SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1851.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Not Kings, Not Priests, but Mirrors." Number 17.

Weekly Almanack.

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

January		R. Sun.	s Moon	H. W.
4	Saturday,	7 38	4 33	6 48 or 26
5	Sunday,	7 38	4 34	7 46 1 0
6	Monday,	7 38	4 35	8 45 1 33
7	Tuesday,	7 38	4 36	9 45 2 7
8	Wednesday,	7 37	4 37	10 45 2 46
9	Thursday,	7 37	4 38	11 45 3 30
10	Friday,	7 37	4 39	morn 4 28

First Quarter 10th, 11h. 5m. morn.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE, upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the Subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

24, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Pelliter, junior, Esquire,
Francis Sills, Esquire,
Thomas Heath, Esquire,
Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

DIRECTORS.

Farrow Mills, Esquire, Chairman,
Thos. Heath, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Leach Bennett, Esq. | William Lyall, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. | Thomas Morgan, Esq
Edward S. Codd, Esq | John Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. | R. F. Watson, Esq.
Edwin Leaf, Esq. | J. J. Zoephin, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert Wells Byles, Esquire,
Charles E. Hartford, Esquire,
William Scott, Esquire.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tweedie, F. R. S., 20, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.
Dr. John Paddock, saint John, N. B.

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart & Co.

WM. THOS. ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

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

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

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

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

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s. 9d, four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION on the PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent.; or give an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £8 13s. 5d. per cent. on the sums assured, or 53¼ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

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

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

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

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

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

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

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

Tables and every information can be obtained on application to the Office of

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St. John, St John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

HUGH RENNICK,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and TIN PLATES.

Ex brig *Clyde* from Liverpool—now landing 118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, No. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. IX, DC.

THOS. F. RAYMOND,
October 10. Nelson street

FREEMASONS—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street.
October 25 J CROUCH.

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham—William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Pinix, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: [illegible]

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

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

Just Received:—

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

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

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

Wallsend & Liverpool Coals.

500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard—warranted as good and as round as any that comes to the port. For sale at 27s 6d per chaldron.

Also—100 Chaldrons Joggins *COALS*, at 22s 6d.

JOHN KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WM. BROOKE, Messenger, of 4, Union street, South wark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, *'I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.'* This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigo-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold by PETTERS & TWEEDY, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B.

Miscellany.

THE PIRATE.

Eighteen years ago, the ship I commanded was dancing over the waves on a mission of mercy.—Laden by generous contributions of a New England City, she was bound to the Cape de Verdes with bread for the famine-stricken and dying.—Brighter skies never gladdened the sailor's heart than those which bent over us; pleasanter gales never filled the sails of the sea pourveyer, than those which sped us to the haven where we should be: 'and now may God have the ship in his hold keeping,' the prayer which concluded the old English bill of lading, was heard and granted, we felt as we trod on the deck of the stout craft, whose errand was to succor the destitute.

We were all in high spirits forward in the forecastle and aft in the cabin. Sailors, who are of en so hungry, liable at any moment to be put upon short allowance, and compelled at times to fast entirely, knew better than the landsmen how to pity those whom famine threatens. Jack has read sympathy for the man who has no biscuit in his locker.

It was now the fourteenth day out—just in the first gray of the morning—that the mate aroused me with the startling intelligence that a suspicious vessel was in sight. With the first ray of light, the vigilant officer had descried her, and she was so near as to be made out with a glass. I was on deck in an instant.

The first glance at the strange ship almost dispelled the fears that the mate's alarm had occasioned.

'Why, Mr. Larkin,' said I, laughing as I spoke, 'there's nothing suspicious in that lubberly looking craft. She's a Portuguese brigantine—she can't sail.'

'She looks like that build,' said the man, 'but she is built for sailing, and she'll spread canvass in a wind like this, that'll send her skimming like a gull over the sea. And look now at the men on her deck.'

The glance through the telescope was enough to satisfy me that the mate was right. The vessel was sharp built, of light draught, and rigged like a brigantine. Her masts raked very slightly; besides the canvass usual to such a rig, she was fitted to carry a lugger sail, when spread before the wind, which would add to her speed. In addition, she was pierced for twenty-two sweeps. Her decks were crowded with men.

'It's no honest craft, Mr. Larkin,' I said. 'But she may not be a pirate for all that. One need not be surprised to fall in with a slaver hereabouts.'

'She's no slaver, Captain,'

'Why do you think so?'

'Because there are guns on her deck instead of water casks.'

'I did not say she had a cargo of slaves in,' I replied.

'Then how does she carry so many guns on board?' [illegible]

As if to put an end to our speculation and clear up the mystery, the suspicious craft began to spread more canvass, and as she gathered away with the freshening breeze, they ran up to her foremast a flag, which, when it reached the truck, unshook its folds to the wind. On a white ground we saw the terrible insignia of the freebooter, the death's head and cross-bones painted in diabolical black.

'I thought so,' said Mr. Larkin, quietly, 'and the ship has no guns.'

'What arms have you, Mr. Larkin?' I asked.

'An old horse pistol, with the lock out of order.'

'And I have only an old fowling piece and a pair of pistols. I fear these fellows will make their own terms with us.'

'Yes, cut our throats,' replied the mate, walking forward.

We made all the sail we could, but fifteen minutes satisfied me that the escape was impossible.—The report of a gun from the pirate, and a shot whistling over us, speedily brought us to. The pirate came quietly along, like a panther, which, sure of its prey, was in no hurry to seize it. The moment he came within speaking distance, he hailed, and ordered me to launch a boat and come on board. We got the quarter boat, and I was about to jump into her, to pay my respects in person to the villians, when Mr. Larkin asked leave to go.

'If they want the Captain,' said he, 'let them send for him; I'll see if the mate won't answer as well.'

He had scarcely put his foot on the deck of the pirate, when he again appeared on the rail, and descended to the boat, which began to pull back. Almost at the same instant, a launch was swung over the rail, into which twenty savage—looking rascals, armed to the teeth, sprang and pulled towards us. Ten minutes afterwards they were on board of my vessel, and began clearing away the main hatch.

The leader, a swarthy fellow, whose square compact frame indicated strength, and whose eyes, black and hazy, and half concealed by the lids, expressed cruelty and cunning, approached the cabin hatch where I stood, and addressed me in tolerable English:

'Are you the Captain of this vessel?'

'Yes,' I replied.

'What's your cargo?'

'Flour.'

'Where from?'

'Boston.'

'Where to?'

'Cape de Verdes.'

'Why they are all starving there,' he said, opening his eyes and looking full at me.

'Yes, and the flour in my vessel was freely given by good Christians to feed these starving people.'

The rascal continued his deliberate gaze a moment, then turned towards his men, and in a rough commanding tone, spoke a few words in Spanish, which I could not make out. The men looked up in astonishment, and then withdrew to the side, where they stood gazing towards their captain, for such was my interrogator. He thrust his hands behind him and walked quickly to and fro for five minutes; then turning to me he said sharply:

'You Americans are all heretics—why should you send flour to feed starving Catholics?'

'Because they are our fellow men, and their Saviour is our Saviour,' I answered, astonished at the conduct of the man.

'If you lie to me,' he cried with startling fierceness, 'if you lie to me, I'll nail you down to your own deck! Is this cargo the gift of your countrymen to the starving?'

'I'll prove it to you by my papers,' I answered.

'I don't want to see your papers,' he returned; 'swear by the Saviour, whose name you have just pronounced.' As he spoke, he crossed himself devoutly.

'I swear by the holy Trinity,' I replied solemnly.

The pirate lifted his cap, and bent his head devoutly when I mentioned the Trinity. He stood still, with his head bent over, while one might moderately have counted fifty. When he raised himself up, it seemed to me there was less ferocity in his countenance. His eyes were no longer half closed, but open and clear in their depths; I looked steadily at him.

