St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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

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Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

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

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

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

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

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

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

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

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

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'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.

Landing ex the Middleton.
CRUSHED and Bastard White SUGAR;
Boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
Cases of Salad OIL; bags Black PEPPER;
Cream of Tar, and Blue and White STARCH;
Dried CURRANTS and COOKING RAISINS;
Bath Brick and BLACK LEAD;
ARROW ROOT and Carraway SEED;
Candle WICK and BORAX.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 19. Prince Wm. street.

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

Ladies Cloth & Patent Leather Boots.
THE Subscriber will receive, ex Steamer "Admiral"—A Consignment of FOURTEEN CASES of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Cloth Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS—which he offers for Sale at Wholesale. S. K. FOSTER.

BURNING FLUID—For sale, Boston, from Boston, a few barrels superior Burning FLUID.
November 11. S. L. TILLEY.

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

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

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BECH, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODGSON, Esq., S. H. THOMPSON, Esq.
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SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*
EDWARD ALLISON, } AGENTS,
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.

The Agents are prepared on the part of the Company, to offer a very liberal scale of Premiums, and beg to solicit orders from all parts of the Province.
August 20, 1852.

New Brunswick Hotel.
Charlotte street, nearly opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.
THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to recive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses. Good Hostlers are always in attendance.
July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,
varying in price from £3 to £300 suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.
M. FITZGERALD.
St. John, April 29, 1853.
N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

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.

At Wholesale Only.
300 DOZEN low price Shawl Pins, various patterns; 30 dozen Coat Links; 60 gross Agate Buttons; 180 dozen Catholic Pictures, in neat glass frames; 8 dozen Ladies' Leather Statchels; 10 dozen Berlin Bracelets; 10 gross Silk Purses; 120 bundles Fiddle Strings; 1,200 bundles Steel Beads and a variety Steel Purse Fittings, just landed ex John Barbour, for sale at the Fancy Arcade, Corner King and Cross Sts.
April 28. J. CROUCH.

BURNING FLUID.—5 brls. superior ex "Themis," from Boston. W. O. SMITH.
March 24.

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

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

WANTED.—Two good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. None need apply but men of steady habits.
M. N. POWERS, *Undertaker,*
March 31. Germain-street

MOLASSES; MOLASSES.—Just Received per "Rio Grande from Cienfuegos
30 Hhds
20 Tierces } Muscovado Molasses very superior
10 Barrels
March 14, 1854. ROBT. ARMSTRON.

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

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.
In Parts at 1s. 3d., and Dispatch, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 4-2
The British Colonies,
THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES:
Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statements relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.

BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.

Published by JOHN TALLIS 160 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square.
ROGER HUNTER, AGENT.
Saint John, April 21, 1854.

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.
Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.
THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes the attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

Having carried on business in the West of England, he has had extensive experience in Cutting both Military and Naval uniforms as well as every other kind of Fashionable Dress. Subsequently he has been employed as Cutter in the first Establishment in Halifax for seven years, where he took the premium for Cutting Coats; and it was admitted by one of the best Cutters in New York that he is the best Cutter of Spring Bottom Pants in North America.

Persons wishing to learn the most scientific mode of Measuring and Cutting Coats may obtain information at this Establishment.

☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.
August 19, 1853. C. H. BARTLETT.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
REMODELLED.
BOARDERS, BOARDERS, **BOARDERS,**
THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public that he is now prepared to receive a number of Permanent or Transient Boarders, on the following terms, viz:

Yearly or Monthly,	£40	0	0 per annum,
Weekly,	0	17	6
Daily,	0	3	6
Breakfast,	0	1	3
Dinner,	0	1	6
Tea,	0	1	3

Cold LUNCHEONS at any hour from 10 a. m. till 10 p.m. SOUPS on Mondays and Thursdays; and by good attendance, Clean Rooms and choice Cordials (including a we drop of the Craythur,) he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Choice Shediac OYSTERS always on hand; also, Cold Roast Fowl supplied to private Families, at the shortest notice.
Sept. 30. JAMES NETHERY.

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

May, 1854.
NORTH AMERICAN
CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.
R. HUNTER,
HAVING Removed his place of Business from the South side of King-street, to his present Stand, and having received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States his Spring and Summer Goods, now offers for sale to *Wholesale* and *Retail Purchasers*, the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment of Goods ever previously exposed for sale by any Clothing Establishment in this market.

The stock in part consist of—
BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Russel Cords, Alapacas, Moleskins, Hamespuns, Tweeds, Cassimets, &c. &c.

VESTINGS—A rich and splendid assortment, in various materials.

The clothing Department comprises
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, in every description of material in use, and of all qualities and prices. Cut in the most fashionable styles, and made up on the premises by the best Workmen the city can supply.

OVERALLS, Oil Clothing.

☞ To the FURNISHING Department particular attention is invited, as it comprises a very general assortment of Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Gents' and Ladies' Carpet Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c

☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth and leaving their orders, can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen, and the shortest notice.

No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.

☞ *Please observe that it is the Brick Building you go into.*
May 12, 1854. R. HUNTER.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received per "Africa" and for sale by
Octo. 22. FELLOWS & Co.

RUNAWAY.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring JOHN H. SCOTT an indented Apprentice to the subscriber, who has left this office without liberty.
August 1853. WM. DURANT.

Poetry.

THE ELOPEMENT.

Swiftly glides yon light canoe,
O'er the silvery lake she flies—
Nought beneath but waves of blue—
Nought above but starry skies.

Gentle "Luna," queen of night,
Proudly floats along o'er earth,
Sheds alike her lovely light
On palace walls and cottage hearth.

The blue belt of ocean skies,
In cloudless beauty rolls above;
The gentle stars seem like the eyes
Of an angels guarding those they love.

And within that fragile bark
Is seated one in manhood's prime!
A lovely girl with eyes as dark
As night, sits calmly by his side.

O'er her intellectual brow,
And neck like "Parian marble pale,"
Tresses rich of auburn glow,
Softly in loose ringlets fall.

Frank now plies the dipping oar,
Eager to regain the strand,
Ella's watchful eyes explore
Yonder cottage near at hand.

Ella filled with fond delight,
Murmur's by her lover's side,
Now, dear Frank, sure life is bright,
I am thine, thy happy bride.

Yes, though dreary, sweet is life—
Many a storm we've braved together—
Now, loved Ella, thou'rt my wife—
Angry friends now ne'er can sever.

THE SHOWER.

In a valley that I know—
Happy scene!
There are meadows sloping low
There the fairest flowers blow,
And the brightest waters flow
All serene;
But the sweetest things to see
If you ask the dripping tree,
Or the harvest-hoping swain,
Is the Rain.

Ah, the dwellers of the town,
How they sigh,
How ungratefully they frown
When the cloud-king shakes his crown,
And the pearls come pouring down
From the sky.
They descry no charm at all
Where the sparkling jewels fall,
And each moment of the shower,
Seems an hour.

Yet there's something very sweet
In the sight.
When the crystal currents meet,
In the dry and dusty street,
And they wrestle with the heat,
In their might.
While they seem to hold a talk
With stones along the walk,
And mind them of the rule,
To keep cool.

But in that quiet dell,
Ever fair,
Still the Lord doth all things well,
When his clouds with blessing swell,
And they break a brimming shell
On the air;
There the shower hath its charms,
Sweet and welcome to the farms,
As they listen to its voice,
And rejoice!

Old Deacon M—— was the only store keeper in a pretty little village "up country," and used to take great pleasure in catechising the youth who might visit his store. One stormy day—business dull—the deacon was quietly smoking by the side of a cheerful fire, when a ragged urchin entered, who seemed a subject on which the deacon might exercise his questioning powers. The deacon drew a long whiff—then pulled out his pipe, and exhaling a long column of smoke, called the lad to him, and patting him on the shoulder, asked him,—"My son, what is the strongest thing you know of?" The lad thought a moment, then scratching his bump of communicativeness through a hole in his hat, answered,—"I reckon marm knows, she's tarnal strong herself—she can lick dad any time; but she said that the butter I got here tother day was the strongest thing she ever seed yet, for that was so strong she couldn't hold it after she got it down."

"THE GREY MARE THE BETTER HORSE."—The Bangor Whig relates that in the little town of Eddington, there is a family consisting of six children, the mother of whom is robust, healthy and active, but the father is of quite a different character. It had been arranged, that the wife should go to California and make her "pile," whilst her husband should stay at home and take care of the children. This arrangement was mutually satisfactory, and the woman obtained her outfit for the land of gold. On her arriving at New York, she found an opportunity to cook during the passage out, and she immediately sent to her family fifty dollars of her funds, and has gone on her way rejoicing, and with the predetermination to get her share of the gold of California.

A REMEMBRANCE.—Mathews was always well dressed, and fond of a handsome umbrella. Munden was miserly in his habits. He was generally meanly dressed, and carried an old cotton parachute. After Munden had left the stage, Mathews met him one day in Covent Garden. "Ah Munden" said Mathews, "I beg you'll let me have something of yours for a remembrance." "Certainly, my boy," replied Joe Munden, "we'll exchange umbrellas." Mathews was so taken by storm, that Munden walked off with a new umbrella.

TO PRESERVE BUTTER FRESH.—Finding the following receipt in an old paper, I send it to you, hoping that some of your many readers may be benefited by it: "Take of the best pure common salt two parts, sugar one part, salt-petre one part, beat and blend them completely together. One ounce of this mixture to every pound of butter, to be well worked into the butter, which is then put up close for use. It is to remain three or four weeks before the salt is sufficiently blended. It has been found sweet when three years old."

GENIUS AND MADNESS.—When Xantippe, Socrates' wife, threw a bucket of water over the philosopher, whom she had vainly endeavored to provoke by words, Socrates quietly said—"rain is to be expected after thunder." He (or Shakspeare) added—genius to madness is allied.

There is an eccentric and worthy man in Rochester, who, although in excellent health, has made every preparation for the disposition of his body after death. He has procured his coffin and placed it under his head, to be a constant monitor on each returning night that he is one day nearer the final goal.

"One may pick up a joke at almost any time.—Here is one that we do not recollect to have seen in print: A man was measured for a pair of boots, and inquired of the man when he would have them finished? "By Wednesday, if it does not rain!" "What has rain to do with the boots?" "Why, do you suppose that I could build a pair of boots for your feet in a house?"

THE DOCTOR'S FEE.

Towards the conclusion of the London season, seated in a corner of the waiting room of a certain fashionable doctor, named Pulford—might have been seen, one afternoon, a little queer-looking man, with a countenance ordinarily most indiciously solemn and pompous—on the present occasion, however, wearing an air still ludicrous, of utter and perfect misery. There he sat, a picture of everything wretched, until one by one the patients had all departed, and the doctor, having held his last consultation and given his last audience, entered the room, and, in a cordial and joyous tone, as if glad that his day's labour was so an end, said to the unhappy-looking personage, 'Good morning, my dear Poppleton: a thousand pardons for having made you wait; but you know my time belongs to my patients first, and I hope you are not come to enrol yourself among their number.'

'The diseases of the mind are worse than those of the body,' solemnly answered the little man, vainly endeavouring to suppress a sigh.

'Why, what on earth is the matter?' said the physician. 'You look horribly miserable. Is Miss Poppleton ill?'

'My daughter is in the enjoyment of perfect health,' replied the other, in a tone of great bitterness.

'Well, then, what does all this mean? If you wish me to Minister to this diseased mind of yours, you really must explain yourself more clearly.—Come, speak out, man, and tell me how I can serve you.'

'My dear doctor,' answered Poppleton, throwing himself on a chair, 'we have known each other now more than twenty years. I look upon you as my best and dearest friend, and I have in you united confidence.'

'Come, come: no compliments!'

'These are no compliments. I speak from the bottom of my heart; and the fact of my pouring into your bosom my sorrows, and making to you how highly I respect and esteem you.'

'To the point!—to the point!' interrupted the doctor somewhat impatiently.

'Although the information I am about to give you,' continued his friend, 'is sad, and almost heart breaking to me, to you, I fear, it will seem unimportant—nay, even ridiculous—and for this reason I scarcely know how to commence my tale. Promise never to reveal to any one what I am about to tell you.'

'The secrets of the confessional are not more sacred to a priest than the revelations of a patient to his medical adviser,' said the doctor, assuming a solemn air, in hopes that by humouring his friend he should sooner bring to a conclusion a confetence of which he began to be heartily weary.

'Well, my dear friend,' commenced Poppleton, with a deep sigh, though somewhat re-assured, 'you know I have a daughter: you know that she is beautiful: you know that she is entitled, in her own right, to a fortune not far short of forty thousand pounds; and you further know that I have set my heart upon her forming a noble alliance. From the time I nursed her in my arms, this has been my darling project. Young Lord Tiptop has just asked my consent to his paying his addresses to her; and now, at the very moment when all my hopes were on the point of being gratified, comes a monster in the shape of a man, and casts them to the ground, blasts all Virginia's prospects, and drives her unhappy father to despair.'

'Poppleton! what do you mean?' cried Doctor Pulford, who during the recital, had become both interested and excited.

'What has happened to Virginia—I mean Miss Poppleton?'

'Nothing as yet,' was the answer of Virginia's papa.

'Then what do you mean? Who is this monster? And what has he to do with either your happiness or the prospects of your daughter?

"You know Buffle?" replied Poppleton.

'I only know that he is captain in the army—sanguine temperament—short neck—more shoulders than brains—like a bull. I prophesied, a long time ago that he would die of' appoplexy. Why, I thought you were friends?'

'Friends!' he repeated, with indignant irony.

'Now, do just speak out, or be silent altogether,' said the doctor, who had lost all patience.

'My dear Pulford, the simple fact is, Buffle is paying his addresses to my daughter.'

At this dreadful revelation the physician bit his lips until they bled in order to avoid giving mortal offence to the little man by bursting out into a roar of laughter. When, however, he had recovered his gravity sufficiently to be able to speak seriously, he said—

'Well, my dear Poppy, I did not really think that Buffle had so much good taste. But are you quite sure of the fact? Papas are generally the last to hear of these matters.'

'Alas! my friend, I am but too sure. I found it out in this way: Virginia is at present staying with an old aunt, who lives at Notting Hill. Happening to go into her bed-room yesterday, I observed (casually) that the key of my wardrobe fitted the drawer of her dressing-table. Mechanically I opened it, and found at least a dozen letters from that dreadful man, breathing the strongest love and affection."

'Hum!' said the doctor. 'It served you right for opening you daughter's drawer.'

'From the tenor of these letters,' resumed the unhappy papa without noticing the doctor's observation, 'I found that Virginia was entirely innocent—that she had never given him the slightest encouragement—all the blame rest on Buffle; and I feel that I can never forgive him—a man to whom I have opened my house—an old fellow-soldier; in a word friend—at least, I thought him one.'

