sheathing for Ships and Houses