'Captain,' said he, courteously, 'can you supply me with two or three casks of water?'

I gave the order, and the water was lowered into his boat. A word from him sent his cutthroats over the side, but he lingered behind, and, after a moment's hesitation, as though he half repented of his resolution, and was almost ashamed of what he was doing, he approached me with his hand extended.

'God bless you,' he exclaimed, as he felt my grasp, 'and send you where the starving are praying for bread.'

QUEEN VICTORIA.

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The English people, it must be confessed, are fond of *respectable* conduct, and therefore they admire the Queen, who, as a mother and a wife, is an ornament to her sex. There is not a more kind-hearted woman in the world, a better wife, nor a more affectionate mother. Her political tendencies are believed to be liberal, but she acts as if she belonged to no party, and her conduct as a ruler is wholly based upon the advice of her Ministry, who are responsible by law for what they make her do. I am persuaded that in the revolutionary events of 1848, it was the personal character and popularity of Queen Victoria which preserved the country from a bold effort to establish a republic.

The personal habits of the Queen and her family are extremely simple and plain. Breakfast is over by nine; then a couple of hours are devoted to the perusal of letters and the dispatch of business, which consists of reading abstracts of the public documents which she has to sign. Between 12 and 2 the Queen and her family usually walk in the private grounds of the palace, if it be fine; if the weather do not permit out of door exercise, Prince Albert and she apply themselves to drawing and etching. Both have acquired some skill in the use of the graver, and have a small press put up in one of the rooms of Buckingham palace, at which they work with their own hands. A present of a set of royal etchings is considered a very special compliment, and prized as such. I know that the Duchess of Bedford's *boudoir* at Woborn Abbey is hung round with the royal etchings.—Some of them are neatly done—most of them in good drawing. All of them are curiosities, as specimens of royal art and industry.

Between 2 and 3 the royal party lunch. This repast, which is in fact an early dinner, is a very private one. The Queen, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, sit down to a single joint (usually a roast shoulder of mutton) and a few side dishes. There is very little wine partaken of at this meal. When it is ended Prince Albert goes into the garden (for the Queen allows no smoking within her walls) and disposes of a couple of cigars. While the royal luncheon is going on, the attendants at the palace, who are very numerous, take their dinner—a plain substantial meal, at which the liveried servants are allowed ale. For those of a higher rank, the allowance is half a pint of wine to each. I happen to know that when any artists are at work or in waiting at the palace at the hour of lunch, meat is served up to them, and half a pint of sherry is brought up for each.—This is very different from the waste which did prevail in the royal household, and Queen Adelaide was the first to put a check to it. She too got indignant at the female servants wearing silks and satins, and caused a menial revolt by ordering them to wear muslins and stuffs. The economy of the household now allows the Queen to save about half the money annually voted for its maintenance.

These savings are considerable, and, being duly invested, are rapidly accumulating. Then, in addition to his £30,000 a year allowance as consort, as much more has been given to Prince Albert in various appointments, (he has £16 a day as field marshal;) and as he does not spend £10,000 a year, his savings must be great. There is a fond hope that he and the Queen mean to appropriate this money to the future pension of their children, and *not* to ask the people to support them.

A VALUABLE HINT.—The *Free Democrat*, (Wisconsin,) relates the following remark of Miss Bremer, during her sojourn in Milwaukee:

On entering a private dwelling she was asked to sit near the fire, where some other ladies were seated, but replied, "No, no; you American ladies are too *white*. You sit down by a fire of your own making, and neglect the great fire that God has placed in the heavens, which would give you health and a better color."

A PRECOCIOUS COUPLE.—One of the census takers for Greene County, Mr. McCoy, says the *Xenia* (Ohio) *Torchlight*, informs us of an instance of precocity that came under his observation in the eastern part of that county, which we venture to say is unparralled in this latitude. The parties are a married couple, the husband 18, and the wife 16. They have been married about four years, and have two children—one of which is over three years of age, and the other one.

BONES IN THE DESERT.—BY ALEXANDER DUMAS.—The accustomed route is marked by a white line of bleached bones extending to the horizon. This extraordinary circumstance, it may well be supposed, aroused my attention. I called to Bechra, who, however, did not await for my question, for he at once read my desire in my obvious astonishment. "The dromedary," said he, as he was coming to my side, and commencing his story without preface, "is not so troublesome and importunate an animal as a horse. He continues his course without stopping, without eating, without drinking; nothing about him betrays sickness, hunger or exhaustion. The Arab who can hear from such a distance the roar of a lion, the neigh of a horse, or the noise of men, hears nothing from his haghin, but its quickness or lengthened respiration; it never utters a complaint or a groan.

But when nature is vanished by suffering, when privations have exhausted its strength, when life is ebbing, the dromedary kneels down, stretches out his neck, and closes his eyes. Its master then knows that all is over. He dismounts, and without an attempt to make it rise—for he knows the honesty of its nature, and never suspects it of deception or laziness—he removes the saddle, places it on the back of another dromedary, and departs, abandoning the one that is no longer able to accompany him.

When night approaches, the jackals and hyenas, attracted by the scent, come up and attack the poor animal till nothing is left but the skeleton. We are now on the highway from Cairo to Mecca; twice a year the caravans go and return by this route, and these bones, so numerous and so constantly replenished that the tempests of the desert can never entirely disperse them; these bones, without a guide, would lead you to the cases, the wells and fountains, where the Arab finds shade and water, and would end by conducting you to the tomb of the Prophet; these bones are those of dromedaries which perish in the desert. If you look attentively, you will see some bones similar in shape, but of different configuration; these, too, are wrecks of wearied bodies, that have found repose before they have reached their goal. They are the bones of believers who desire to obey the Prophet's command, that all the faithful shall once in their lives perform this holy journey; and who, having been so long deterred from undertaking it by cares or pleasure, commence their pilgrimage so late on earth, that they are obliged to finish it in heaven.

Add to these some stupid Turk or bloated eunuch, who, sleeping, when he ought to have his eyes open, has fallen and broken his neck; give the plague its share, which often destroys one, and you will readily see that these funeral posts are planted with sufficient frequency to preserve the road in good order; and to point out to the children the route pursued by their fathers."

STORY OF A DISHONEST CLERK.—Some months ago, one of our City Constables traced a quantity of stolen goods to a clerk in one of the large wholesale silk stores in the vicinity of Milk Street, where business, perhaps to the amount of a million or more, is carried on during the year.—The officer, in the first place, informed the clerk of his discovery, and he acknowledged his crime. He then went to a member of the firm, and informed him also of what had taken place. The merchant seemed troubled, said that the boy had for some time been with him, and to all appearances was a faithful clerk; that he had sole control of a room containing $100,000 worth of goods, with several lads under him, &c., &c.; and further stated he paid for his services $3,50 per week.—The officer asked if the young man did not pay nearly that amount for board, washing, &c. The merchant acknowledged that he probably did. He then called the boy down and asked him to confess the whole truth, which he did, with tears in his eyes, and promises of reformation. The merchant then told the officer that he wished time to consider as to his course.

When the officer called again, the master said that the young man still continued at his old employmen, with this difference—that he had increased his pay to $6 per week. The officer asked how the boy got along, to which his master replied, "Admirably, admirably, I have not a better servant in the store." Thus ended the matter, and the young man still continues at his old stand, with a firm intention to deserve, by his future good conduct, the confidence which, perhaps, he little deserved by his previous course.—[Boston Traveller.

EARLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—Thelwall thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating any opinions before it should come to years of discretion, and be able to choose for itself. 'I showed him my garden,' says Coleridge, 'and told him it was my botanical garden.' 'How so,' said he, 'it is covered with weeds.' 'Oh,' I replied, 'that is because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair in me to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries.'