'My good fellow, don't you know that our friends often deceive us? No man was ever betrayed excepting by a friend.'

'I went to him yesterday,' resumed Poppleton—'I reproached him with his unworthy conduct What do you think he said.

'He denied everything, I suppose,'

'He did, at first; but when I showed him his own letters, he found that this course was useless and, with the most impertinent air, said, 'My dear Poppleton, since I see you are too well acquainted with all I have done, I shall not take the trouble to deceive you. I love your daughter. I have told her so, and I won't promise you not to tell her so again, for in all human probability I should not keep my promise. I dare say this does not suit your book at all; so, as I always hold myself responsible for all that I do and say, if you consider yourself injured, I am at your command, ready to give you the satisfaction of a gentleman, when, where and how you wish.'

'That's what I call cool,' said the physician, with difficulty preserving a grave countenance. 'What was your answer?'

'That he should hear from me soon. I then walked away, for I did not wish to push to far a discussion of this nature."

Doctor Pulford took several turns round the room in deep thought, and then said to his friend, 'What do you intend to do?'

'What do you advise me to do? I am at my wits' end.'

'I should be very sorry,' answered the doctor, to see you go into the field against Buffle. He shoots well.'

'Shoots well! I think he does, indeed. He is a regular duelist—a fire-eater. He passes all his mornings in a shooting gallery and fights a duel every three months.'

'How many duels have you fought in your life, Poppy, eh?'

'Not one said the poor man. 'Duelling is contrary to my principles—the idea of risking the blood of a fellow creature is revolting to me. It is a barbarous custom, and his always punishing in me a monstrous cowardly in the midst of civilization.'

'In a word, you don't wish to go out and earn glory?'

'If I had received a positive injury—then without doubt, the voice of passion would speak more loudly than the voice of humanity for when placed in certain certain positions, the wisest man cannot answer for his actions but in the present case, things have not been pushed to a hopeless extremity. Now if Buffle, instead of use such an arrogant tone to me, had made some concessions and apologies, to which I think I was entitled, and had promised to change his line of conduct for the future, it appears to me that—in order to avoid an 'expose,' and now, don't you think it might have been possible and honourable——'

'For you to avoid fighting certainly,' interrupted the doctor; 'for if you go out with this fire-eater, I'll wager ten to one that he will bleed you most copiously, and that would not be a very agreeable operation, I fancy.'

'My dear doctor, you misunderstand me entirely.'

'On the contrary, I understand you perfectly. You want to avoid fighting, and yet you wish to make Buffle apologise to you for having dared to love your daughter, and to promise that he will abandon all future designs upon her heart and hand. If you will place yourself in my hands, I will arrange this matter for you. Before the end of this week the captain shall make you a formal apology, and shall swear never more to trouble your paternal repose. So far I can promise. Something, however, you yourself must do. To make a promise, and to keep it, are two very different things; and I should advise you to aid the captain in his observance of his oath, by taking a short journey into the country, and thus remove Miss Poppleton from the dangerous influence of his society. His regiment is stationed in London; he cannot leave it. You are free. What is there to prevent you from going to the sea-side—Torquay, for instance?'

'My dear fellow, this will just suit me,' cried the little man, rather ashamed, however, that the sharp-sighted doctor had been able to penetrate the depth of his cowardly little heart.

'I have for some time been thinking of leaving town, and I am delighted to find that you approve of the plan. But why do you mention Torquay particularly.'

'Because the climate is excellent, and the air good, especially for those who have a tendency to consumption.'

"But my lungs are excellent—are they not?" said Poppleton earnestly.

'I am not prepared to say that they are not,' answered the doctor, with a serious air; 'but precaution can do no harm—prevention is better than cure.'

'But do you think that I am threatened with disease?' said the poor little man, growing very pale.

'I have said nothing of the kind,' answered Pulford, assuming a tone of self-reproach, as if he had said rather more than he intended. 'My only reason for naming Torquay was a selfish one. I think of passing a few months there myself; and if you and Miss Poppleton are there, certainly my visit will be far more pleasant.'

'Well, I do not doubt we shall be able to arrange it,' replied Poppleton, as he left the doctor's house, far more unhappy than when he entered it; for now, in the unhappiness caused by a duel in prospective, his mind was sadly disturbed with the fear that his lungs were not quite so sound as he had hitherto believed them to be.

Towards seven o'clock, the evening of the day on which the above conversation took place, Doctor Pulford entered the club of which he was a member, with full expectation of meeting Captain Buffle. Accordingly, the first person whom he descried on entering the dining-room was the man himself, eating and drinking as if he had fasted for some days. Tall, and largely formed broad square shoulders, small lips, a magnificent chest (his tailor pleased him greatly by assuring him that it was the finest chest in London), a firm eye, and high complexion, he was just one of those men of whom you would say, "If that fellow is not either a soldier or a prize-fighter, he has mistaken his vocation." No wonder poor Poppleton was anxious to avoid a duel with so powerful an antagonist. The doctor and the soldier exchanged a mutual "How do you do?" dined together and then strolled out arm in arm.

'My dear captain,' commenced the former, 'I have rather a serious matter to talk over with you. My friend Poppleton has commissioned me to deliver a hostile message to you.'

'Do you call that a serious matter, my dear doctor?' said the captain bursting into a horse-laugh. 'Why, man, it will be fun alive.'

'Every matter is to me serious,' replied the doctor, 'which may end in blood.'

This rather increased than lessened the captain's fit of laughter.

'Oh, doctor! you will kill me with laughing.—Poor Poppy thirsts after my blood; why, he is a very cannibal. What sauce does he mean to eat me with;—sword or pistol?'

'He leaves to you the choice of arms,' answered Doctor Pulford, with imperturbable gravity.

'It is all the same to me, as I told him. Let us see; to-morrow I dine at mess—we shall have a very jolly party, and I should not like to miss it; but the day after to-morrow, I'm your man.'

'Very good. The day after to-merrow, at six in the morning exactly, we will meet you at the 'Brecknock Arms'—you know where it is; we can then proceed to some field between that and Holloway church, and settle our little affair. Will that suit?'

'Perfectly,' answered the captain. 'But I always fancied that gentlemen of your profession prefer killing their patients themselves.'

The doctor answered, after a moment's silence—"I jest, and without being aware of it, you have placed your finger on a sore. A curious, and I may say a horrible thought has just passed through my mind.'

'Oh! let us have it, by all means" cried the captain.

'The dreadful wish that the result of your duel, the day after to-merrow might be fatal to Poppleton, occurred to me.'

'But why?' demanded the captain eagerly.

'Because, if you do not kill him, the day after to-morrow, in less than a year I shall have the credit of having done so.'

'I confess,' said Buffle, 'I do not understand you. Speak a little more clearly. Are you about to fight a duel with Poppleton?'

'Not at all; but the fact is, that I am a medical man, and consequently—in the eye of very many, who think that medicine ought to procure that health which nature has denied—responsible for the very life and existence of my patients, and as far as I can at present judge, he has not a year to live.'

'Why, what is his disease?' cried the captain, opening both his eyes to their fullest extent.

'Consumption' said the doctor, in an accent of pity; 'his case is hopeless. I was about to send him into Devonshire. We doctors, when we are at a loss to know what to recommend next, send our consumptive cases off, either on the Continent or into Devonport. If nothing happens to Poppleton the day after to-morrow, he will set out for Torquay.'

'Do you think him in great danger?'

'In the greatest. I look upon him as a dead man. In less than a year Miss Poppleton will be freed from all control by her papa's death, and a nice little fortune she will come into.'

'Why, I thought she had a good fortune, independently of her father.'

'Yes,' said the doctor; 'some paltry ten or twenty thousand pounds; but unless Poppleton alters his will, as his death, she is to [illegible] like many [illegible]. By the bye, [illegible] you are a [illegible] man, [illegible] the gallery [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] crazy.

At this [illegible] over the [illegible] over the [illegible] [illegible]

seeing that he attained his end, and that in the estimate of the inferiority of his friend's brains when compared with his shoulders he had not reckoned without his host, pretended suddenly to recollect an engagement, and with a cordial shake of the hand left our son of Mars to his meditations.

'Without being at all aware of it,' thought the captain to himself, 'Pulford has given me some very good advice. It certainly would not do to shoot the papa, and then present myself as a suitor for the hand of the daughter. No, no, let him die of his own accord. Happily, I have been making love to Virginia these three months, so she won't suspect me of mercenary motives when I propose to her.'

The next morning early, Captain Buffle entered the drawing-room of Doctor Pulford, and, after the usual greetings, said—'My dear doctor, what you said to me yesterday about poor Poppleton has caused me to reflect seriously; and I have come to the conclusion that I cannot with honour go out with him. I have a very bad habit of always killing my man. Now, suppose I only 'wing Pop—a wound which would heal soon with another man might cause his death, situated as he is at present—eh? Did he tell you what we quarrelled about?'

'No,' said the doctor, who, in his capacity of mediator, thought himself entitled to use a little deceit.

'Oh! it was a mere trifle, some foolish words passed between us. I dare say I was wrong; and although I am not in the habit of making apologies, I have been engaged in so many affairs of honour, that once in a way I think I may afford to appear to show the white feather. Let us go to Poppleton's house directly and get it over.'

Poor Poppy received his two visitors with fear and trembling; his mind was, however, soon relieved, for the gallant captain made the most formal apology, and retired, after having cordially grasped the hand of his old friend, leaving him in a state of indescribable astonishment, not quite sure whether his friend the doctor was not either a sorcerer, or perhaps something worse.

Three days after the foregoing scene Poppleton and Miss Virgina arrived at Torquay, and in less than six weeks, according to his promise Doctor Pulford joined them.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Soon after the commencement of the London season, 'Lucia di Lammermoor' was performed at the Italian Opera House. In the pit was our old friend Buffle, who, much to his disgust, had been detained with his regiment during the greater part of the winter. According to established custom, the captain's opera-glass was taking a short tour among the boxes, when a sight met his eye which appeared to paralyse his every sense. In a box on the second tier sat three persons—one, a little man with large blue spectacles, who busied himself with reading intently the book of the opera, and seemed to pay not the slightest attention to what was going on in the box—the second person was a young and excessively handsome girl, who lolling back in her chair, was flirting alternately with a bouquet of purple flowers, whose dark hue contrasted with and enhanced the brilliancy of her complexion, and a man who was seated in the back part of the box, but quite sufficiently in sight to be recognised but too well by our captain.

'Why, bless me soul, Burton! said the latter to his companion, as soon as he had recovered from his state of excessive surprise, 'there are old Poppy and his daughter! When did they come back to town?'

'Oh,' was the answer, 'they have returned more than a fortnight; and, by the way, there is the strangest tale about them which you can conceive. That fellow, Pulford, at the end of last season, found himself in love with Miss Poppleton; and, besides this complaint, found that her father had a disease of the lungs, and that there was nothing left for him but a winter in the South. Well, you know Poppleton's country house is in the North, so what does our doctor do but persuade the little ass that he, Poppleton, is consumptive—frightens out of his senses, and sends him away to Torquay, whither he himself followed at his leisure. There they have been all winter, and now everybody but the poor papa himself knows that Doctor Pulford and Virginia Poppleton will quietly walk off to Gretna Green before the moon is two nights older. He is a right down sharp fellow, that doctor. Don't you perceive that he has made poor Pop wear spectacles, in order to prevent him seeing so easily the game that is going on! Now, is not this a good story?'

'Capital!' answered the poor captain, grinding his teeth with vexation.

His first impulse was to call out the cunning physician, and shoot him without compunction; but mature reflection showed him that his best policy was to make as little fuss about the matter as need be; for if once the story go out, he knew he should never hear the end of it; and, at the same time, though himself the sufferer, he could not help admiring the method whereby the 'biter had been bitten.' So he swore a good oath or two, and the matter ended as far as he was concerned.

True enough, on the very same evening, after the opera, the lady and gentleman, co-tenants with 'poor Pop' of the box at the opera, having put the little man to bed, took an excursion into Scotland together. Pop was, of course, furious. On the return of the 'happy couple,' they boldly waited upon him and sued for his forgiveness. The arguments usual upon such occasions having failed in appeasing his wrath, the doctor brought forward one which he, at all events, thought irresistible.

'My dear Poppleton, you once asked my advice on an emergency to you most pressing: I saved your life—can you complain if I have chosen my own fee.'

From Latest English Papers.

WAR ON THE DANUBE.

"The allied armies continue their movement upon Varna, where they will be all assembled in a few days. An extraordinary courier has been despatched to Vienna with the ratifications of the treaty concluded with Austria. The Divan consents to re-open the ports of Turkey to the Greek flag."

A letter from Vienna, dated June 24, says:—"General de Hess is appointed commander-in-chief of the third and fourth army. He will have under his order the Archduke Albert and General Count Schlick. The cavalry is placed under the orders of General Count Clam.

"The appointment of General de Hess has an important significance. With a capacity of the first order, the general unites the most patriotic tendencies, and an absolute independence of the habits and affections which have so powerfully operated in a sense but little favourable to the present policy. General de Hess enjoys great popularity with the army. The Emperor could not manifest his policy.

"The total force of the active army will amount in a fortnight to 300,000 men, reaching on a line from the frontiers of Dalmatia to those of the Bukovina.

"The retrograde movement of the Russian army appears to be no longer doubtful. It is only the character of their retreat which remains a mystery."

"The convention on the 14th of June with the Ottoman Porte insures and regulates the freedom of the movements of Austria for the occupation of the Principalities; but the cabinet of Vienna will only take its final resolutions upon this subject after receiving the reply of the cabinet of Saint Petersburg to its last summons.

"Colonel Manteuffel was only expected to arrive at St. Petersburg on the 19th or 20th ultimo. Nothing will be done before the delivery of the Prussian note; and the reply of the Emperor Nicholas will not be known at Vienna until the commencement of July."

Hermannstadt, June 27.—General Schilders is dead. The Russians are in full retreat from the Danube to Fokschani. The day after to-morrow the government will send a lieutenant-colonel to the Anglo-French camp at Varna, to arrange about the occupation of the principalities.

Kalarasch, June 20.—A violent storm destroyed the pontoon bridge when 800 Russian artillery men, with their guns and ammunition, were on it. They were all lost.

Bucharest, June 19.—The Russians are carrying off all the Wallachian archives. The Turks are so completely masters of that part of the right bank of the Danube which is in front of Silistria, that they have posted their guns on the works constructed by the besiegers against them.