The celebrated Dr. Dwight thus speaks of the importance of early religious training:—The great truths of religion should be taught so early, that the mind should never remember when it began to learn, or when it was without this knowledge. Whenever it turns a retrospective view upon the preceding periods of its existence, these truths should always seem to have been in its possession to have the character of innate principles; to have been woven in its nature, and to constitute a part of all its current thinking.—*Family Christian Almanac.*

A PLEASANT COMPANION.—A laughable story is current in this city about Calcraft, the London hangman, who passed through here on Thursday week, having a "retainer" which required his presence at Monmouth. In the course of the morning one of the Monmouth coachmen was accosted by a tall, decent-looking man, bearing a carpet-bag, who wanted to know when the coach started for Monmouth. The knight of the road informed him with all the suavity due to a customer. "Ah," said the stranger, "it is a long time to wait; I should like to take a glass of ale." "Well, sir," replied the obliging coachman, my house is the ———, and you will be served well there; I will go with you. Suppose you leave your carpet-bag at the office?" "No, no," said the stranger hastily, clutching the handle firmly, "I would rather not part with that." To make a long story short, the impromptu friends lunched together, doubtless enjoying each other's conversation, and then took a friendly pipe together. Whilst so engaged, a brother whip joined the party, and after the usual greetings the discourse turned upon business. "I say," said the new comer, "I shouldn't wonder if one of us has Calcraft to take down to-day." "Blow me," was the reply, "if I take him. I drove that customer before, a year agone, and a shabby customer he is, too. He never gives 'nothing to nobody,' he don't, and he shan't have the opportunity with me." And then the two friends joined in a full, true, and particular account of Master Calcraft and his doings, and his looks, habits, and manners, were confidently, if not accurately sketched. "Ah," said one, "he sold five ropes as that which Rush was hung with"—"and five suits of clothes as the one he was hung in," chimed in the other. The stranger meanwhile said nothing, probably having too much taste to be so personal; but a keen observer might have noticed that his visage grew a shade darker, and he puffed off his smoke rather more fiercely as the epithets of his companions grew more lively. At length the coachman and his stranger friend started immediately for Monmouth, and chatted pleasantly on the road, whereat some brothers of the whip passing up seemed to stare, though the pace was too fast to give or seek explanation. The *denouement* occurred, we believe, at Ross. The coachman, to his chagrin, discovered that though he was determined not to carry such a scurvy rogue, yet that he has actually lunched, dined, and smoked with Calcraft himself, and to make matters worse, had abused him before his face. "Never mind, my boy," said Calcraft, tipping a shilling as he got down at Monmouth, and a wag of a friend declares that the fellow added, "we shall meet again." The carpet bag contained the "materials" for the execution, as Calcraft delicately styles the halter and other small matters of his craft. He was paid £15 for hanging the two Irishmen at Monmouth, and was to have had £10 for executing Hannah Curtis in this city.—*Gloucester Journal.*

One day La Fayette had a quarrel with a battalion of the National Guard on the subject at drill; they considered the manual exercise as an infringement of the Rights of Man. The General being of the contrary opinion, a deputation of corporals—for anything higher would have looked too aristocratic—waited on him at his head quarters in the Place de Vendome to demand his immediate resignation. On further inquiry, he ascertained that all the battalions, amounting to thirty thousand men, were precisely of the same sentiments. The next morning happened to have been appointed for a general review of the National Guard; La Fayette appeared on the ground as commandant at the head of his staff, and after a gallop along the line, suddenly alighted from his horse, and taking a musket on his shoulder, to the astonishment of every body, walked into the centre of the line, and took his post in the ranks. Of course, all the field officers flew up to learn the reason.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I am tired of receiving orders as commander-in-chief, and that I may give them, I have become a *private* as you see." The sarcasm was received with a shout of merriment—and, as in France, a pleasantry would privilege a man to set fire to a Church—the general was cheered on all sides; and re-mounted, and the citizen army suspending the "Rights of man" for the day, proceeded to march and manoeuvre according to the drill framed by despots and kings.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF LONDON.—The population of London is 1,924,000, the number of houses 260,000. The average number of inhabitants for each house is 7⅓—Far less than in New York. Opposite Pall Mall 800 carriages pass every hour, and on London Bridge 1,300 every hour; 8,000,000 of horses pass over Westminster Bridge in one year.

GENIUS.—A distinguished teacher, and president of a college, defined genius to be "the power of making efforts."

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

The souls of the just, like flowers, more abundantly give out their fragrance in the evening of their days.

There are two ways of gaining a reputation: to be praised by honest men, or abused by rogues.

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children and makes them so lovely as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors.

LOVELY WOMAN.—An article manufactured by milliners and dress makers:

"Who wants but little here below,
And wants that little for a show."

THE

LAUREAT'S LAY,

Respectfully Dedicated to the Patrons of

THE ST. JOHN

CHRONICLE.

Of all the *changes* in our *changeful* course,
Which nought but *change* and *changing* can exhibit—
The New's Boy" *changeless*, mounts the Poet's horse,
And asks, you'l *change* your *change*, for this his TRIBUTE

Another New Year,—One more changeful link
Of that bright, strong and intellectual chain
That binds us to the Public,—bids us drink
From the full cup of gratitude again,
Pledging a happy future to those friends
Whose firm support has Crowned the prosperous past
And promising to work out nobler ends,
With hardy purpose that shall live and last
Long as *their* Countenance *our* toil beguiles,
And we are sunned by such a host of smiles.

A host! the word is one of multitude
Armies have been concentred in't ere now,
Yet is it not with such a force imbued
As may describe our "troops of friends";—we bow
To all our readers, thousands more
Than fight the Country's battles, read our page,
In calm enjoyment of that peaceful lore
Which sheds its influence upon Youth and Age,
Giving Historic value to the time,
And fixing memory with a mark sublime.

How ART hath rear'd its triumphs we have shown,
How it hath plow'd and till'd and crop'd the field,
Our "*broad sheet*" claims such potent themes her own,
With what a glorious impress hath it sealed
Year after Year of fate!—as TIME rolls on
We form its picture gallery of the mind,
For many after years to gaze upon
Through the dim past of what is left behind,
And as it peers the wonderous vista through,
Dwells on the Glories TIME hath brought to view.

The bygone Year, hath shown our Father-land
Unmoved amidst discordant Elements,
Altho' a *Papal Bull* has touched our strand,
It could not touch JOHN BULL's the Protestants,
That missile, still-born, but with mischief bent
In deepest conclave framed and steeped in Blood
Was by the "MAN OF SIN" to England sent
In hopes to furnish Purgatory food,
But tell him this, no Priest of Italy,
Shall toil or toil, in any British City.

The spirit of our Fathers at the BOYNE.
[illegible] extant, [illegible] through all our [illegible]
[illegible]
We willing yet, our heart's best blood would coin,
On Alters freed from Purgatorial Pains,
The WALLS of DERRY!—still we hear the shout,
Of Patriots, bound to Conquer or to Die,
Who at defiance set the Papist route,
Heedless of life;—nor Knowing AID was nigh,
The Lord of Host, alone was their Defender,
The SHOUT went up,—the WORD was NO SURRENDER!!

How blest are we in this enlightened Age
Who smile at "*Wooden Gods*" and "*Holy Water*,"
At shaven Priests, and Papal thunder's rage
And foolery for which their soul's they barter,
God's word is NOW taught from the Holy BIBLE.
By truthfull men, and not by Juggling Priests,
No man of sense will ever deem't a Lible
To read, and judge himself of what is best,
All Papal darkness now must pass away,
And heaven-born TRUTH shine forth as bright as day.

No more of Popes, we turn to other themes,
In which our Country's weal is more concerned,
Who digs our Coal! who buys! how thick the scam!
And how much money hath the mine returned!
Are questions for the man of speculation,
Effecting every one, or rich, or poor,
Our only chance to raise and be a Nation,
Is opening up the long embosomed ORE;
Let us develope our inert resources,
And wealth will flow, thro' all its natural courses.