The correspondence of the Times writes from Varna on the 9th inst.:—

Varna, Friday, June 9.—On Monday morning at three o'clock, the Light Division of the British army, commanded by Sir George Brown, and consisting of the 7th, 19th, 23d, 33d, 77th, and 88th regiments, with part of the 8th Hussars, the 17th Lancers, and a portion of a battery of artillery consisting of four guns attached, commenced its march from this by striking tents and getting baggage in rediness, and after breakfast proceeded on their way to their new encampment between Kojuk and Devna (called in some of the maps Downos). The infantry halted on a plain about nine miles and a half from the town of Varna, close to a fresh-water lake, but the cavalry and artillery continued their march, and pitched tents at the village of Devna, which is about 18 miles from Varna, the route being through a rich and fertile country, perfectly deserted and lifeless—not a house, nor a human creature to be seen along the whole line of march. A thick scrub, said to abound in game of various kinds, covers the country towards Devna, which is an interesting locality, and the country is rich in varied scenery of a sober agricultural character The vicinity of the lake insures a supply of water, which can be rendered available by boiling and other processes for daily household or tent use, and the labours of the military anglers have been already rewarded by sundry fine dishes of perch. I much fear there will be a scarcity of leguminous food and that the health of the men will suffer in consequence. The fleet, which is close to us (in Baltschik Bay), has felt the evil effects of such scarcity already, and the Britannia and several other ships have been visited with scurvy. On Saturday last the Spitfire paid a visit to Courgas, which is a town of some importance south of Varna in the Black Sea, and brought up between 20 and 30 tons of onions for the use of the fleet, and 50 head of country cattle; but as some complaints have been made of these little interferences of the sea service with the commissariat or the land forces, Omar Pasha has issued strict injunctions all along the European coast of the Black Sea that no ships be provided in future with such stores or provisions under any pretence short of that of absolute want. Our commissariat has a hard task to play here. It is so tied down with orders, and so cramped with surveillance, that its energies are greatly diminished. It treats and contracts where the French commissariat demands and takes, and in no department has the effect of our ill-judged economy been so painfully manifested as in the operations of that which is above all others essential to the progess of an army. Mr. Commissary-General Filder has, I understand, succeeded in entering into contracts with certain Armenians, for a supply of 2,500 head of cattle a month. These Armenians have given satisfactory securities, but, as their race is essentially Rusian in feelings and sympathies, they will require to be well looked after in every way; for as this country is situated just now, it would be difficult to feed us should the contractors fail in their undertaking. A great benefit has been gained by this advance from the neighborhood of the town of Varna. The slough of the camp, the extra weights, &c., are cast off. Drunkenness at Gallipoli and at Scutari has been the bane of our men, French and English. With us flogging seems the only cure, and even that is not a good or certain one. Sir D. L. Evans is particularly opposed to the practice of the lash, but something must be done if the mischief continues.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TREATY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In reply to Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Clarendon said Lord Elgin, as Governor General of Canada, and of the British possessions in North America, possessed qualifications for conducting this particular negotiation, which were necessarily peculiar to himself (hear, hear.) Lord Elgin was met by Mr. Marcy, on the part of the United States government, in a spirit of the most friendly candour (hear, hear.) And, indeed, if it had not been so, it would have been impossible for him to have gone through the preliminary discussions which were the necessary foundation of the treaty (hear.) That treaty, however, has been concluded, and I can inform my noble friend, with reference to the particular treaty about which he has asked me, that it contains no new provision whatever for enabling American citizens to establish factories upon the British territories (hear.) As far as I have been able to institute a comparison, the words are nearly the same, and the principle is quite the same, as in the treaty of 1818; because, although some concessions have been made upon the part of the colonists, and although they have not obtained all the privileges which they had claimed, I nevertheless believe, and my opinion is strengthend by that of Lord Elgin, that the treaty will prove of signal benefit to the colonists, and will tend in a great measure to promote and advance their prosperity (hear, hear.) I believe also that the United States will derive—reciprocal advantages, and will be benefited to a great extent by the facilities which will be given for the developement of their natural resources (hear, hear.) I trust, therefore, that nothing will occur to mar the completion of this great work (hear, hear.)

In reply to a further question from Lord Harrowby, the Foreign Secretary admitted that no progress had been made towards persuading the United States to throw open the coasting trade between New York and California.

On the motion that their Lordships go into committee upon the Legislative Council (Canada) Bill.

The Earl of Derby moved that the committee be postponed for three months. Alluding to the merits of the bill, he repeated that it would convert Canada into a republic, and into a republic with fewer safe-guards than were to be found in the constitution of the United States. It enabled the colony to legislate upon a particular question with the Imperial Parliament had hitherto deliberately reserved to itself; and he urged that this was a concession destructive to imperial authority. The bill was democratic in its character, and wanting in provisions against hasty and imprudent legislation. Both chambers were to be elected by the same constituency. True, the Legislative Council were to be elected for six years, and the Legislative Assembly for only four; but during these six years the council was not a free and independent body, because the bill said, that if for two years the Council rejected, or so amended any measure passed by the House of Assembly that the assembly could not accept it, the Council, upon the advice of the executive minister of the Crown, might be dissolved and sent back to the same constituency as the assembly for re-election. No man could legislate independently under such a system. It was, in fact, the system of a republic, while the safeguards of age and property qualification for members of the council were inadequate and illusory. But if this measure were applied to Canada, how could it be refused to the other North American colonies? He confessed he had anticipated the time when those colonies might form a great federation, possessing monarchical institutions, and ruled over either by a viceroy or some individual nearly connected with the British throne; but the adoption of this bill would destroy that hope, for it would lead to republican institutions, and to a final separation from this country. The noble Earl, in conclusion, said he did not ask for the rejection of the bill, but only for more time for its mature consideration.

The Duke of Newcastle denied that more time was required in Canada for the consideration of the question; and contended that the powers which the imperial parliament had transferred to the legislature of Canada had been attended with the greatest advantage in producing a spirit of conciliation and respect. He was prepared to maintain that nominee chambers, in whatever colonies they were found, were gradually losing the respect of the people, from the impression that they were the mere tools of the government of the day. The only alternative then was an elective chamber. But, after all, the principle of the measure was not new, for it had been extended by this country, among others, to the Cape of Good Hope and to the colony of Victoria. Taking a larger view of the question, he urged the advantage of placing confidence in the people of Canada.

Lord St. Leonards contended that the measure was one for the complete emancipation of Canada from the control of the crown.

The Earl of Harrowby entertained a strong opinion that it was unwise to change the constitution of the council from a nominated to an elective character.

The Earl of Derby replied, and their lordships divided. The numbers were—For going into committee, 63; against, 39; majority, 24. Their lordships consequently went into committee upon the bill, and all the clauses were agreed to without amendment. Adjourned.

Varna, June 19.—The Duke of Cambridge has arrived between Varna and Shumla, on the Balkan. The English forces are estimated at 20,000, the French at 50,000.

Schamyl is reported to have advanced to Kuchetis. Three British officers are with him.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., July 21, 1854.

☞ The steamship *Niagara*, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with dates to the 8th instant.—We are indebted to Captain John Harvy, who came passenger, for late English papers. Extracts will be found in other columns.

SPIRIT OF THE "LIBERAL" PRESS.

It is amusing to see the struggles of the "liberals" *par excellent*, in their endeavour to find a "platform" from which they may overthrow the present Government. A late number of the *Courier* sums up the requisite reforms in six articles, which we give below. It is exceedingly rich to see the *Courier* taking the lead in reform, and richer still to witness its clumsy kicks and flounders. It must be recollected that while the *Courier* is opposed to Messrs. Wilmot and Gray, Mr. Partelow is its pet, and that Mr. Partelow is in favour of vote by ballot, &c., hence the *animus* that induces the *old lady* to "come out" with the following platform:—

"1st—Registration of voters and vote by ballot, the suffrages to be extended, or confined to ratepayers on £50 real estate or £100 personal.

"2d—Municipal Corporations in each county.

"3d—Apportionment of road grants in gross to these Corporations.

"4th—An improved system of Education based on compulsory taxation for half the cost, the other to be supplied from the general revenues. Every child in the Province to be entitled to free education in all its branches.

"5th—The exclusion of all employees of Government from the exercise of the franchise, interference in election, and from seats in the people's House.

"6th—An elevation of the moral standard of the House so that even a *suspicion* of habits of picking and stealing may not be fairly brought against the Members, individually or collectively."

This is the *Courier's* "platform," and the *Morning News* thus comments upon it:—

"We are gratified to find our friend, in his old days standing forth the champion of principles like these. No reformer could desire more for a beginning. If such measures *were* carried, our political maladies would soon be healed, and party spirit would merge into a *common* desire for the *general* good."

Then follows a parcel of twaddle, in the *News'* best style, such as "compel the people to govern *themselves*," and "like the lazy *man* thrown into deep water, *they* will kick out and struggle to keep alive." "Throw a man upon himself, and he is thrown upon his *best friend!*" "It is because the people of this Province have not been trained to believe in their own strength, that they are trampled upon by those placed in authority over them." Perhaps it will be well to examine the bait at which this gudgeon so readily snapped.

1st—The present franchise is freehold property of the value of twenty-five pounds. The *Courier* proposes to *double* this amount, and at the same time allow a man to vote on £100 personal property. This is reform with a vengeance!

2d—This is nothing new. It has been advocated in the Assembly and out of it, for several years; and so has registration, and vote by ballot.

3d—This is only a half-measure. Why not all local grants as well as road grants?

4th—This scheme was openly advocated on the hustings, in Fredericton, on the day of nominating candidates, previous to the late election, so we thank the *Courier* for nothing.

5th—The first part is a British practice, and the latter principle contained in the paragraph has not only been advocated on the floor of our House of Assembly, but resolutions in favour thereof were passed and recorded in the Journals.

6th—The proposition is very good, no doubt, but will the *Courier* or the *News* tell us how it can be carried into effect?

So much for the twaddle of *Granny Courier*, and the gumption of the astute *News*. The only original propositions in the great reform scheme are to *double the amount of freehold qualification for voters, and elevate the moral character of the House of Assembly!*

The *Freeman* is as much at sea in politics as its "liberal" cotemporaries. In a late number he says—"Had not Needham cut so many capers he would to this day have passed with some people as a consistent liberal." Then, a little further on, in the same article, he thus describes a "consistent liberal," or rather what he should be—"*The true liberal is one who will be at once a radical and a conservative!*" Truly it is high time for Messrs. Ritchie, Johnson, Smith, and other leading Radicals, to hold a convention, and instruct the Radical Press what course to pursue, otherwise their *cause* will receive irremediable damage at their hands.

The Railway.—The *Morning News* complains bitterly (and we think *justly*) of the snail's pace at which the Railroad is progressing; it says there are not more than fifty men working on this end of the line. In conversation recently with a gentleman from Westmorland we were informed that, at the present rate of progress, the section from Shediac to the Bend will not be completed before the fall of 1855! Now if it takes three years to build sixteen miles of this railroad, how can Messrs. Jackson & Co. build the other ninety-two miles in two years, as his contract specifies? When he is not fulfilling his contract cannot the Government interfere, or must they remain passive until the period is expired? The gentleman to whom we allude also informed us that the road is carried past Shediac, and the spot fixed upon for the terminus is beyond the bar at the mouth of the harbour, *on a straight shore open to the sea* where a vessel would be sure to drag her anchors in a gale!—that a scow laden with railroad iron, in her passage from a ship, was sunk there last summer, and that a sort of breakwater made by piling was swept off by the ice last spring as though it was glass. He states that no ship will attempt to lie there until a good, substantial stone breakwater is built, which will cost *five hundred thousand pounds*, while the obstruction at the bar could be removed by a dredging machine at a trifling cost! We believe that the contractors are bound to erect wharves at the termini, but not breakwaters. If this is the case, they select a terminus to suit their own whim or caprice, without the slightest regard to the fact that they put the Province to an unnecessary outlay of half a million! What say our Executive Government to this disgraceful proceeding?

Sunday School Anniversary.—The examination of the Scholars of the Sunday School of Trinity Church, will be held on Friday morning, (21st inst.,) at the Sunday School House, between the hours of 10 and 12; where, it is hoped, that parents and friends will be present. The children will be assembled at Trinity Church on Sunday evening next, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], and a collection made in aid of the Institution.—[C. Witness.

The Church.—The Rev. George Bedell, late Associate Minister at New York, has been appointed to the charge of Lancaster, in this County, vacated by the death of the Rev. T. W. Robertson.

Freeman Murray, Esq., who lately sold out his commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the 72d Regt. and retired from the Garrison of Halifax, is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bermuda.—*Acadian Recorder.*

The Orangemen and the Know Nothings.—Last Saturday's *Freeman* contained a leader at which we were very much amused and somewhat edified. The writer commences by congratulating the public that the twelfth of July passed without disorder or violence of any kind. He then indulges in the following pleasant reflections:—

"A sober, quiet and christian spirit is now beginning to prevail among *our* people. Discord and strife and confusion are hateful to the intelligent and well-informed, and every thing tending to excite these is discountenanced. Besides, the blind hatred and senseless animosity that formerly seemed to possess so many are now confined to comparatively few, if indeed they exist at all in their ancient strength.

"The contrast between the quiet and peace of the twelfth just past and the excitement and fierce contests and shocking bloodshed of former days is one that must afford unmixed satisfaction to all good *citizens*."

We have italicized two words in the passages quoted above. We may say at the outset that we quite agree with the *Freeman* that it is highly satisfactory to see the *citizens* (not *subjects* of course!) of this Province live together in "quiet and peace," and the *cause*—if we may take his words literally—is no less satisfactory. He says, "a sober, quiet and christian spirit is now beginning to prevail among *our* people;" i. e. the Roman Catholic Irish. We are very glad to hear it. It was they who, a few years ago, cherished "the blind hatred and senseless animosity" towards their fellow sub— we beg pardon!—*citizens*, and, by attacking Orangemen, caused the "fierce contests and shocking bloodshed" on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. We must repeat our satisfaction that "the intelligent and well informed Roman Catholics have taught their rowdies better manners.

The *Freeman* then goes on to contrast this peaceful state of society with the disorder and riots now prevalent in the United States. It says:—

"The substratum of American Society—those who form mobs—their rowdies, b'hoys and all of this class, who infest every one of the cities and towns of the Union, form a class at once the fiercest, most savage, lawless and depraved, that exists in the world. In them the vices and evil propensities of fallen human nature are fully developed. By these are, almost daily, committed deeds unparalled in atrocity, and crimes so horrid as to seem the work of demons rather than of men."

Now it strikes us very forcibly that we have heard of crimes committed in Ireland rivaling, if not exceeding, in atrocity, the worst crime that was ever committed in the United States. No doubt the large cities in the United States harbour large gangs of the lowest and most despicable rowdies, and that in the south-west men are too apt to use the revolver and the bowie-knife, upon slight occasion, or rather without any occasion at all. But we hear of no way-laying landlords or their agents and shooting them over or through a hedge! We hear of no shooting a man through a window, as he reclines, surrounded by his wife and family, on his own hearth, to rest himself after the toils of the day! We hear of no blood-money! On the occasion of an *emeute* there never was an instance of an American citizen advising that the streets be strown with broken glass to retard the march of the soldiery, that the peaceful citizens (!) might have the better opportunity of pouring down vitriol on their heads from the upper windows of their houses! We never heard of a society in the United States who determine in council what man shall die, and then cast lots who shall be his murderer! "Unparalleled atrocity," says the *Freeman!* Why, the crimes committed in the United States pales into utter insignificance before the bloody annals of the south and west of Ireland, and it ill becomes the coadjutor of the miscreant Meagher of vitriol notoriety, to prate about them. And now let us ask the horror-struck editor one question. Of whom and what are the mobs in the United States composed? He will please recollect that the Native American party did not exist until some eight or nine years ago, and that it was got up expressly to meet the Irish Roman Catholic mobs, and counteract their influence. Up to that time nine-tenths of every mob was composed of Irish Roman Catholics; they beat all who were opposed to them, insulted the magistrates, and travelled by thousands, by rail, from Philadelphia and Baltimore to New York, and *vice versa*, and spite of all law and justice carried the elections by voting in three or four of half a dozen different wards. This stirred up the ire of the native Americans, (and no wonder!) who formed themselves into a society; and more recently when the Pope's nuncio, Bedini, had the assurance to travel through the United States, after his atrocious conduct in Italy, another Protestant Society called the 'Know Nothings,' sprung up. These Societies frequently come in contact with the Irish Roman Catholic mobs, and the peace of the community will be disturbed until they lick the unwashed interlopers into subjection, as the Orangemen did in this Province, and thus peace will be restored to the Union.

But, perhaps the *Freeman* will say, "Pooh! the crimes you have enumerated as being indigenous to the soil of Munster and Connaught are not to be compared with the crimes of which we complain, recently committed in the United States." Hear him:—

"In puritan and fanatical New England, they demonstrate their power and wishes and feelings, and prove their undoubted claims to the sole possession and government of the country, by the destruction of churches and schools, as they proved their Christianity by trampling on a Crucifix. At Dorchester, near Boston, they demolished a Catholic church with gunpowder on the morning of the 4th, without even a pretence of provocation; in Manchester, N. H. they were prevented by the police from razing to the ground a church which they had much injured before they were checked. In Bath, Me., after hearing a street preacher, the mob gutted and then burned down the Old South church, on the 6th; and in Elsworth they destroyed a school house—a glorious way of celebrating the glorious fourth in the land of freedom, enlightenment, and civilization."

The sneer contained in the last passage almost convinces one that the editor of the *Freeman* is a loyal British—*citizen!*—that he never abused the British Government, cavilled at British institutions, insinuated all sorts of things about the Royal family, mocked at British prowess, sneered at the British flag, and prophecied its defeat, praised republican institutions, and wrote in favour of annexing this Province to the very country he is now so bitter against! But the next passage, following immediately after our last quotation, is still more remarkable; here it is:—

"Much as has been said of the Orangemen of this Province, crimes like these could never be laid to their charge."

We entirely disapprove of the destruction of churches, no matter what shape the excitement and party warfare may assume, but if the *Freeman* considers this description of crime worse than the Thuggism of Ireland, we must beg leave to differ with him. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Protestants of the Union have for many years been insulted most grossly by the Irish Catholics, and provoked beyond human endurance. Ireland for a long period, poured the scum even of *her* society—the lowest of the low—*the Thugs of the world*—into the lap of the Western Queen, and in their arrogance they seemed to think they had nothing to do but walk through the land and take possession! They dabbled in politics; they got up crusades to abuse Protestants; they spoke of theirs as the only religion, and of themselves as immaculate; they carried the elections *vi et armis*, [illegible] most approved style; they got the Bible banished from the public schools, and, by means of monies collected in Europe, by great exertions, they established their own schools all over the country, inveighled all the poor children they could find into them, and made proselytes of them; and at length one of their Journals, (the "*Shepherd of the Valley*"), published under the auspices and authority of the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Louis, openly avowed the belief that the Roman Catholics would in a few years rule the republic, and as openly avowed that whenever that happened Protestantism would be no longer tolerated! Poor fools! they reckoned without their host. [illegible] a very ideal in prospective in the adjoining Republic.

Distinguished Arrivals.—His Excellency Sir Charles Grey, late Governor General of Jamaica, arrived in this City on Saturday night, by the steamer *Eastern City*, from Boston. He left town yesterday morning in the *Creole*, for Windsor, en route for England per steamer from Halifax.

Among other distinguished arrivals last week, were Mrs. Daly, lady of Mr. Daly, Governor of Prince Edward Island, and Son; Hon. Mr. Haviland and Hon. Mr. Hall, of the same Island; Hon. Joseph Howe, of Halifax, &c. They have all left town since.

The *Courier*—a Journal which has always leant toward the Radical side, although but rarely independent enough to speak out—is absolutely horrified at the dismissal of Mr. Geldert, Postmaster of Windsor, N.S. by the Government, for voting "on the Conservative side" at the late election in that town, "as he had always done before," and at the Liberal (!) Government enunciating their determination to dismiss in future all public officers who vote against a Government candidate; the *Courier* says:—

"The liberals of Nova Scotia have set an example in this instance, which, if followed out to its results, would bring about a political condition to which the most grinding despotism would be almost preferable."

We do not know what the writer means about "results" bringing about "a political condition," but we commend him for his caution—so like the *Courier*—in inserting the word "almost," he will not say the most grinding despotism is *quite* preferable to the present state of things in Nova Scotia, but is *almost* preferable! It was necessary for our cotemporary to be cautious, for, if we mistake not, the tenor of his editorials for years past have been to hold up the neighbouring republic to our admiration, and there it has long been held as a maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils."

SCRAPS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOK.

Let a Protestant twit a Roman Catholic of praying to Saints for salvation, and he will deny it vehemently, and assert that he merely prays to them to intercede for him with Jesus Christ. This must be admitted, so far as all Saints are concerned with the exception of the Virgin Mary. When praying to her, however, they make an exception to the general rule, as the following extract, taken from "The Litany of the Loretto" will show:—

"We fly to thy patronage, O holy Mother of God, despise not our petitions in our necessities, *but deliver us from all dangers*, O ever blessed and glorious Virgin."—*Book of Roman Catholic Common Prayer, page 290.*

Some light is thrown upon the Catholic's opinion as to how the Virgin comes by her supposed power, by the following passage:—

"And as I am persuaded my divine Saviour doth honour thee as his beloved Mother, *to whom he can refuse nothing*," &c.

On the same page (320) is the following passage, (*ib.* page 320.) which will appear strange to Protestants, and they will look in the Bible in vain for proof of the monstrous assertion!

"I ask it through his (the Saviour's) descent into hell, *where he comforted the Saints of the Old Law with his presence.*"

LITERATURE.

The Anglo-American Magazine—Published by Maclear and Co., Toronto.

The July number of this excellent Magazine has come to hand. It is beautifully printed: the matter well selected, and contains more than its usual quantity of original articles. The Illustrations are first rate, amongst which is a portrait of Lord Elgin. We strongly recommend its perusal by our readers. The number now before us commences the fifth volume.

The History of the House of Orange; to which is added the History of William and Mary—Maclear and Co., Toronto.

This highly interesting publication is now before us. It is a work that should be in the hands of all Protestants, to whose patronage we unhesitatingly recommend it. The historian has proved himself fully capable of performing the important task he had undertaken. The excursion of the King William into Ireland, and his glorious achievements there—the victory at the Boyne over the Papist King James and his rebel hosts (though told in a condensed form—cannot but prove highly interesting at the present day to the descendants of those brave Protestants who fought for liberty of conscience and the true religion of Christ in that land still dear to many residents in the Colonies, and freed themselves and their posterity from the yoke of Rome, and her anti-christian doctrine.

Blackwood's Magazine for June.—We omitted to acknowledge the receipt of this sound Conservative Journal in a former number. It is to be had at Mr. O'Brien's store. The number before us contains an interesting article on the growth of the United States; the statistical portion of which is said to have been furnished by J. D. Andrews, Esq., formerly U. S. Consul at this port.

Sudden Death in Boston.—We understand that Mr. James Gallagher, of this City who was on a visit to Boston on the 4th inst., was overcome by the heat and died in a few hours. He was a warehouseman in the employ of John Kinnear, Esq., and bore an excellent character. He leaves a wife and family.—*Courier.*

☞ Meeting of Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick.—The Grand Lodge met at Fredericton, pursuant to notice, on Tuesday last, and continued in session until Thursday. A large number of delegates were present, who discharged a vast amount of business, with brotherly love predominant. The Grand Master, Samuel H. Gilbert, Esq., M.P., presided.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FREDERICTON.

On Monday night at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Wiley, and in four hours destroyed upwards of forty building's.

Comprehensive Family Bible.—We have received from Mr. Bashford, Agent, a number of this work. It is most beautifully executed and exceeds anything of the kind offered to the public. We need scarcely say that it should be on the table of every house in the province.

Mount Allison Academic Gazette.—We have received the second number of this pretty little pap er. It is well arranged for the purpose intended, and is executed in McMillan's best style.

War Office, June 6.—*Promotions.*—[illegible] Regt. Lieut. J. Smyth, to be Captain; to be Lieuts., Ensigns W. L. Melville, and J. Hill; to be Ensign, R. F. Strike.

76th—Lieut. H. H. Lacy, to be Captain; to be Lieuts., Ensigns W. J. Robinson, and J. Geddes; to be Ensign, Cadet C. Gascoigne.

(Lieut. Smyth is brother of Dr. R. P. Smyth, of Carleton.)

CHOLERA.

There were 54 deaths of cholera in Montreal on Wednesday, July 12.

Boston, July 15, 1854.—There were 111 deaths in this city during the week ending at noon to-day, 31 of which were from cholera.

Nearly all the 86 deaths that have thus far occurred from cholera this season, were persons of foreign birth.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1854.—The deaths in this city during the week ending to-day, were 418, including 59 from cholera. The mortality is heavy among children, 83 having died this week of cholera infantum.

New York, July 17.—The deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending Saturday, were 223, including 84 from cholera—a large increase upon the preceding week.

☞ Notice.—Subscribers to the *Chronicle*, who are two years and upwards in arrears, are notified that unless immediate settlement is made, we shall adhere to our former notice, (not to allow more than two years of arrears), and take prompt measures for their collection. This Notice is not intended for those whom we are doing business with and have accounts open. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Our subscribers to the eastward are informed that the Chronicle is mailed on Friday afternoon.

We have taken proper steps to prevent the recurrence of the Springfield bundle being opened before it reaches its destination,

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

We regret we cannot congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the sanitary state of the town at present. The mortality is unusually great, and sudden deaths are daily occurring. There are divers reasons given for these deaths—some attributing them to cholera, and many despondingly exclaim, "we know not what it is, nor do the doctors appear to know—at least they do not seem to have discovered any remedy for its subjugation." If it be the dreaded epidemic alas! we fear the doctors can do but very little in checking its progress in a city the bye-streets, lanes and entries of which are in such an abominable filthy state, that it is a miracle from God why half the population has not, in this warm weather, been carried away. Next, let any one take a peep into the lodging houses. In some of those confined receptacles for human beings, may be seen from four to six families—perhaps more—all competing with one another to see who can accumulate the more filth in their apartments.

Again, let any man who fears not to have his ears saluted with horrid oaths and imprecations, take a peep into those dens of iniquity—those pandemoniums denominated "gin, brandy, and cordial shops," and there he will find hosts of men, young and old, with so-called "brandy" bottles before them—the devil's prayer book in their hands, some of the drunken revellers paying for the body and soul-destroying fire liquid supplied to them by their smiling host—while the wives and children of these infatuated beings are living at home in the most abject wretchedness and want. This is not a feigned picture—it is alas! too true. In their drunken state those wretches make their way to their miserable abodes—huddle into bed, their stomachs innocent of any wholesome or substantial food—the liquid effluvia from their throats adding to the already surcharged contaminated fume in the small room used for sitting, cooking and sleeping in! Is it any wonder that sudden deaths are the result of such a state of things? By no means! the wonder would be great were it otherwise.

The question now arises, how are we to apply a remedy for this state of things, and check disease and mortality among the people? We recently published a letter on the subject of removing the city nuisance. The writer pointed out many difficulties on this point, which, under existing circumstances, are insurmountable. In our opinion this warm and close weather, even if found to be practicable, is not the time for stirring up putrified and stagnant cess pool, drain, or any other filth by which the air may be affected. We say to the owners of houses circumstanced in the way alluded to, get lime, scatter it unsparingly over the nuisance, as also in the sewers—over this lime sprinkle in the morning and afternoon chloride of lime, or if more convenient ground charcoal—admit the free air of heaven into the several apartments, by throwing open the windows. Use wholesome food, making as little change as possible in the diet you have been accustomed to—avoid fruit, vegetables, and broths, which may cause a change in the bowels—but if such should present itself an opium pill, if timely taken, is sure to effect a cure. No salts or opening medicine of any kind should now be used. The writer of this article has seen three visitations of cholera in his time, and he asserts that where the remedies adduced were carried out in the town there was *not a single cholera case*—while in the parts neglected *as many as ten to fifteen died daily*. Who were those that died? he asks. Those who drank to inebriety, as a preventive to cholera! Being Vice-president of a Temperance Society numbering 700 individuals, he asserts not one case of cholera appeared among them on either occasions of its visit in his locality. Is not this a strong reason why the Board of Health should call upon the Corporation to appoint persons to go from street to street in the city and make out a list of those small "groggeries" the owners of which, under the "rose" vend to their customers *so-called brandy*, which liquor in reality is a mixture made up in those little dens, in the same way they manufacture their *port wine!* Both articles are mere drugs, and certain death to those who make a habit of drinking them.

[*Communicated.*]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

AWAKE THOU THAT SLEEPEST.