A Rail Road, too, from Halifax to Maine,
Would bind us firmly to our Fatherland,
Increase our Commerce, that too long has lain
In cold neglect,—up to a scale that's grand,
Give intercourse with neighbouring States and Nations,
Heal up old feuds, set prejudice aside,
Effect with JONATHAN such kind relations,
That all the world in arms could not divide.
And while it told of bursting into birth,
Would write us DOWN A NATION OF THE EARTH

The World's Industry, soon will congregate
In that great Mart, the modern Babylon,
We trust our "*Bluenose*" boys will not be late
In sending specimens "to brag upon,"
As edge-tools, sleighs—a model of our Port—
A fairy Frigate, built of home production,
Stuffed Birds cured Fishes,—anything in short
Rather than let our fame go to destruction.
Our character's at stake—now who'l redeem it?
Send anything—JOHN BULL will much esteem it.

A Parliament reformed—composed of new men,
Will surely purify our Legislation.
Eschew all rotteness, and act like true men,
And zealously fulfil their avocation.
Consult the country's good—protect home labors—
Encourage Agriculture—Manufactures—
Invite the industrious World to be our neighbours.
Discountenance all croakers, and detractors,
Dress up their girls in Homespuns bright array,
And they'l outshine the blossoms of the May.

Enough—more words were idle—now "*I clear*";
Nor longer trespass, lest I seem uncivil—
I bow again—and wish you happy year,
And still remain your slave—THE PRINTER'S DEVIL.

St. John, January, 1851.

A Factory in Nova Scotia.

It will be seen by the following, from a Halifax paper, that the Yankees are about breaking ground in the sister Province. Here is proof of what would be done by our neighbours in this Province, where we have such admirable water privileges, if we had *the* rail road—

We, the subscribers, Citizens of the United States of America, have considered and investigated the subject, and are of opinion that a woollen and cotton manufactory can be profitably established in this Province, and we set our names down for the following sums:—

F. A. Hunt. - - - - - - - - $7,000.

I feel authorized on behalf of myself and my American friends, with whom I have communicated, to place my name on the list for $7,000; and I have no doubt that the list would soon be completed by citizens of the United States, if desirable; but as an Act of the Legislature for the incorporation of the proposed Company will be required, it appears proper, in my opinion, that the greater portion of the stock be held by Nova Scotians, in this the first step.

F. A. HUNT.

DIVIDEND.—The Maine Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. payable Jan 1. In September last the same company paid a dividend of six per cent.

Notice to the Public.

WE the undersigned DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, do agree to close our Establishments at 6 P. M. from the 1st. January, 1851, to 1st March.

J. & H. Fotherby,	John Fraser & Co.,
J. B. Kemp,	T. W. Daniel,
N. S. Wetmore,	Smellie & Abercromby,
Horsfall & Sheraton,	Doherty & McTavish,
Henry McCullough,	Devine & McCullough,
Ballentine & Bowman,	Beard & Venning,
Gilchrist & Inches,	Magee, Brothers & Co.,
W. G. Lawton,	J. Forsyth & Co.,
J. A. Morrison & Co.,	John Armstrong & Co.

We are requested to state that other merchants, whose names do not appear above, are also in favour of this resolution.

HAYNAU'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—A foreign correspondent of the Philadelphia Museum gives the following flattering description of Haynau's personal appearance:—

"Gen. Haynau is a savage looking wretch.—He is an old man, of livid countenance, eyes prominent and glaring, and long white moustache. He looks blood and thunder. His countenance is really most villainous, and would make the fortune of an artist, as the ideal of a cut-throat—His name needs but little change to render it *Hyena*, and his character needs none at all, as poor Hungary can testify."

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—At the last interview between a condemned criminal and his wife, their child—a bonny wee thing, just beginning to prattle—was playing about the cell. Her eye was caught by the glitter of the bolts which confined her father's legs, and she cried out, in blissful ignorance of their use, "Oh, daddy, daddy, what pretty things! You never wore these at home." "Many a sad thing have I seen," said the honest jailor who tells the story, "and many a bitter cry have I heard within those walls, but never one which made me blubber like a child till then. The mother, Sir, and the poor fellow himself—oh; Sir, it was terrible."

Merchant's Ledger.

We have just heard that the Attorney General charges a fee of two guineas for each mining lease he fills out, and has actually refused to deliver them until this fee was paid. We can scarcely credit the rumour, or his claim being defended on the ground that he *could not work for nothing*, for this is a part of the work for which he receives a salary of £600 a year.—*Fredericton paper.*

ITEMS OF NEWS.

☞ The currency of the world is stated by Thompson, in his Reporter, to be nearly as follows:—"Bank currency, $650,000,000; specie in circulation, $655,000,000; specie in banks, $445,000,000."

☞ In Louisville, Ky, Mr. J. K. Fisher, for sending a challenge to fight a duel, has been fined $500.

☞ Joshua Benson, of Camden, contemplates taking to the World's Fair, at London, a large hog, three years old, lean in flesh, weighing over 1300 pounds.

☞ When a man starts for California he calls the country El Dorado; when he comes back he calls it Hell Dorado.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—The Boston Railway ferry boat is frozen tight in the middle of the river, and passengers cross the ice on foot. The thermometer at Waterleit has been four degrees below zero, and in this city from 2 above to 2 below zero.

TORONTO, Dec 23.—The Chief Commissioner of Public Works has resumed his office and seat in the Cabinet. It is rumored that the Commissioner of Crown Lands will soon follow.

LEWES, Dec. 23, 12 1-2 P. M.—The prevalence of a severe snow storm from the westward intercepts all communication with the breakwater.

SHIPPING IN QUEBEC.—The Quebec Mercury of the 7th says there are no fewer than thirty ships building at that port, varying in size from 600 to 1300 tons, and forming a total of about 27,000 tons.

LOSS OF JENNY LIND.—The distressing rumour of Jenny Lind's loss during the late storm is current here, but wants confirmation. As far as can be gathered it is based on surmise. Nothing has been received from Charleston on the subject.—*Washington, Dec.* 20.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24, 1850.—Yesterday, a heavy snow storm swept over this city, the most severe that has visited us for twenty years. It is feared considerable damage has been sustained.

☞ By reports made for the various collection districts to the United States Senate, it appears that the number of known wrecks of United States vessels, in the year ending June 30th, 1848, was 531; crews of these vessels, 1916; passengers, 1969; lives lost, 477; value of the vessels, $2,021,495; of the cargoes, $2,501,771; making a total of $4,523,176. Amount of losses paid by underwriters on vessels, $1,579,492; and on cargoes, $1,221,827; total, $2,802,319. The largest number of wrecks at any one place was on the Florida reefs, 20.

☞ The mode of taking the census in England is by leaving with each householder a schedule with instructions requiring him to specify certain particulars respecting each person who slept in his house on a given night, under a penalty of £5 in the event of a misrepresentation of facts. The paper is called for on the ensuing day by the proper officer, whose duty it is to verify the statement. The returns exhibit the number of persons; their arrangement, by ages and families, in different ranks, professions, employments and trades; their distribution over the country in villages, towns and cities; and their increase and progress during the last ten years.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.—We learn that the city authorities have commenced several suits in the Court of Common Pleas, against parties in different sections of the city proper, for violation of the laws against the erection of wooden buildings in the city.

The officers of the Fire Department are now engaged in measuring numerous wooden structures in the city proper, and we learn that suits will be instituted against all parties whose buildings do not conform to the requirements of the statute.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE ICE TRADE.—Exports of Ice from this port during November last, 4853 tons—total for the present year, 68,369 tons—increase over last year, 6951 tons. Calcutta takes 1627 tons, annually; New Orleans, 755 tons; Kingston, Jam., 600 tons; and the remainder is exported in smaller quantities to other Southern cities and the West India Islands.—*Boston Transcript.*

☞ The names of the new steam-ships now building on the Clyde for the Cunard line, are to be the 'Persia' and the 'Arabia.'