Mr. Editor—If anything short of "the last Trump" will arouse the Free Trader from his lethargic delusion, it is that of the recent conduct of our Republican neighbours. But who, Sir, but a "deaf and dreaming multitude" ever imagined that the United States would so far depart from the true policy of national wealth, and national greatness, as to throw open their markets to foreign competition? Protection, Sir, is not an untried policy, it is a fixed fact, and has never failed to aggrandize and enrich the nations by whom it was practised. England, once alike poor with surrounding nations, has, by her protective policy, accumulated all the wealth of the world, and placed herself in a position to defy competition—hence her present Free Trade policy. But even England, with all her wealth and greatness, although she may for many years to come engross the markets of the world, will yet find, ah! and has already found, that her navigation laws have transferred both *body* and *soul* of that noble class of men the "British Tar," to the navies of Foreign nations. To make good this deficiency in the British Navy, our enemies, *Russian prisoners*, have been employed, at high wages, to perpetuate the glories of the Nile and Trafalgar. "Out pale-faced mockery." And this, is one of the mighty advantages of Free Trade! A second and a no less "STUNNING" feature of Free Trade is the price of Bread, which *was to become cheap, to enable the British manufacturer to undersell and underwork the Foreign artizan.* Well, how much cheaper is the Bread, when the British agriculturist, to the amount of FOUR MILLIONS, have been driven from their fields, and annihilated, either by expatriation or starvation? Will some Free Trader answer this question?

Another, and to the patriotic man, an alarming circumstance hangs in the disk of coming events. The British operative finding himself "pushed from his stool," by the disbanded agriculturists who have resorted to the manufacturing towns for employment, thereby cheapening labor, (maugre the advanced price of provision), betakes himself either to the Continent of Europe, America, or to the Eastern or Western Eldorado's. In either of the former cases, he not only introduces the improvements in British industry, but he finds it *his interest* to use his best exertions to rival successfully the productions of his native land. So much for wealthy England, that has by her impolicy furnished her enemies with a weapon for her own destruction, and her Saxon children, on this side of the water, are straining every nerve, slowly but surely, for a successful rivalry in the markets of the world. And now, Sir, permit me to ask, what has Free Trade done for the North American Colonies?—The very first move made in this disastrous direction was, the permitting the Americans to the West India Isles, on equal terms with British vessels, the result of which has been to deprive the Colonies wholly of that lucrative branch of business, and from this circumstance, that American vessels having an unlimited market, can take freight both ways, while Colonial vessels, fearing a glut in their very limited market, return in ballast; hence our West Indiamen have gone out of existence, and the kegs of doubloons and dollars that formerly reached our shores from that quarter, are seen no more. Our second disaster arises from the permitting of American vessels bound to England for Rail-road Iron, and other British goods, to call at this port, and do the carrying trade, formerly done by Colonial ships: again making freight both ways. Before this ruinous system came into use, *our own* ships did the business; *our own* merchants pocketed the profits; *our own* sailors were employed, and coal and salt, for *our own* use, brought in British ships returning to this port in ballast, were afforded at half their present prices. Now, it requires no mathematical skill to shew the deficiency in our balance sheet, in this branch of our trade. But, say the Free Traders, "Look at our prosperity." Yes look at it—in all its feverish excitement, and uncertainty, and ask whence comes it? The reply is at hand: it certainly is not because we have lost our West India trade. It is not because we have lost the carrying trade, and that the Yankee ships, which have superseded us, and do not spend a shilling in disbursements in our port. It is not because we have given up our coasting trade to those insatiable graspers, who are now using every effort to deprive us of our last and most valuable

resource, our fisheries. These are not the data from which we date our present prosperity. " No, Sir." But from the fortuitous circumstances of the discoveries in the gold regions. This has caused a temporary demand for ships and timber, and the whole Province, regardless of all other interests, and with an insanity not to be accounted for, has rushed into that business, while farms, manufactures, and every other domestic source of wealth have been utterly forsaken. The lumberer and ship builder say, " give us free trade, that we may have unfettered ports and docks ;" but do they consider that by forcing all into the one business of ships and timber, the farms are neglected, the British market glutted, and the man who might have grown rich on his own soil, is willing to destroy domestic prosperity, and to enrich Brother Jonathan, who looks on with a sarcastic grin of approbation, and fattens upon our folly. When will the people of this Province take warning by a thrice told tale? Over and over again have we been punished for our reckless insanity. Over and over again have the mechanics of this Province been driven to leave their hearths and homes, compelled to seek a livelihood in a land where the protection of their own workmen forms the ground-work of their policy.—Already are the clouds of adversity seen on the verge of the horizon of our prosperity—already has the warning note been sounded. Timber in the British market has fallen. Ships in the same quarter have also deteriorated in price. The markets of Australia and California are glutted to overflowing with the manufactures of England—gold in many places is becoming scarce, and emigrants begin to pause ere they launch as heretofore on the sea of speculation. " Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud"? Are we never to learn wisdom? Have either the Government or the governed once thought seriously on this question? Or will they ever begin by Legislative bounties and bonuses, to build up an internal Trade, a something to fall back on when extraneous business fails us? Or are we to " use up" what a British Statesman once called our natural resources, denude the country of its timber, neglect to make it self-sustaining, by a proper application to agriculture and manufactures, and leaving this country for one where home industry is protected—cause it again to return to a howling wilderness? Has it ever occurred to any one, that two more fires such as was experienced at Miramichi, would render this Province valueless as a timber getting country? And what guarantee have we that such an event may not transpire? Or should we be fortunate enough to escape such a catastrophe, does it not occur to our rulers that shortly the distance which timber will have to be hauled, and especially if the lumberer has to be fed on pork, of which the Americans have a monopoly in our market, and charge what price they list, that that branch of industry, and under such circumstances, " must thaw and dissolve, and like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind." Here then we are, without ships to build, or timber to get, what will be our position? There will be no mechanics, because there will be no manufacturing establishments, consequently our towns will be deserted, and where will the farmer find a market for his surplus productions? Echo answers, Where? All who have made money may remain until the purchasing of foreign productions have sucked up their means, and then, like those who have gone before, " they too must tramp."—The thing, Sir, is too palpable to be misunderstood even by the most obtuse brain. But, Sir, here lies the secret, " Yankeedum" has its agents here, as well as she had in TEXAS prior to the annexation; she has her agents in CUBA, in CANADA, in NOVA SCOTIA, and in NEW BRUNSWICK, whose object is by reducing the Colonies to the verge of starvation, by opposing all attempts to make a country of it, or to protect the producer, to facilitate their downfall, and render them an easy prey to the land of Stars and Stripes. That such a curse may never light upon this fair, and now FREE land is the earnest prayer of yours truly,

SIMON SPERSURE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Parish of Cambridge, Queen's Co., June 1854.

Mr. Duram—Some time since I informed you of an attempt having been made here to break up No. 32, Loyal Orange Lodge, by some pusillanimous, lukewarm, and wavering brethren, who would be much better out of the Order than in it, and which suicidal attempt was, at the time, counteracted by the more active and sterling members of the Lodge. Now, Sir, what has been the result of this unfortunate disunion among men who should cling to the cause even unto death? At the last Election for the County, the faithful Champion of our glorious Protestant principles, ever foremost in the fight in the House, has been lost to us, by a few votes, and these thrown by professing Orangemen! Shame! eternal shame upon them!

Sir, we have lost our best friend, whose opinions were weighty, and always respected in the House of Assembly, where he has sat as our representative for a series of years, and whose Parliamentary knowledge and standing, would, no doubt, at the next meeting, have elevated him to the high position of Speaker.

Soon will our County feel and regret, the fatal mistake made by those men. Soon will they see that he has been the victim of misrepresentation, particularly from those who ought to have sustained him; and soon will they find that his opinions were correct, when opposing the Municipal Corporation Bill, as insulted, at present, to our County, and which it was utterly impossible to have here carried into effect. Out upon them! " I would rather be a dog and bay the moon" than basely act as have done—

[Here our indignant Correspondent lashes the delinquent Orangemen, makes use of names, and calls upon the Institution formally to expel them.]

Your's &c,

A MEMBER OF NO. 12.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor—Believing that you feel deeply interested in the progress of Protestant principles, I take this opportunity, through the medium of your valuable and widely circulated paper, to inform you and your numerous subscribers relative to the manner in which " The 12th," the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, was celebrated in this place. According to previous arrangements the two Lodges, viz.:—Star Lodge, No. 24, and Springfield Royals, No. 93, met at a short distance above the point, commonly known as White's Point.—Thence they marched to the Temperance Hall, in the vicinity of said point, a beautifully situated and commodious building, which the " Sons," like true and loyal hearted Protestants gratuitously let us have. Long before the time appointed for the Sermon, people were seen coming from all parts, especially the Ladies, who, be it said to their praise, are never backward on such occasions. Service was performed by the Rev. Charles P. Bliss, of Springfield, after which he delivered a most eloquent and truly Scriptural sermon, which was, I trust, as " bread cast upon the waters that will be seen after many days." Thence we went to Mr. Zebulon S. Davis, where we partook of an excellent dinner; thence we returned to the Hall to listen to the lectures, as previously announced. Brother Thomas Bliss, Esq., P. G. W. P. of the Order of the S. of T. and Grand Temperance Lecturer of the Province of N. B. addressed the meeting first.—The long and loud bursts of applause that often drowned the voice of the speaker, and frequently forced him to suspend his remarks, bore ample testimony of the manner in which they were received. To attempt a full description of this speech, Sir, would be impossible for me to do, but this much I'll say, for eloquence and comprehensiveness it stands unrivalled by anything of the kind before delivered in this Province. Then followed Brother Noble Downey, of No. 93, who, in a brief, but spirited and eloquent speech, described some of the most prominent principles of our Order, and cleared up to a demonstration, some of the principal fatal objections and arguments waged against the Loyal Orange Institution by its enemies; after which three loud loyal cheers were given for the Queen and each of the speakers. We then formed into procession and marched around the village and halted in front of Mr. D.'s Hotel, where several cheers were again given, and after much fraternal greeting we separated, with emotions that can be better felt than described.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

AN ORANGEMAN.

Springfield, K. C., July 13th, 1854.

MESS BEEF.

50 BRLS. New York, No. 1 Mess BEEF. For Sale by

A. A. COUGHLAN,
No. 5 Prince William-street

June 30. South Queen-str., near Reed's Point

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

Seven Days Later from England.

The steamship *Niagara*, with Liverpool dates to the 8th instant, arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The Pacific arrived out on the 5th.

The Hon. John Manners Sutton has been appointed Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick.

Prince Gortschakoff (not the General) arrived at Vienna on the 4th July, the bearer of the official reply from Russia to Austria. The precise terms of the reply have not transpired, but Gortschakoff also carried an autograph letter from the Nicholas to the Emperor of Austria, the tenor of which is said to be that by evacuating Wallachia and leaving in the Danube, the Czar considers that he satisfies the reasonable demands of Austria. Moldavia will not be evacuated, as the occupation of that Principality is a necessary guarantee for conditions of a future treaty of peace.

Colonel Manteuffel arrived on the 5th, at Berlin, from St. Petersburg, with the Czar's reply to Prussia. This reply is in courteous terms, stating that the Czar will consent to resign his exclusive protectorate over the Greek Christians if Turkey will accede to a joint protectorate of the five powers.

The Czar will evacuate the Principalities when the Western Powers evacuate Turkey, but he will retain a strong military position in Moldavia, as provisional security. The Czar also sent Colonel Jakoff to Dresden with a friendly autograph letter to the King of Saxony and other sovereigns who were represented in the Bamberg Conference. Meantime hostilities continue and fighting is reported from the Baltic, Black Sea the Danube, and Asia. The Austrians have entered Wallachia, and the French army is embarking in English ships at Cherbourg, for Finland. Respecting Austrian occupation of Wallachia, all yet known is that on the 2d, seventeen steamers with Austrian troops dropped down the Danube.

H. W. Lord & Co., Colonial Merchants, London, have failed.

The official return of the quarter's Revenue to July 5th, is unfavourable, shewing a falling off of eight hundred and twelve thousand pounds sterling on the quarter, and half a Million sterling on the year. Nothing important in Parliament.

Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers commands the Division of the French Army at present embarking for the Baltic. The English line of Battle ships St. Vincent, Royal William, Algiers, Naumbol, Frigate Termagant, Steamer Sphynx, and others, are now embarking the force at Cherbourg.

FROM THE BALTIC.—Napier's fleet lay in line of battle before Cronstadt, but up to the 29th June no attack had been made. The English frigate Desperate fired some shots, which the batteries returned. Bomarsund was a second time bombarded on the 26th and 27th of June, and the fortifications were destroyed.

On the 24th June, eight Russian steamers came out of Sebastopol, attacked some ships of the Allied Squadron, and afterwards regained shelter of the batteries. The Allied ships engaged were the Furious, Terrible, and Descartes. The affair seems to have been a running fight. The Furious was considerably damaged.

The main body of the Allied fleets was at Baldjik. The English boats taking soundings at the mouth of the Dniester have exchanged fire with the Cossacks.

On the Danube on the 21st and 22d, an important battle was fought. The particulars are derived from a despatch of Omar Pacha, stating that the Turks under Givolti Mehet Pacha fell on the Russian rear-guard of 25 000, near Silistria, on the 21st. The battle lasted during two days and the Russians lost two thousand five hundred killed.—The Russians, however, made good their retreat. The Russians continue their concentration towards the Sereth and Pruth, but apparently mean to retain Matachin, Isatchka and Tultseka, on the right bank of the Danube.

The plan of the campaign movements of the allied army is kept profoundly secret. The Cavalry are supposed to be advancing by the Balkans.—Telegraphs are building from Constantinople to Varna, Shumla, Widdin, Adrianople, and Gallipoli.

Fifty thousand Anglo-French troops are still at Varna. St. Arnaud and Prince Napoleon are there. Gen. Bosquet's French division has left Adrianople for Shumla. On the 22d a cannonade of an attack on the Russian rear guard was heard by the French, and Gen. Canrobert sent two squadrons of dragoons to reconnoitre.

Omer Pacha is preparing to establish his head quarters at Rustchuk.

The communications from the Danube are kept open as far as Sistova by the Turkish flotilla.

On the first Gortchakoff removed his head quarters from Kalaresch to Wizitsoni.

From Asia the news is bad, on the 9th June, the Turkish met with a severe check in attempting to storm two redoubts between Usurguet and Putais. The Russians attacked them in flank during the assault, and defeated them with 1,500 killed; 13 cannon, 35 standards, and their entire camp equipage were captured. An erroneous despatch was published reversing the fact and stating that the Turks under Selim Pasha had defeated the Russians under Prince Andronikoff, with the above loss, but reliable accounts show that the Turks were disastrously defeated. The crew of the English frigate Sampson are fortifying the entrenched camp at Redoubt Kaleh, and the crew of the English steam frigate Sanspareil is fortifying Soukum Kale.

From Greece it is announced that Madjestros has been completely routed at Kalabaka, in Thessaly. The Rebellion is now considered as ended. The harvest in Greece every where abundant.—Piracy increases. French troops continue to arrive.

The Cholera is reported to have broken out in the garrison of Cronstadt. Also, some cases are reported in the British fleet. It is affirmed that the Duke Alexander is about to join the Russian Army in Moldavia. Warsaw is about being doubly fortified. Fourteen neutral ships now in Riga have petitioned Admiral Napier to permit them to leave.

The harvest in Bulgaria is very rich.

SPAIN.—The Franklin brought news of a military insurrection under Generals Dulce, O'Donnell, Messina and O'Lano. The Government is severely pressed. The Queen has thrown herself on the protection of the troops. It is impossible to come at the truth from the doubtful statements published by Government. The insurgents number 7,000, of whom 2,000 are Cavalry. They demand the dismissal of the Ministry, and the Queen's favourites. The outbreak as yet is entirely Military. An action took place near the village of Vicalcaro. The insurgents charged three times unsuccessfully, and at length retreated upon Toledo. The Royalists would again attack them when the expected reinforcements arrived from Saragossa and Valladolid. Madrid was quiet, and no general rising in the provinces. The insurrection is so formidable that it depends upon accident whether the insurgents or the Royalists will triumph.

ITALY.—Letters from Italy say that the Alliance of Austria with France and England has greatly damped the prospects of the revolutionary party in Lombardy and the Roman States. The harvest had begun in Lombardy, and was unusually abundant.

MONEY.—The Barings report money continues in fair demand. Consols closed at 92 7-8 to 93.—There had been an increase of bullion in the Bank of £345,000.

FREIGHTS from Liverpool to the United States quiet. Passengers to New York dull at £3 15s. to £4. Fine goods 17s. 6d.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from St. John, July 4th, Napier, and Dundonald, at Liverpool; 5th, Cascade, off Queenstown.

Sailed for St. John, 3d, Canada, from Liverpool; 7th, Beta, do.

☞ *Holloway's Pills, for the Cure and Prevention of Liver and Bowel Complaints, Dropsy and Apoplexy.*—Various are the causes which disorder the liver, stomach, and bowels, frequently producing nausea, headache, indigestion, and drowsy and heavy sensations, generally the forerunners of the most alarming and direful diseases, as dropsy, apoplexy, paralytic strokes, &c. These and their baneful consequences are immediately prevented by a few doses of Holloway's Pills. They speedily and effectually banish every symptom of disease from the system, and promote a proper circulation of the blood. Persons at the turn of life should not fail to take them, for they stand pre-eminent as the best family medicine in use.

☞ We are happy in being enabled to state that the health of the City is improving—very few cases of death reported this morning. We hope this cheering change (so anxiously looked for by every member of society), will induce our Board of Health to redouble their efforts in having the City thoroughly purified. Much has been already done, but much more remains to be done.

☞ We understand the honorary degree of Dr. in Divinity has been conferred by the College of Princetown, New Jersey, on the Rev. JOHN THOMSON, of Grand-street Church, New York, formerly of Sydney-street Free Church, in this City. As the College of Princetown, New Jersey, has in Scotland the greatest repute for judgment in granting degrees of any College in America, we have no doubt Mr. THOMSON's numerous friends both there and here will be much gratified by this compliment.

Passengers in the steamer "Canada," from Halifax for Liverpool—T. W. Daniel, Esq., W. G. Lawton, Esq., Lady and Son, Miss Robinson, and Messrs. Lockhart, Horsfall, and Northrup, of this City.

Notice to Correspondents.—We have been obliged to defer several communications. M. P. P. will be in time next week.

There were 817 deaths in New York city, last week.

FARMERS' PRICES.—COUNTRY MARKET

Beef $5 to $6 per cwt.; Mutton 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; Veal 3d. to 3½d. per lb.; Lamb 5d. to 6d. per lb.; Butter (packed) 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; Butter (Roll) 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; Eggs 1s. per doz.; Potatoes 3s. per bushel; New Potatoes 15s. per bushel; Hay £5 per ton; Green Peas 5s. to 6s. per bushel; Gooseberries 3d. per quart; Strawberries 8d. to 9d. per quart; Onions, 4½d. to 5d. per string.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

No Quackery—No Deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favour.

We cut the following very valuable and important testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the spicy and highly respected Daily Evening Transcript:—

Providence, April 16.

We take pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine, and in doing so feel that we are doing our duty. We do not say this from mere hearsay, or from the examination of the large number of certificates from authentic sources, (and persons, too, whom we know to be responsible,) of the wonderful cures wrought by this truly remarkable discovery, but from a personal acknowledgement of several speedy cures effected by it, in cases of Coughs, Colds, and Diseases of the Lungs.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. S. L. TILLEY.

Married.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. William Ferrie, A.M., Mr. William Leck, of Dutch Valley, to Miss Margaret Jane Allingham, of the same place.

On the 20th instant, by the same, Mr. Daniel Frazer, of Pictou, to Miss Margaret Lafferty, of the same place.

At St. Luke's Church, Portland on Thursday, 13th inst., by the Rev. William Harrison, Rector, Mr. John Magee, (of the firm of Magee Brothers & Co.,) to Mary Julia, eldest daughter of Thomas Merritt, Esq., all of this City.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. James Bennet, Mr. Edward Cox, to Miss Elizabeth McClements, both of Portland, St. John.

Same day, by the same, Mr. John Reid, to Miss Martha McCaulis, of Portland, St. John.

In Carleton, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Harriet Anderson, both of that place.

At the *Seamen's Home*, on the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. Arthur Johnson, of Blissville, to Miss Jane Harren, of Petersville.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. A. V. G. Wiggins, D. D., Alex. Gilmour, Esq., of St. Stephen, N. B., to Elizabeth L., daughter of Chas. Hazen, Esq., of Burton, Sunbury County.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. G. Armstrong, Mr. James Kern of the City and County of St. John, to Miss Jane Keans of the same place.

On Thursday the 13th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. Oscar F. Lowe of New Hampshire, in the United States, to Miss Sarah Smith, of the City and County of St. John.

On Tuesday the 18th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. John Bishop, of Chipman, county of Queens, to Miss Leonora Ann Demons, of the same place.

On the 18th inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Geo. Armstrong, Arthur, son of the late Mr. William Everitt, of Brightwell Hall, County of Suffolk, England, to Anne M, eldest daughter of W. H. A. Keans, Esq.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. David Way, to Miss Jane Linch.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. James Bennett, Dr. Jonathan C. Sibley, Carleton, to Miss Hanna Kent, Colchester, Nova Scotia.

Died.

Suddenly, on Monday morning, in the 46th year of his age, Mr. Henry Fredsham, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

On Monday Morning, after an illness of a few hours duration, Mr. John Knolin, in the 70th year of his age.

Suddenly, yesterday, Margaret, wife of Capt. Jas. H. Haddon, in the 31st year of her age, formerly of Letterkenny, Donegal, Ireland, much respected by all who knew her.

Suddenly, at New Jerusalem, Queen's County, on the 12th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. James Ponder, in the 75th year of her age, a native of Denny, Scotland. Mrs. P. came to this country in 1820; she leaves an aged partner, eleven children, and twenty one grand-children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother.

At St. George, on the 4th inst., Eleanor, wife Patrick Clinch, Esq., aged 64 years.

Suddenly, at Pictou, on the 5th inst., Jane, wife of Mr. David Stirling, Architect, of St. John, N. B.; also on the Morning of the same day, their infant son.

Suddenly, in Boston, on the 4th inst., Mr. James Gallagher, of this city, leaving a wife and family to mourn their loss.

A Sackville, on the 15th June, Mr. Josiah Hicks, in the 80th year of his age.

On Wednesday last, Charles, only son of John and Letetia Cook, aged 6 years and six months.

On the 11th inst., Isabella, aged 3 years and 6 months. On 13th, John Andrew, aged 3 years; both children of Mr. John Colgan. And on the 16th, Mr. John Colgan, aged 40.

Yesterday morning, John Fought, in the 71st. year of his age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Ship Samuel Adams, Gay, Castine, 2—W. Thomson, ballast.

Brig J. G. Hall, Perry, Boston, 5—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Sunday—Brigt. Bream Scott, Barbadoes,—J. & T. Robinson, sugar and molasses.

Schr. Abby P. Feano, Mussells, Savannah,—E. D. Jewett & Co., pitch pine.

Monday—Ship Ontario, Wood, Newcastle, (Me.) J. L. Woodworth, ballast.

Schr. Adonis, Cochrane, Bangor, 3—Crosby & Co., Stone.

Palmyra, ——, Halifax,—Edward Allison, molasses.

Tuesday, Schr. Isabella Maria, Smith, Trinidad, 24—Crane & Co, molasses.

Wednesday, Bark Mariner, Donaldson, N. York,—order, ballast.

Brig Ætna, Ritchie, Porto Rico, 25—Gilbert Bent, sugar and molasses.

Thursday, Ship John Fraser, Herbert, Bath,—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Schr. Franklin, Mussels, Lynn,—Master, ballast.

This Morning, Brig Armagh Conlen, Portland, 7—B. Tilton, flour, butter, &c.

CLEARED—

July 15th—Ship Sharon, Brooks, Hull, deals; Bark Diana, Mellen Hull, timber and deals; Brigt Hiram, Peterson, N. York, fish and laths; Schr. Margaret A., Anderson, Boston, boards and plank; Isabella, Turnbull, Charlottetown, salt.

17th—Bark Princess Alice, Waterbury, Liverpool, timber and deals; Nepanthe, Hatfield, Ayr, Brig Lord Nelson, Gillespie, London, deals; Sutcliffe, Coffin Cork, deals.

18th—Bark Arthur White, Cook, London, deals; Schr. Pearl, Whelpley, Boston, lumber.

19th—Schr. Wilmington, Nelson, Eastport, lumber; Lalla Rooke, Davidson, Charlottetown, ballast.

The bark Aquatic, Capt. Wilson, from Matanzas for Cork, with a cargo of molasses, went ashore in Long Bay, near Georgetown, S. C., on the 9th inst. She was, however, got off on the 10th, by the steamer Gen. Clinch, and was expected at Charleston on the 12th, in tow of the steamer.

The ship David Cannon, Robertson from New York for Quebec, is reported ashore at White-heaven, near Canso, Nova Scotia, and its supposed will be a total wreck.

Ships Harmony, and Speed, arrived at Quebec.

MERCHANDIZE.

50 BRS. MESS BEEF; 7 brls Prime PORK;
2 hhds Cuba Sugar; 7 chests TEA;
18 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO;
5 do. do. M'Raye do,
4 tierces Carolina Rice; 2 brls Barley;
50 ½ boxes Malaga Raisins;
40 boxes " Katie Stewart" Tobacco;
10 M. Havana Cigars;
1000 pairs Men's BOOTS, BOOTEES, Congress Gaiters and Slippers;
30 dozen Ladies' Stockings;
8 boxes 10x12 Window GLASS;
10 kegs 20d'y Cut NAILS.—For sale by
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
No. 5, Prince William Street,
South of Queen-street, near Reed's Point.
July 21.

Flour, Tea, Tobacco, &c.

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

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

NOW LANDING.

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

10 BRLS, very best No. 1 White Rosin; 6 brls. and 4 hhds. Soap Tallow.

—FROM BOSTON—

30 brls. and 6 hhds. Prime P. Y. Candle Tallow.
GEORGE WOODS,
July 21. (2i) Water Street.

Ship for Sale.

THE HULL and Spars of a new Ship now on the Stocks at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, of the following dimensions, viz.:
Length of Keel, 121 feet;
Breadth of Beam, 26 "
Depth of Hold, 13 "
Can be launched early in September—will be sold on accomodating terms. Apply to
G. M. BURNS.
July 21. South M. wharf.

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

ON HAND—A Full Supply of

BALM 1000 Flowers; Morrison's PILLS;
Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT;
Locock's PULMONIC WAFERS;
Redding's RUSSIA SALVE;
Cockle's Anti-Billious PILLS;
Lyon's KATHARION;
Barry's TRYCOPHEROUS;
Buchan's Hungarian BALSAM;
Spohn's Elixer of Health;
And all the new proprietory MEDICINES, with a superb assortment of fine French, English and German CHEMICALS, Glass Ware, Drugs, Essencial OILS, &c. &c. Warranted pure and genuine.
July 21. FELLOWS & CO.

Richmond MILLS for sale.

THAT Valuable FLOUR MILL ESTABLISHMENT, situated at Black River, in the Parish of Simonds, known as the

RICHMOND MILLS.

The Machinery is of the very best English Manufacture, made by Messrs. Peel & Co., of Manchester. There are five run of French Burr-stones and two of Granite Stones, with all the necessary bolts and cleansers for the Manufacture of Flour and Meal capable of grinding 1100 Barrels per week. The Machinery is driven by a principal over shot water wheel.

The Mill is Ninety feet long and four stories high, built in a most substantial manner, and is so situated that a vessel of 150 Tons Register, can go along-side and be discharged by the Machinery; there is ample storage for 15,000 Bushels of Grain; a Cooperage and a Blacksmith shop are connected with the establishment; also a most comfortable Dwelling House, with Garden, Barns and outbuildings, suitable for a respectable family, and a House for workmen, and a sufficiency of Land for farming purposes—altogether about 15 acres.

The House is so situated as to command an extensive view of the Bay of Fundy and of the surrounding Country, and is one of the most healthy situations to be found in the Province.

The Motive Power and a considerable portion of the Machinery, could, be applied to other Manufacturing purposes in the buildings, and the Stones, Bolts, &c., might be sold separate.

The cost of the whole Establishment has been little short of £10,000, and it will be sold at a great reduction on the cost.

If not disposed of by private Contract before the third day of August, it will then be offered at Public Auction by W. D. W. Hubbard at 12 o'clock. Terms of Payment will be made liberal. For further particulars enquire at the Office of,
July 21. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

Glass, and Glassware.

Now Landing, from the Brig " Leadbeater" :—

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

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

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

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken out Licence as auctioneer for Queen's County and will be ready at all times to attend to the Sale of Real Estate or other Property that may be entrusted to his care on the most liberal terms.
ARCHIBALD McALLISTER.
Gagetown July 15 1854.

£5000 WORTH OF CLOTHING AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED GRANITE HALL,
No. 1 Dock Street.

All manufactured since Jan. 1854, expressly for the Retail City and Country Trade.

OBSERVE.

BUYERS may rest assured that they have only to pay ONE PROFIT in their purchases, as I import my Goods direct from the

MANUFACTURERS.

at the very smallest expense.

WATERPROOF GOODS.

The largest Stock in the City of Reversible RUBBERS, Goodyear's &c.

WARRANTED GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, of the very best qualities, selected by myself in the British Markets, and as good Cutter and Workmen as the Providence CAN PRODUCE, who will pay their best attention to CUSTOM WORK.

HATS and CAPS, in great variety.
FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

Note this as a Household Word.

That every article is warranted to be what it is represented, when sold, or the money returned.
July 7. THOMAS R. JONES.

Great Real Estate Sale

BY DRAFT!