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—FOR $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address for one year*; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 26 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 3, 1851.

THE LOST SHEEP FOUND.—While the Revd. F. Coster, and Wm. Wright, Esq., have with a laudable zeal, been endeavouring to "*fix up*" a scheme of finance and management to pay the *one per cent.* now annually deficient on the interest of the "*Corporation Bonds*," we think we have been favoured with a new light on the subject, and that we are prepared to shew the whereabouts of the lacking one per cent. that is not only to make the Corporation solvent—but while it does full justice to the Corporation creditor, will also by bringing their liabilities up to par, put them in a position to liquidate their mammoth debt, without either making a sacrifice of Corporation property, of subjecting them to the unconscionable Razor of the professed Shaver.—Our plan then is simply this,—To keep within compass, and you will be sure to avoid many dangers which others endure—or in fewer words, live within your income. We are quite prepared to hear a shout of disapprobation from all the parties interested, yet we trust altho' they shouted until they made the welkin ring again, it will not have the effect of scaring us from our propriety—here then as in duty bound we commence. We say that in these piping times of poverty £200 should serve the Mayor, instead of £400, and that too, from two cogent reasons—first, that £200 will buy as much of the necessaries of life *now*, as £400 would a few years since—and secondly, that any one being appointed to that dignified office should possess patriotism to the amount of the £200 deducted. The Chamberlain whose salary is now £250, might both safely and justly be reduced; or, if continued at its present rate, we would suggest the propriety of including in the same the collection of the City Taxes, which at present costs too large a sum of money. The offices of Ships' husband to the Steam Ferry, and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department amounting to £150 per annum might be dispensed with, without the public service suffering any inconvenience.—His Honor the Recorder, who now receives £200 per annum, with all his *fees*, might without any stretch of liberality, content himself with pay when he works only, and thereby add his salary to the public chest. We are also informed that the High Constable, *one way and another*, contrives to suck up about £350 of the public money, while £100 would be an ample remuneration for all the services performed by that functionary.—About £70 could be saved out of the proceeds of the Fishery Draft, while if all other appointments of the Common Council were made the most of, by being competed for by qualified persons, a saving of several hundreds more could be effected.—Now we call upon the members of the Common Council to turn over a new leaf, to let all old things be done away with, and all things become new. *This community is both young and* [illegible] selves highly culpable when they award salaries not commensurate with their Revenues. It is worse than folly, it is crime, when those who are intrusted with the expenditure of the Public Revenue, attach salaries to Public Offices which are grievously felt by the over taxed Mechanic, and Tradesman. It is high time that the truth should some how, some where, by some person be brought to light—and in the event of the Corporate Body (as heretofore,) turning a deaf ear to the remonstrances of those who are suffering from the present mal-administration, the people must as a last resource, make a simultaneous effort to save the city's property from being sacrificed, by turning out of office (at the next Civic election) every one who may offer an opposition to the contemplated reform—and fill the vacancies with more useful and more honest men. It is our opinion, that the Civic Board, as now constituted, present to public view, a greater amount of corruption, than at any former period of the city's history.

WE would direct the attention of our Representatives to a letter in this day's impression, copied from the Halifax Colonist, and signed "AN ENGLISHMAN." It is well written, and we think very much to the purpose. The point of his argument is this, that the good people of this and the Sister Province have so securely enveloped themselves in their own importance that they have never once dreamt of the necessity of making themselves known to their brethren across the water, but have contented themselves with finding fault with the Parent Government, for overlooking them in a Political and Commercial point of view, rather than adopting a system for furnishing information relative to the true state of this portion of her Majesty's dominions, and pointing out our real importance to the Mother Country. It is true there may occasionally appear an article in our Provincial papers, which if read in Downing street, or in the Imperial Parliament would furnish information as new to them, as it would be important to the nation—but alas for our insignificance, such things never reach the wished for haven. That we must content ourselves to remain unnoticed by the British people is abundantly apparent, until some system be hit upon for disseminating throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles, such statistical and correct information, as shall shew this teeming country in its true light. There are two ways in which this can be done—the one is by publishing a *British North American Advocate*, in London, with a small provincial allowance annually, from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the other by sending an efficient Lecturer to England, for two or three years, to lecture in all the Rural Districts, and distribute at the same time a well written Pamphlet, replete with correct information, respecting these Provinces. Should this method be adopted by our Legislature, and seconded by that of Nova Scotia, we have no hesitation in saying that some thousands of English families, possessed of CAPITAL, and thoroughly acquainted with the newest and best systems of Agriculture, would be induced to emigrate to our shores. This is a subject on which we could say a great deal more—but want of space at present precludes the possibility of going further into detail. We trust however that our Legislature at its meeting, will take such steps, as while it redounds to their credit, will also open up a way to induce a better and wealthier class of Emigrants to make this the land of their adoption.

THE GREAT FEATURE.—On New Year's Day, as usual, all the horse flesh, all the Boys, and each and every one of Her Majesty's lieges of this City was in full requisition. The day, altho' cold, was exceedingly fine, and every one appeared to be determined to make the most of it. The Great Feature of the day was the display made by the Engine Companies, who, dressed in the livery of the devouring element, (blood red), serenaded the City throughout its length and breadth, while ENGINE COMPANY No. 5, like the "Man of Ross," "set all mouths going," by spreading their hospitable board in their depot—the lower story of which tastefully displayed their splendid Engine, and all the other "dampers" in the most beautiful order—while over head the festive board groaned with the good things of life. As per invitation, the City Authorities, Heads of Departments, the Press, and an innumerable host of friends were in attendance, to the amount of some hundreds. A string of the gayest colors floated from the Engine House to the opposite of the Street, and seemed to say, here all are welcome. Much credit is due to J. CUDLIP, Esq., the Captain, for the admirable arrangement, as well as to his truly efficient company, the whole of whom appeared to vie with each other in attention to their guests. The most cordial greetings took place, many appropriate Toasts were drank, and Speeches made, replete with loyalty and good feeling. The public can never be too grateful to these gentlemen for the present efficient state of our Fire Department.

CARLETON LECTURES.—The Rev. Mr. Lawson, of South Stream, delivered an excellent lecture at the Temperance Hall, last evening, on the subject of "Character." Our limits prevent us from giving an extended notice of this excellent production; suffice it to say, that it was marked by the sound common sense which always characterises the literary compositions of the Rev. lecturer, and was well, and we trust profitably received by a large and respectable audience.

Mr. John Boyd, of the London House, will lecture next Thursday evening.

FIRE.—On Saturday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Store owned and occupied by Mr. James O'Connor, Water Street, corner of Peters' Wharf, soon after the store had been closed for the night. It commenced in the vicinity of the stove, and such was the crowded state of the store, with a valuable stock of provisions, liquors, groceries, and goods of every description, that little was got out without damage. The Volunteer Fire Companies were early at the scene, and through their efficiency *the fire was confined to the building in which it* [illegible] houses adjoining it on both sides. We are sorry to find that Mr. O'Connor's loss will exceed one thousand pounds.

The above accident shews the value of the enactment which limits the height of wooden buildings in certain parts of the city; as had it been of a large description, the consequences could hardly be imagined, especially when occurring, as this did, on such a cold night in the winter.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the St. Andrews Local Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, was held in All Saints' Church, St. Andrews, on the evening of the 24th ultimo, when the following Resolutions were passed:

Moved by Mr. C. W. Dimock, seconded by Capt. Peter Smith—

RESOLVED, That the wise regulations, and prudent management of the Society, call for the continued approbation and support of all the Members of the Church of England in this Province.