WILL take place on Wednesday, 6th September, 1854—but should the Stock be sold to admit of an earlier day being appointed, due notice will be given.
J. CROUCH.
July 7. St. John, N. B.

N. B.—Thomas Main, Esq., is appointed *Trustee* for the Company.

Agents for the Company in Carleton, Messrs. Streek & Wetmore, where Plan may be seen of the property and prospectuses obtained.
J. CROUCH.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Arrived per Brig " Exemplar," from New York
100 BRLS. Rye FLOUR;
100 do. CORN MEAL;
Per Barque " Georges," from New York:
150 Brls. Superfine FLOUR;
50 Bundles OAKUM; 1 ton BED WOOD.
In the 'Almede' from New York:
100 Brls. Superfine FLOUR.
In the 'Westmoreland' from Philadelphia:
100 Brls. CORN MEAL.
Will be sold on reasonable terms by
G. M. BURNS.
July 7. South M. Wharf.

Tea, Indigo, and Scythes.

50 CHESTS fine Congo TEA, "Reindeer;"
50 Do. do. do; "Sea Witch;"
25 Chests do; "Hogua;"
50 Do. extra Souchong do; 'Living Age,'
50 Do. superior Breakfast do;
5 Cases Madras INDIGO;
75 Dozen Griffin's SCYTHES;
50 Do. American ditto. Now landing and for Sale by
July 7. L. H DEVEBER & SON.

ELLISON & CO.'S Daguerreotype Rooms,

BARLOW'S CORNER, KING STREET.

$10,000 *Worth of Daugerreotype Stock!*

THE Proprietors of the above magnificent Establishment would respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, and strangers visiting the City, to inspect their Establishment, where they have opened DAUGERREOTYPE STOCK *to the amount of* $10,000, in the shape of CASES of the most costly description; Frames of various patterns richly carved and gilt; Gold LOCKETS, RINGS, &c. &c.

The Proprietors have spared no expense in fitting up their Rooms. The Receiving Rooms have been furnished with Furniture, &c., at a cost of not less than £500, and has been stated by strangers who have visited their Rooms that they are equal, if not superior to any in the United States.

The latest inventions in the Art of Daugerreotyping, has been secured by Mr. Ellison, one of the proprietors who has lately returned from the United States, and they confidently assure all who favor their Establishment with their patronage a true life-like LIKENESS, and satisfaction.

☞ Daugerreotype Apparatus and Stock furnished to parties in the Trade, at prices lower, than can be imported.
July 7. ELLISON & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

PER ADMIRAL.

THE Pilgrims of Walsingham—the great literary works of the Age, by Agnes Strickland—1 vol. neatly bound, price only 4s. 6d.;
New York Journal for July;
Part 5th Chamber's for July;
N. York National Magazine for do.;
Blackwoods do June;
The Turkish Empire, its Manners, Customs &c., by Edw. Joy Morris;
The Suppressed Letters of Thos. Moore, with introductory Letter by T. Crofton Croaker, Esq. Late American Paper.
July 7. B. O. BRIEN.

Geneva, Ale, Barley, &c.

Landing from the ships " Barbara" and ' Lisbon' from London:—

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

Geneva, Brandy, &c.

Just received per Galliot *Ankeberg*, from Rotterdam:—

50 HHDS. fine Holland GENEVA;
100 cases do. do.
Now landing ex brig ' Robert,' from Charante:
7 Pipes, 20 hhds., 15 Qrt.-casks, & 50 cases Hennessy's fine Old BRANDY;
150 Dozen TUMBLERS, assorted sizes. For sale at lowest rates.
JOHN McCOSKERY,
June 30. Reed's Point.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name of PEELS & McLELLAN, Block and Spar makers, is this day dissolved.
BENJAMIN PEEL.
HUMPHREY PEEL.
ROBT. McLELLAN.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on by Peels & McLellan, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber, who is authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.
June 15. BENJ. PEEL.

(521) CROWN LAND OFFICE, July 4, 1854.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of August next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

[*Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.*]

[*No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.*]

WESTMORELAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.

50 acres, lot 92, Gaspero River, Lewis Bonvie.
132 acres, lot 29, block W, Botsford, G. Walton.
130 acres, lot 31, block W, Botsford, W. Grant.
50 acres, lot 120, block L, east of Seadouk, D. Budrot.
100 acres, lot 121, block L, east of Seadouk, Dom. Budrot.
50 acres, lot W, block L, east of Seadouk, Thos. White.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

50 acres, lot L, block 7, Moncton, Lutes improved.
100 acres, lot 99, block 10, Moncton, Chas. Steves; improved by M'Garvie and Steves.
100 acres, lot 34, block 12, Moncton, John Keenan.
103 acres, lot 36, block 12, Moncton, James Hanagan.
100 acres, lot 37, block 12, Moncton, John Kenedy.
100 acres, lot 38, block 12, Moncton, John Hanagan.
160 acres, lot 6, South Township, J. Lowry; 16s. survey.
160 acres, lot 7, South Township, W, Strong; 16s. survey.
200 acres, lots 11, 12, block 12, Salisbury, A. Lodge.
100 acres, lot —, block 15, Salisbury, D. Babcock.
100 acres, lot 71, block 17, Salisbury, T. Johnson.
100 acres, lot 75, block 17, Salisbury, B. Steves; improved by Jon. Bleakney.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

100 acres, lot 24, tier 11, Hillsborough, B. Jonah.

KING'S.

By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex.

100 acres, lot 11, block G, Sussex, Andrew Adare.
100 acres, lot 24, block R, Sussex, J. Ashe; 25s. survey.

QUEEN'S

By Deputy Snell, Front Range, Grand Lake.

100 acres, lot —, block D, Young's Creek, John Lipset.
150 acres, lot—, block D, Young's Creek, Philip Lipset.
47 acres, lot 76, block D, Johnston, W. Boyd improved; 10s. survey
105 acres, lot 20, block G, south of Coal Creek, Joseph Buzza improved.
100 acres, lot 40, block 4, Brunswick E. Kelly.
100 acres, lot 42, block 4, Brunswick, H. D. Gray.
100 acres, lot 45, block 4, Brunswick, H. Chapman.
100 acres, lot 24, block 11, Brunswick, G. W. Bonnel.

SUNBURY.

At the Crown Land Office.

50 acres, lot 7 north, tier 1, Carlow, John Hand, improved.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

GRAND SPECULATION.

Great Real Estate Sale.

BY DRAFT.

ONLY 20 minutes walk from King Square, for £25 paid down. A chance of getting a handsome double COTTAGE,

WORTH $2,400!

For which the proprietor will pay the drawer of said Cottage and Lot back should he not require it

$2,000 CASH.

At the option of the drawer. Every ticket holder is certain of drawing a lot, a handsome building site, free of incumbrance, none of which the proprietor has ever sold for less than £50. Access to said Lots through five different streets.

The object of this company is to enable parties and particularly young men to secure for themselves a good

Freehold Property,

Without feeling its effect in business, so that in a short time, should they get only a Building Lot, *which each and every shareholder is certain of*, will realise £100 or more, with a chance of at present getting a valuable Cottage cost $2,400.

Such a chance is this never came before this community previously in which parties may elevate their position without the usual difficulty of feeling its effects as the outlay is so trifling and the chances so great.

This property is located in one of the best situations in this section, embracing a land water scenery for upwards of 50 miles, having a veiw of all shipping arrived and leaving the port of Saint John and embracing the very best of sea bathing privileges, fronting on and having access through five new streets, only about three minutes walk from the supposed railway depot, and on the neighbourhood of the Hon. R. F. Hazen, B. Smith, J. Gillis and A. Martin, Esq.

prospectus and Rules may be had and plan of property seen and other information obtained on application to the subscriber.

J. CROUCH, St. John, N. B.

As this draft is limited to 100, early application for tickets had better be made.

☞ Parties non-residents in St. John can form no idea of the great benefit to be derived without getting a prospectus, which may be obtained by addressing a line to the Subscriber post paid.
June 27. J. C.

Brandy, Geneva, Wines, &c.

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

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

EMIGRATION.

Saint John and Liverpool Line of Packet Ships.

PERSONS desirous of having their friends brought out from England, Ireland, or Scotland, can arrange for, and receive Passage Tickets for the Packet Ships leaving Liverpool on the 1st and 16th of every Month, by applying to. J. & R. REED.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is in readiness at all times, with excellent Teams of Horses, to convey Lumber to the Eastern side. Terms moderate. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, near the Post Office.
Carleton, June 23.

PEW No. 19, in the South Gallery of Trinity Church, to Rent. Enquire at the *Chronicle* Office. June 23.

STORAGE TO LET.—In Nelson Street, from first May next. Enquire of
April 21, 1854. W. WESTLOTORN.

Poetry.

THE IRISH POLICE.

AIR—"The bonnets o' blue."

Hurrah for the Irish Police,
Defenders of law and of peace;
For villains and rogues
They may shake in their brogues—
Then a cheer for the Irish Police.

Each midnight marauder that roams,
Might assail both ourselves and our homes,
Were it not for the brave,
Who hunt down every knave;
Then a cheer, &c.

They have saved us from murderers, too,
They have given the gallows its due;
The Queen cannot boast
Such a force on this coast;
Then a cheer, &c.

When others lie fast in their beds,
Their houses safe over their heads;
And to whom are their thanks
But the chivalrous ranks
Of the vigilant Irish Police?

They dress in our own native green,
Fine fellows they are to be seen;
The flower of our land,
May they flourish and stand,
Then a cheer, &c.

Some rogues may not relish this song,
And others may think it too long;
But whatever they think,
Let honest men drink
Good health to the Irish Police.

Select Reading

[From the Crusader.]

THOUGHTS ON THE JESUITS.

A JESUIT amongst a people is as dangerous as a scabbed sheep in a flock.

The Oriental plague may well be compared to the doctrine of the Jesuits; the former in its contagion, the latter in its fanaticism. Both may destroy an entire population.

The Jesuits are the poison of liberty, the enemies of all government and social order: to-day they threaten monarchy in the name of democracy—to-morrow, democracy in the name of monarchy.

The Jesuits in the United States cry for liberty through their gazettes; in the bottom of their iron heart, they demand the death of liberty.—Their code and institution permit them to rid themselves of a king and of any civil ruler, especially when they oppose the church and their principles.

They admit homicide and regicide, the complete extermination of a people and nation. The double assassination of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France, the massacre of the Huguenots, the writings of the Jesuit authors, as Emanuel Sa, Alphonso Salmeron, Gregory of Valence, Antonio Santarem, Mariana, Torrelim, besides the hundreds of others whom we might quote, clearly establish this.

When the Jesuits are in power, they admit and teach this doctrine; when they are threatened and in danger of being expelled, they disavow it. They easily accommodate themselves to times and circumstances.

The Jesuits are the enemies of science and of every new discovery, which they cannot monopolize it for themselves.

There is more to be dreaded from the friendship of a Jesuit than from the hatred of a tyrant. The tyrant kills the body; the Jesuit kills body and soul.

The Jesuits in Italy declaim against slavery in the United States; here they have not a word on the subject.

The principle aim of Jesuit missionaries in Protestant countries, is to convert the powerful and the rich; their principle is to gain them by means of the women; when they have secured these, they are sure of the daughters, children, and husbands.

Another means of converting Protestant children in this country, is that of boarding and teaching them much cheaper than can be afforded by other institutions. Having ample pecuniary resources to this object from abroad, they can stand the opposition.

A Jesuit has neither country nor family. His King is the Pope, and his relations are his fellow Jesuits.

The novice in Jesuitism who is malicious, hypocritical, talented, cunning and politic, able to sustain that black is white, and white is black, is sure to be promoted in a short time to the first degrees of the order, and hence to obtain favor with despotic courts. But if he is sincere and conscienscious, he is sent to Africa or Asia. This is the only way to get rid of him.

The Jesuits are friends, the courtiers, the followers of kings, when they cannot become their masters.

The Jesuits at a distance from Europe are neither subjected to the authority of the Pope, nor to any other ecclesiastical power. They form amongst themselves an anarchico-religious republic, under the presidency of their general at Rome.

Some Popes have hurled bulls of threats against the Jesuit missionaries, others have endeavoured to reform this uncontrollable sect; but they never could succeed.

The Jesuits have been driven *thirty-nine* times from different States in Europe, and ended in 1773 by being suppressed throughout all Christendom.

Pope Clement XIV. died by poison for having suppressed this order; his successor, Pious VI., restored it, fearing that he would undergo the same fate.

The order of the Jesuits was established to withstand the doctrines of Luther and Calvin. Having failed in this, it devotes itself entirely to politics and espionage.

A Jesuit in a despotic country, as in Rome and Naples, walks the streets with an uncovered face, an air of supremacy and power (for he is sure to have the police at his heels to protect him); in a free country, he conceals and disguises himself in a thousand different ways, and he appears more like a hermit than a diplomatist.

The Jesuits make vows of poverty and of wealth, of obedience and insubordination (?); the offers which they refuse for their professed houses, they accept for their colleges; they submit implicitly to the authority of their general, whilst they refuse submission to the local authorities, wherever they can do it with impunity.

A Jesuit confessor may in his turn be denounced by his penitent; let an intelligent woman be sent to confession—sometimes to a Dominican friar, sometimes to a Jesuit, and these two enemies, jealous one of the other, will eventually expose the crimes of their respective order.

A house of Jesuits is like a police office; the children who go to their school act often as spies towards their parents and friends; women who go to confession denounce their husbands.

The house of Jesuits may also be compared to a hive of bees; you hear no noise except a low murmur, a slight buzzing of penitents who confess the sins of others.

The Jesuits exact from their pupils written confessions also; in order to sound the heart, or more effectually to denounce the penitent to the police—They compel the yong man to write down his sins. How many unhappy creatures are groaning in irons in Italy on account of this confession!

Beware, therefore, Americans, of these venerable wolves, who are disguised among you as shepherds!

A man in a free country like this, when wrighting or speaking in favour of humanity, has nothing to fear from the government; but he has to undergo great trials from the Jesuits, such as slanders, calumnies, secret conspiracies against his success, and often he is the victim of a poignard or of some jesuitical poison.

OATH OF THE JESUITS.

The following is the oath taken by every Jesuit Priest. The motto of this formidable Society (for it has spread itself over the whole world) is, "the end justifies the means," and a rule of the Order is that every member "ought sincerely to allow himself to be carried, ruled, placed and displaced by Divine Providence through his Superiors," just as if he were a corpse; or, like the staff which an old man holds in his hand, and which serves him as he pleases.