Moved by S. H. Whitlock, Esquire, seconded by G. D. Street, Esq.—

RESOLVED, That this Committee have heard with the deepest feelings of concern, of the death of our late venerable and highly respected Diocesan, Dr. INGLIS, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and most sincerely sympathise with the members of the Church in that Province, and with the late Bishop's family, in their severe bereavement.

George D. Street, Esq., of Saint Andrews, and Charles V. Forster, Esq., of the City of St. John, were appointed Lay Deputies of the Committee, to attend the next General Meeting of the Society, to be held in St. John in January next, and were requested to apply for the usual allowance of Books and Tracts.

GEORGE D. STREET, Secretary.

THE BRITISH COLONIES, AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH G. BRITAIN.

HALIFAX, Dec. 21, 1850.

[To the Editor of the British North American.]

SIR—I believe there is a prevailing opinion amongst men of all shades of politics, that if Great Britain desires to retain her Colonies in British North America, she must adopt a different line of policy towards them, or rather the Government of the day must not adopt whatever policy may at the time appear the best for their own political existence; but change the ministerial meaning and the results of the word *Policy*, for the far more essentially British word *Justice*, and let that be the principle for their future treatment of their Colonies. It appears to me that the five propositions originally inserted in the Times Newspaper and which have been published with letters from CROFTON UNIACKE, Esq., deserve the serious consideration of us all at the present time.—I do not, however, think that the fifth proposition could ever be carried out, as that would require our having members in the English House of Commons, which it is to be feared would open the question of our bearing our share of English taxation, for reasons which would be obvious to any one. The great evil that Nova Scotia in common with the other Colonies; in fact, it may be said with *every* Colony, has had to contend with, from almost the hour of her birth, has been *the Colonial Office*. No matter who may have been the Colonial Secretary of the day, the mismanagement emanating from that Office, has become proverbial, not only in the Colonies, but at home, and the expenditure by Great Britain for putting down rebellions in her Colonies, of sums of money more than sufficient to build all the railroads we could desire, and the means of causing the great stream of emigration to flow past us to the United States.—The result to us has been the absence of that prosperity, which we must all more or less feel the effects of. In fact, the baneful influence of the Colonial office as at present constituted, may be compared to the Upas tree, which blights and at last destroys all that comes within the range of its influence. Whatever may be said of Lord Grey as a Colonial Minister, I should despair of every seeing justice done to the Colonies under the present system: no matter who might fill that office, or whatever might be his political opinions, the same kind of Policy would more or less influence him. It is not Politics I am now attacking, but the errors of a system which Great Britain can never cure except by removing it altogether, and she would do well to be guided by the following quotation from Ovid:—

"Cuncta prius tentanda; sed irremediabile vulnus
Ense recedendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur."

Otherwise I fear England will regret when too late the loss of many of her Colonies, and the absence of that good feeling towards her which it is so desirable she should endeavour to retain; and notwithstanding the opinion so many political economists at home as to the useless expense the Colonies are to the Mother Country, the loss of them would soon reduce OLD ENGLAND from her present proud position, that of being The Greatest Nation, to that of a second or third rate European Power. But let us all put this question to ourselves, have we endeavoured to help ourselves? Alas! No, most I fear be the candid reply. What could we have done would probably be asked by many? I am an Englishman, born and bred and am now living amongst descendants of Englishmen, and believe me, there is a national love of justice implanted in the breasts of Englishmen, that were the people of these Colonies to appeal to their Brethen in Great Britain even now in the eleventh hour, we might all await with confidence the result of that appeal, which should be made through the English Press, that mighty engine which has ever when supported by the people, been the means of producing the redress of grievances.

Depend upon it, no English ministry have ever long withstood the general wish of the People as advocated by the press. I am fully aware that many would say—this was a hopeless proposition, as the English newspapers would not trouble themselves about us, but we have never the proper means of having our position, resources and wealth placed before them, but have gone on hoping that a change for the better would come instead of putting our own shoulders to the wheel to endeavour to bring about that change.—Many Colonies have regular paid Agents residing in London, whose duty it is to give every information to those applying to them, and being possessed of maps, and having ungranted lands, are the means of sending many emigrants of all classes to the different Colonies who employ them. The Land Companies of Canada have also their agents in England, to whom any one can apply, but scarcely anything is known of Nova Scotia, and had I not been in this country before coming here to reside, I should (if I had come at all) have arrived scarcely knowing anything about the Colony. I was much surprised last year when applying to Messrs. Saunders, Booksellers, 6, Charing Cross, who keep all the different publications and maps relative to the Colonies to find that the only work containing any information about Nova Scotia, was that short and not very correct account in Montgomery Martin's Colonies, published in the year 1837; and was told by them that there were constant enquiries made for some book on Nova Scotia, and that they could command ready sale for a work containing a good account of it; they further added, that it was very much against the Colony having no recent work containing the necessary information for all classes of emigrants, as the result was those enquiring generally bought some of the numerous publications about Canada and the United States. So that while some other Colonies have been doing all they can to furnish information to those who might wish to emigrate, we have done nothing, and there is no doubt that many for want of the necessary information respecting Nova Scotia, have gone to other Colonies; for depend upon it, John Bull likes to know some thing about a Colony before he goes to it. I was much struck at the time with the reason given to me against investing money in these Colonies, by some gentlemen whom I met in London and elsewhere, a short time ago who, having surplus funds for investment, were talking about some of the contemplated Railways in British North America. All these gentlemen were fully alive to the advantage of receiving a higher rate of interest than could be safely procured in England, and they all said how willing they would be to invest capital in the British North American Colonies, if they could only be certain, what would become of *them*, but they owned that while it appeared so uncertain what would be the future policy which would be pursued towards them by the English Government, they were afraid of investing money in any of the projected Railways. I merely mention this one instance to show how injurious to Colonial interests is the present uncertainty about our future position, and I am convinced that this has had the effect of preventing English Capital from flowing to these Colonies for investment. In conclusion I think the formation of a British North American Society for the purposes proposed by Mr. Outram, might be productive of much benefit, and in the furtherance of such an object, which is not a party question, but a most important one to us all, we should do well to remember the motto "united we stand, divided we fall."

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.—Every merchant in Boston having business communications with California, should send letters of importance through Adams Co.'s Express; for the Post Office arrangements are so execrably bad that no dependance can be placed upon their movements. A friend of mine in business here, who has a box at the Post Office for which he pays six dollars a quarter, has been complaining that for two months he had received no letters from home, and a few days since, feeling very anxious, he went into the office and after a while he found seven letters which had been put one side by mistake. He was very angry, but the clerks begged him not to tell the postmaster, promising for the future to look out a little better. This is but a single instance of every day's occurrence. Another imposition which is practised at the office is this: If a person takes out a letter, and finds it is not intended for him, the clerks will not refund the postage, but will take back the letter and receive the postage a second time from whoever calls for it. By Huskell's arrangements, letters are delivered from his office at least one day earlier than by the regular mail, and as this is a new country, and as persons here are quite as anxious to get advices with despatch as they are in Atlantic cities, you would confer a favor on a host of persons here by advising correspondents to adopt the express. I am located on Sacramento street Wharf, and have a fine opportunity of seeing all the arrivals from the river towns and cities, as all the small steamers come to the next pier. These boats are crowded every time they come down, with the most motley crowd of beings that can be brought together in one crowd in any part of the world. Returned miners in their soiled and tattered clothes, come with and more without gold dust; lazy, dirty Indians, who, having earned a few dollars, come here to see the strange sights, get drunk and go home again; Mexicans and Chilians who have been ejected from the diggings with all their worldly effects, consisting of a suit of clothes, a blanket and a gun; the Californian, with his broad-brimmed glazed hat, gaudy serape, cowhide leggins, straight black hair, well greased, and spurs with a rowel 2 inches long—with a sprinkling of the universal Yankee Nation, here and there a Chinese, and a few wandering Jews, are the component parts of a human cargo which each steamer disgorges on her arrival here from the up river counties. These steamers bring down a few vegetables, salmon, and some considerable gold dust for cargo, and return laden with all the delicacies the market affords, for your miner will not take up with anything second-handed or stale; and although many of them do not earn more than enough to pay their expenses, they always will have the best they can get to eat, drink, and smoke.