Each Novitiate, after years of the strictest discipline and hard study, on receiving the commission of Priesthood, swears:—

"I, A.B., now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the Holy apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Saints and the Sacred Host of Heaven, and to my ghostly father, do declare my heart, without mental reservation, that his Holiness, Pope ——, is Christ's Vicar General, and is the true and only head of the Catholic Church, throughout the earth; that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his Holiness by Jesus Christ, he has power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealth and governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed; therefore, to the utmost of my power, I shall and will defend this doctrine and his Holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers of the heretical authority whatsoever, especially against the new pretended authority and Church of *England*, and all adherents, because she and they are heretical, opposing the sacred mother church of Rome.

I do renounce and disown my allegiance to any heritical king, prince or state named Protestants, or obedience to any of their magistrates. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of Calvinists, Huguenots, and other heretics to be damnable, and those to be damned who will not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his Holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestants' doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended powers regal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding, I am dispensed to assume any religion heretical, for the mother church's interest; to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels, as they intrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or circumstance whatever, but shall execute all that shall be proposed, given in charge or discovered unto me by you, my ghostly father, or by any of this sacred convent. All which, I, A.B., do swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed Sacrament, which I am now to receive, to perform, and, on my part, to keep inviolably; and I do call all the heavenly and glorious host of heaven to witness these my real intentions to keep this my oath. In testimony hereof, I take this most holy and blessed sacrament of the Eucharist, and do the same further with my hand and seal, in the presence of this holy convent, this —— day of, &c.

BRANDY & GENEVA.

The Subscriber has received ex the "Village Belle," from New York:—

29 HHDS. fine Old BRANDY, "HENNESSY;"
Daily expected ex "Joseph Tarratt," from L'pool.
20 Hhds. Pale GENEVA, anchor brand;
45 do. Fine Old BRANDY;
175 Cases BRANDY very superior. For sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
April 11. No. 7, Dock-street.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LUPTON, Tailor and Draper,

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

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

To the Officers of H. M. Army.

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

St. John, 12th May, 1854.

WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES,

From 6x8 to 12x18 and to 40x50, single and double thick, English and German, Sheet and Crown, with all the intermediate sizes.

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William-street, will furnish in any quantity, from a single or dozen panes to a single or hundred boxes, the above described article; will cut, exchange, or accomodate in every possible way that may be required by customers.

He will also order for those who may require, Rough and Polished PLATE GLASS;—and has now for sale, on hand, six panes Polished PLATE, 24x36; six panes ditto, 28x39; six panes ditto, 34x40; six panes ditto, 36x44—3-8 inch thick.

St. John, 3d Dec., 1853.

Freehold Property for Sale

330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.

ALSO—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademock Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.

ALSO—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

GOTHIC BUILDING,

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

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.

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

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

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

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

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

S. P. OSGOOD & CO.
November 11.

Great Improvement at the OYSTER SALOON, WATER STREET,

Two doors South Peters' Wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for best of GOOD THINGS of this life, and further that in consequence of his increasing custom, and for the comfort and accommodation of his friends he has enlarged and extended his premises to Peters' wharf, where an entrance may be obtained, and can confidently say that his present outfit exceeds anything of the kind in the city.—Come and see.

MUTTON,
AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WINES, LIQUORS,
SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

☞ Dinners—*served up at a minutes notice.*

Oysters—Just received 20 barrels of New York and Shediac—which will be served up in the most approved style to suit customers.

ST. JOHN, DEC. 30, 1853. JAMES KENNY.

James Garrett & Co.

HAVE completed their SPRING ASSORTMENT of Cloths, Trowserings, Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

The Renowned Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

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

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

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

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

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

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

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

To Mr. Dixon.

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

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-Lane, Manchester, dated February 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

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

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

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chapped hands	Piles
Bad Breasts	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Burns	Cancers	Scalds
Bunions	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Elephantiasis	Sore-throats
	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Coco-bay	Gout	Skin-diseases
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swelling	Scurvy
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
		Ulcers
		Wounds Yaws

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

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

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

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

JUST RECEIVED

At the Golden Knife and Fork, Stanton's Brick Building, Dock Street.

A Further Supply of Gold BROACHES, PINS, RINGS, LOCKETS, TOYS, and Fancy Goods fit for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Dec. 23. W. B. NICHOLSON.

SARSAPARILLA.—Per 'Gladiator,' from New York, 1 gross S. P. Townsends Sarsaparilla; 1 case Barry's TRICOPHEROUS, for the skin and Hair;
2 Boxes Bermuda ARROW ROOT;
1 Flask, 76 lbs. Quicksilver.
November 11. S. L. TILLEY.

CRUSHED SUGAR.—Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber—20 barrels of very superior Crushed SUGAR.

EDWARD ALLISON,
Jan. 13, 1854. Union-str. wharf.

Hawsers.

HAWSERS from 6 to 9 inches, for Sale by
EDWARD ALLISON,
Jan. 13, 1854. Union-str. wharf.

TO INVALIDS, and others troubled with Cold, Chills, &c.—A dozen FUR VESTS, just received—For sale at the low price of 12s. 6d. A valuable article for invalids or others subject to Agues, Chills, &c.

Dec 30. THOS. R. JONES.

Tobacco & Tea.

NOW landing from New York—200 Boxes Congou TEA; 75 Boxes TOBACCO, assorted Brands, some 20 lb. Packages.

EDWARD ALLISON.

New-Brunswick Branch OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

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

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Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
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Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
	Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Thos. D. Hornby, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.	

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq

Directors, &c., in London.

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John 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 Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.,
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Monkton (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.*

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!

VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.

—We assert with Confidence that—

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S ROSE MARY AND CASTOR OIL

IS decidedly the nicest and best toilet article in the world for the Hair. The ablest chemist who have examined it testify that as an agent for preserving the Hair and promoting its growth it surpasses any other article.

After a long series of experiments, Mr. SPALDING succeeded, by an intricate process, in freeing the Castor Oil used in this preparation from its *peculiar odor* and all *greasiness*, and in blending it with the ROSEMARY, &c., in such manner as to form the cheapest and best OIL OR WASH Ever made, for which all who desire to preserve a good head of Hair until late in life, will be grateful.

The Sale of the Article has been Immense!

And its Success Astonishing—Use it if you wish.

1st. To beautify the hair.
2d. To curl the hair elegantly.
3d. To remove dandruff effectually.
4th. To restore the hair to bald heads.
5th. To give the whiskers a beautiful appearance.
6th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
7th. To cure all diseases of the scalp.
8th. To dress false hair richly.
9th. To cure the headache.
10th. To kill hair eaters.
11th. To keep the hair from turning
12th. To dress children's hair beautifully, and lay the foundation for a good head of hair.
13th. If you do *not wish* to grease and soil the bonnet, cap, hat, pillow, and everything coming in contact with the hair, use SPALDING'S ROSEMARY, and be sure to *get the Genuine* of the manufacturer and proprietor.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Chemist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Depot at No. 27, formerly 23, Tremont row, directly opposite the museum, Boston Mass.

All Genuine will have his Signature.

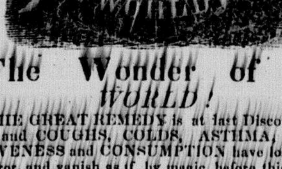
N. B.—Remarkable terms given to dealers, who buy to sell again, and no dealer should fail to have this GOOD AND STAPLE ARTICLE.

Caution.

Be sure you get the Genuine with the Signature of—J. RUSSELL SPALDING.

Sold in St. John by appointment by S. L. TILLEY, and THOS. WALKER & SON, who will supply Dealers on favourable Terms.

Nov. 25, 1853. 1y.



The Wonder of the WORLD!

THE GREAT REMEDY is at last Discovered! and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS and CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic, before this Sovereign Remedy.

"The sentiment that consumption cannot be cured, has destroyed more lives than the disease itself."—*Dr. Warren.*

Reader have you a COUGH—Dose that Hectic Flush—Those Night Sweats—that Pain in the Side—Afford your pleasure—Do you wish to find a Remedy! Here it is, and if not here you look in vain.

DEVINE'S ORIGINATOR.
S. D. FULLER & CO., only manufacturers, 4 Nelon Lane, near State Street, BOSTON, Mass.
THOS. M. REED,
Agent for New-Brunswick
St. John, September 1, 1853.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS, OVER COATS,
BOYS, REEFERS,
BOYS, PANTS,
BOYS, VESTS,
BOYS, CAPS,
BOYS, COMFORTERS,
BOYS, BRACES,

JAMES GARRETT & CO.,

Have now on hand—made up on their own premises—a complete assortment of CLOTHING to suit Boys of every age. Dec. 9.

NEWFOUNDLAND PILOT CLOTH.—Just received One Piece of the above article. A all from the Pilots is respectfully solicited.

October 27. A. A. COUGHLAN.

Wanted,

A TEACHER for the Madras School at Shediac.—He is expected to possess the qualification of a No. 1 Class Provincial Teacher, and be competent to instruct in Bible History—assist in the Church of England Sunday School, and catechise in accordance with the principles of that Church.—Apply to Rev. F. Coster, Carleton; and Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Shediac. Letters pre-paid.

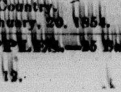
GEORGE S. JARVIS, D. D., Rector
R. C. SCOVIL, } Ch. Wardens
CHAS. S. THEAL, }
Shediac, April 13, 1854. 3i

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Robert's Poor Man's Friend; do. anti Scorbutic Pills; Morrison's Pills; Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Cockle's Antibilious Pills; and many other English Remedies. Sold by

Feb. 18. FELLOWS & CO.

HORSE SHOEING.

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



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

January 20, 1854.

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

STOCK OF 1854.

No. 17, KING STREET.

SEASONABLE GOODS, offered at a reduced price:

Ladies' Fur Gloves, Mitts and Gauntlets in Mink, Fitch, Squirrel and Sable Furs; Ladies' Fur Muffs Boas, Queen's and Cuffs, in stone Martin, French Sable, and Ermine, grey Squirrel, miniver and British Sable Furs.

Grey Squirrel Trimming; Gents Cloth Gloves; Gents' French Stocks and Neck Ties large variety do. Satin Spring Stocks; do. Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.; do Satin Hats—Paris and London make do. Cloth Caps and Covers; Youths' Satin Hats Cloth and Fur Caps; Ladies' and Gents. Carpet Bags; Glazed Hats; Trunks; Valises and Leather Hat Cases.

Also—A few pieces CARPETING at a bargain.

March 3. LOCKHART & CO.

Wine, Brandy, Cordials, &c.

THE undersigned have on hand a Stock of Choice Old WINES, &c., in wood and bottles, consisting of Prime Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, Sauterne, Marsalla, Buccellas, Tinta, Madeira, finest sparkling Champagne; Hock, Moselle, Curacoa, Noyau, Maraschino, Cherry Cordials, &c.; also, fine old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, Hollands GENEVA, Old Jamaica RUM, Old Tom, Islay and Campbleton WHISKY, which together with the best London Brown Stout Porter, East India and Alloa ALE, &c., are offered for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
March 31. Wine Merchants.

Goods, by the Brig Thalia.

FOR SALE.

10 CASKS raw linseed OIL; 10 Tierces plain and Cut Tumblers; 1 ton Alum; 25 casks Bread Soda; 2 tons Washing Soda; 2 tons Putty; 1 ton small CHAIN; 1 ton Blue Vitrol 25 barrels Lamp Black; 5 barrels SULPHUR; 5 barrels Brimstone; 2 tons Gypsum Salts; half a ton GLUE; 1 tierce calcined and Fluid Magnesia; 60 lbs. Liquorice; 500 lbs Twine; 56 lbs. Bees Wax; 50 boxes and tins Arrowrot; 2 brls. Cream of Tartar; 500 lbs. FEATHERS; half a ton Blue Starch; 3 brls. Salt Petre; 2 barrels Copal VARNISH; 60 Kegs colored Paints; 7 tons WHITING; 2 tons White and Red CHALK.

JOHN KINNEAR,
May 5. Prince Wm. Street.

W. H. BASHFORD,

Duke Street, Corner of Charlotte Street.

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

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

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

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

Tea, Tobacco and Agricultural TOOLS!

PER ship 'Euroclydon,' and brigs 'M. H. Case,' 'Triad,' and 'Mary Grotton,' from Boston and New York:—

100 brls. Canada FLOUR; 50 chests Souchong Tea; 35 boxes Harper's Patent 10's Tobacco.
20 doz. Fancy fluid LAMPS; 5 brls. & 10 boxes Saleratus; 10 bales Counter Twine.
15 M. prime CIGARS; 10 boxes Havanna 6's do.
13 boxes ass'd Pickles and Pepper Sauce.
8 boxes MUSTARD, in tins; 100 doz. Essence Peppermint; 5 boxes Spruce Gum, refined.
2 cases Liquorice; 10 boxes Clothes Pins; 5 do. Spring do.
15 doz. Wash Boards; 11 doz. Brooms; 4 doz. Fancy Market BASKETS.
23 doz Broad and Narrow Axe Handles; 17 doz. Whip STICKS; 2 doz. Sets Measures.
20 boxes Matches, in wooden boxes; 47 1-2 do. 1 and 2 gal. Jugs; 53 doz. Hay RAKES.
13 doz. Patent Sneaths; 20 do. Hay FORKS.
7 doz. short handled SHOVELS;
5 doz. long and short handled Manure Forks; 12 doz. Clapp's HOES; 15 boxes Scythe STONES.

Expected by first vessels from New York:
10 tierces of RICE; 15 brls. Dried Apples; 10 doz. BEANS.

IN STORE—45 hhds. Muscovado and clayed MOLASSES. For Sale by

L. MITCHELL,
June 15. North side K. Square.

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.

Corn Meal, Redwood, &c.

RECEIVED per brig Venus from New York—100 brls. Corn Meal; 2 tons Redwood; 20 bbls Mess PORK; 10 packages Lozenges; 2 do Arnatto; 5 boxes superior TOBACCO.

For sale by G. M. BURNS,
May 12, 1854. South M. Wharf

Almonds, Raisins, and Onions.

Just received ex Schr. Pearl from Boston:

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

GLAZED HATS.—Just received—100 dozen GLAZED HATS, for sale by the dozen cheap. Also—10 dozen Russet and Leather TRUNKS, in all shapes, from 10s. to 30s.

Aug. 19th. THOS. R. JONES.

MORRISON'S PILLS.—Just received and for sale by oct. 28. FELLOWS & CO

Layer Raisins, Geese Feathers.

A FEW Boxes LAYER RAISINS;
A few Barrels Spitzenburg APPLES;
500 lbs. good quality Geese FEATHERS (from England);
5 bales COTTON WICKING. For sale at
JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 30, 1853. *Prince William Street.*

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

CLOVER & TIMOTHY.—160 Bushels Timothy, the best in Market; 3000 lbs. Northern Clover SEED. For sale by
April 14. FELLOWS & CO.