There has been a great quantity of gold brought into market the past month, although from the vast multitude engaged in mining, the proportion to each individual is small. The Carolina carried $1,000,000 in dust, and every sailing vessel carries more or less, and it is estimated that the passengers in the barque Florida, which sailed for Panama a few days since, carried with them some $200,000. One poor fellow, who begged a passage on the plea of poverty, and was furnished with accommodations by the subscription of his fellow-passengers, was robbed the night before the vessel sailed of twenty-five thousand dollars in dust, and actually showed the next morning twenty thousand dollars worth more which the thief did not find. Of course he had to walk up to the Captain's office and settle his fare, and got most heartily booted for his meanness beside.

Gold dust is plenty at $15,50, and on the day the Carolina sailed, when there is usually the greatest demand, the brokers would scarcely take it even at that rate. This shows that there must have been an immense quantity taken from the earth during the past month. There are a great many more persons in the mines than people give credit for, and every particle of gold they get is just so much added to the circulating medium, and so much produced. In detail the amount to each is small, but the sum total, which is sure to find its way sooner or later into the market, is very great. A wag strewed some spelter in Portsmouth Square a few days since, and in a short time a crowd was collected in the "diggings," and the papers announced that gold was to be found in the Square. A few minutes satisfied the old miners, but the boys and green-horns kept at it for several days, and at last found that if they had not learned a pretty good lesson, they had at least *spell-ter* out.

The improvements in this city are going on at a rate that would astonish any of the residents of the United States, the busy inhabitants are cutting down hills, filling up valley's, levelling streets, and driving the ocean back from its original bounds. One of the wharves here, Central Wharf, will be, when completed, thirty-three hundred feet long, it is finished nearly three thousand feet, and is a Sabbath day's journey from one end to the other. Other wharves are in the process of erection, and the sound of the pile-driving machines can be heard from various quarters of the city from daylight till dark. These wharves are not of the most substantial materials, and I expect when we have a good blow from the south-east, we shall have some smashing work among the shipping, for almost every vessel has her anchors foul, and when it comes on to blow fresh they will be sure to drag and come smashing on to these piles.

(*From the Quebec Chronicle.*)

THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN CONTRAST WITH THAT OF PRESIDENT POLK.

As people seldom greatly err in the selection of men, for important public trusts, it may be taken for granted, that he, who is raised to the Chief Magistracy of any nation, is no common man. It matters not, to what particular or immediate cause he may owe his elevation, whether it be merely to the tradition of a name, to extreme radicalism, to brilliant oratory, to profound statesmanship, to successful generalship, or to striking and acknowledged principle, that is to say, sense of duty, the mere fact of his elevation to that trust, is proof positive, that he is possessed of no mean understanding, and has great will. He, who is not born to greatness, but seemingly, has greatness thrust upon him, must have that, which is the source of greatness—mind, firmness, and energy. Yet, these necessary qualities for greatness, do not complete the character of a great man. With them, he may be either a good, a bad, or an indifferent character. They merely single out from among the common herd, individuals of every purpose, of every hobby, of every taste, and of every degree, as far as education goes. To take an example from our own country, mind firmness and energy, make a Burke, a Brougham, a Wilberforce, an Exeter, a Russell, a Pitt, a Peel, a Wellington, a Hume, or a Cobden. Of these, it will be admitted, some were and others are great men, yet, as one star differeth from another in glory, so is there no comparison to be made between the great acquirements of a Brougham and the sagacity of a Wellington, or between the unselfishness of Wilberforce and the interestedness of Cobden. Just so, has it been with the Chief Magistrates of the United States; they have all been great; but not equally great; and there is no fair comparison to be made between their greatness. Washington had a greatness cultivated to himself, which was probably more the result of circumstances than of original character. He had led a life of turmoil, and had learned during that life, to attach little importance to hereditary honors; he had built up American fame as he had been the architect of his own fortune, and he had imbibed a spirit of independence he cherished for himself as much as he did for his country.—Cromwell destroyed a kingdom—Washington created a nation. The greatness of Washington then, can bear no comparison with that of Monroe, or Jackson, or Tyler, or Polk, or Taylor, or Fillmore; nor can the greatness of either of these other United States Presidents be compared with each other's. Nay there is the greatest difference imaginable between the characters of Polk, Taylor, and Fillmore. Polk possessed of better talents, was ambitious, almost insolent any time he had a hopper on horseback and he will ride to the devil." Storming at England, he jeered at Great Britain, "balance of Power," claimed the whole Mexican continent, pounced upon Texas and Mexico, and was indeed, only American, not fearing now caring for anything besides. "Polk was the perhaps unwilling instrument of Polk, he was only a fortunate soldier and distinguished magnanimity and a high sense of duty than for any other quality. But he was far from being an ordinary man; he was honest and steady of purpose—one not knowing his duty merely in every position in which he was placed but fearing it and doing it accordingly, caring nothing for applause little if anything for party. That which Fillmore is we learn from his Message. He is honest, independent and of an understanding far above the general run of men. The introduction or first part of the Message is very beautiful. "The law of mortality, says he, ought to have a name as well as personal and individual application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and science should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self interest or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other states, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to the treatment from them." This doctrine it will be observed is the very opposite of the Manifest Polk doctrines—President Munro and President Polk would not suffer any Europeans power to colonize America—they would have had the boundless continent—their aims were "more power" and "self interest," through "national grandizement." But if there is any paragraph in the speech or Message with which we are more particularly pleased than with the other, it is that one which speaks of the policy of taking a large portion of revenue for the support of government from duties on goods:—

"A duty, says the President, laid upon an article, which cannot be produced in this country such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and the industry of our own country to produce the same article which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process, cherishes the skill and invites the capital which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thus benefitting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is that the artisan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

"A high tariff can never be permanent, it must cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such an extent that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer desires is uniformity and permanency, that he may have confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it."

"Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the value and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article as he pays no more duty upon that than upon an article of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an uniform provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material when it enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied."

This speech has indeed induced the Chief to form a high opinion of the Chief Magistrate of the neighbouring Republic, we begin to feel satisfied that there will be no Nevado about eagles treading upon lions tails, no wars to maintain any theory of a balance of power, no instigating of revolutions, and no piratical sympathising during the administration of American affairs by Millard Fillmore, suddenly called by Divine Providence to the responsible situation which he now holds.

FROM EUROPE.—The English Mail steamer Africa, arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 27th ult. with dates to the 7th.

A great scarcity of Silver in England has attracted considerable attention to the subject, and it has taken place in the value of that metal.

A postscript to a letter from Paris dated the 6th says—"I have been assured that a telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris, within the last half an hour, announcing that on Monday a convention was concluded and signed between the Prussian and Austrian Governments, which completely regulates and terminates the difficulties between the two powers."

A meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held at the Rotunda, Dublin, for the purpose of denouncing the "Popish aggression." A strong police force was deemed necessary to prevent the intrusion of a dissentient mob, but they were unable to prevent a good deal of confusion and roar from taking place.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has had conferred upon him for many years the "Cardinal's Hat," but that for certain reasons his grace has kept the conferred honor a profound secret.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION

ADDRESS FROM THE ENGLISH HIERARCHY.

The following Address from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the whole of the suffragan Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, (with the exception of the Bishops of Ely and St. Davids), has been agreed to

[illegible] apartments of the palace is a series of [illegible] portraits of the heads of the family in an unbroken line for 300 years.

their greatness. Washington had a greatness peculiar to himself, which was probably more the result of circumstances than of original character. He had led a life of turmoil, and had learned during that life, to attach little importance to hereditary honors; he had built up American fame just as he had been the architect of his own fortune, and he had imbibed a spirit of independence which he cherished for himself as much as he did for his country.—Cromwell destroyed a kingdom—Washington erected a nation. The greatness of Washington then, can bear no comparison with that of Monro, or Jackson, or Tyler, or Polk, or Taylor, or Fillmore; nor can the greatness of either of these other United States Presidents be compared with each other's. Nay there is the greatest difference imaginable between the characters of Polk, Taylor, and Fillmore. Polk possessed of brilliant talents, was ambitious, almost insolent any tyrannical. A democrat, he verified the proverb "put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the Devil." Storming at England, he jeered at Guizot's "balance of Power," claimed the whole boundless continent, pounced upon Texas and upon Mexico, and was indeed, only American, neither fearing nor caring for anything besides. Taylor, the perhaps unwilling instrument of Polk, was only a fortunate soldier and distinguished more for sagacity and a high sense of duty than for any other quality. But he was far from being an ordinary man; he was honest and steady of purpose—one not knowing his duty merely in every situation in which he was placed but fulfilling it and acting accordingly, caring nothing for applause and little if anything for party. That which Fillmore is we learn from his Message. He is honest, prudent and of an understanding far above that of the general run of men. The introduction or first part of the Message is very beautiful. "The great law of morality, says he, ought to have a national as well as personal and individual application.—We should act towards other nations as we would wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self interest, or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other states, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them." This doctrine it will be observed is the very opposite of the Munro and Polk doctrines—President Munro and President Polk would not suffer any European power to colonize America—they would have had the whole boundless continent—their aims were "more power" and "self interest," through "national aggrandizement." But if there is any paragraph in the speech or Message with which we are rather more particularly pleased than with the others it is that one which speaks of the policy of raising a large portion of revenue for the support of government from duties on goods:—

"A duty, says the President, laid upon an article, which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer.—But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and the industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process, creates the skill and invites the capital which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefitting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is that the artisan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous, and the ability to produce every necessary of life, renders us independent in war as well as in peace."

"A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it."

"Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied."

This speech has indeed induced us to form a high opinion of the Chief Magistrate of the neighbouring Republic, and to feel satisfied that there will be no bravado about eagles treading upon lions, no wars to maintain any theory of a balance of power, no instigating of revolutions, and no piratical sympathising during the administration of American affairs by Millard Fillmore, suddenly called by Divine Providence to the responsible situation, which he now holds.

From Europe.—The English Mail steamer Africa, arrived at New York from Liverpool, on the 27th ult. with dates to the 7th.

A great scarcity of Silver in England has drawn considerable attention to the subject, and a rise has taken place in the value of that metal.

A postscript to a letter from Paris dated the 5th says—"I have been assured that a telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris, within the last half an hour, announcing that on Monday a convention was concluded and signed between the Prussian and Austrian Governments, which completely regulates and terminates the difficulties between the two powers."

A meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held at the Rotunda, Dublin, for the purpose of denouncing the "Popish aggression." A strong police force was deemed necessary to prevent the intrusion of a dissentient mob, but they were unable to prevent a good deal of confusion and uproar from taking place.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has had conferred upon him for some years the "Cardinal's Hat," but that for certain reasons his grace has kept the conferred honour a profound secret.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

ADDRESS FROM THE ENGLISH HIERARCHY.

The following Address from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the whole of the suffragan Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, (with the exception of the Bishops of Exeter and St. Davids), has been agreed to, on the subject of the recent aggression by the Pope of Rome.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England.

May it please Your Majesty—

We, the Archbishops and undersigned Bishops of the Church of England, approach Your Majesty with sentiments of veneration and loyalty, at a time when an unwarrantable insult has been offered to the Church and Your Majesty, to whom appertains the chief government of the Estates of this Realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or civil.

This, our country, whose Church being a true branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacramenss are duly administered according to Christ's ordinance, is treated by the Bishop of Rome as having been a heathen land, and is congratulated on its restoration, after an interval of three hundred years, to a place among the Churches of Christendom.

The return of our people is anticipated to a communion, the errors and corruptions of which they deliberately renounce, and which continues to maintain practices repugnant to God's Word; inculcates blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits, and prescribes as necessary to salvation the belief of doctrines founded on no warranty of Scripture.

It is a part of the same arrogant assumption that, in defiance of the law which declares that "no foreign prelate or potentate shall use and exercise any manner of power, authority, or jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesiastical, within this realm," the Bishop of Rome has pretended to exercise spiritual dominion over the people of this country, and, in nominating certain Roman ecclesiastics to particular places or sees in England, has re-asserted the claims of supremacy over the Kingdom, and has interfered with the prerogative constitutionally belonging to Your Majesty alone.

We consider it our duty to record our united protest against this attempt to subject our people to a spiritual tyranny from which they were freed at the Reformation. And we make our humble petition to Your Majesty to discountenance by all constitutional means the claims and usurpations of the Church of Rome, by which religious divisions are fostered, and the labors of our clergy impeded in their endeavours to diffuse the light of true religion amongst the people committed to their charge.

Signed J. B. Contuar, T. Ebor, C. J. London, E. Dunelm, C. R. Winton, R. Bath and Wells, J. Lincoln, C. Bangor, G. Rochester, H. Carlisle, J. H. Gloucester and Bristol, C. J. Ripon, E. Salisbury, G. Petersborough, H. Worcester, J. Lichfield, A. T. Chichester, T. Ely, S. Oxon, Thos. Vowler. (St. Asaphs), J. P. Manchester, R. D. Hereford, J. Chester, S. Norwich, Iglandaff, and J. Sodor and Mann.

The Bishop of Exeter, having refused to sign the above, has sent, through the Home Secretary, a counter Address to Her Majesty. The Bishops of Scotland have also addressed the English Episcopate at this crisis, for which we have not space this week.

The Romish Church.—We speak from a knowledge of the facts of the case when we say that circumstances will transpire in the course of ten or twelve days, perhaps sooner, which will startle the religious world, accustomed though it has been to hear and see very strange things within the last few months. Something resembling a regular organized conspiracy will be proved to have been entered into by a number of influential Tractarian clergymen with the heads of the Romish Church in this country, with the view of destroying the Anglican Establishment.—We believe that documentary evidence of the fact will be forthcoming before a fortnight has elapsed. We do not think it would be judicious to say any more on the subject at present.—*Morning Advertiser, Dec. 5.*

EARLY CLOSING.

The following excellent remarks on early closing of business places, we copy from a late number of the Quebec Chronicle:—

The ability for labor, mental ormanual, most people know, is much affected by the state of the health. An individual, of the most lively disposition, bustling and energetic, becomes dull, indifferent and indolent on being affected with a cold.—The most acute logician, the man of the firmest nerve, of the clearest intellect loses coherence, will, and brightness by indigestion; and constant application either at the desk, in the library, in the shop, or at the loom, but too frequently produces an unhealthy condition of stomach and its consequence—diminished energy. Tait tells us that Napoleon lost the battle of Leipsic, in consequence of an indigestion brought on by eating an ill-dressed piece of mutton, and that in 1848, the influenza reduced Louis Philippe, who, without a cold, had acquitted himself creditably on the field of battle, had taught respectably in schools, and had contrived for himself the succession to a kingdom, at once and ingloriously into simple John Smith in a scratch-wig. Since the state of the body then has so important an influence on our energies, it surely becomes important that these energies should be impaired as little as possible.—The difference in energy between the sallow, languished shopman of a large city, and the robust country lad is well known. Hardly any of the class have ever got above mediocrity. A working man does sometimes reach above the ordinary level—labour giving him appetite, health, and vigour—there are learned Blacksmiths and poetic ploughmen,—but who ever heard of a shopman of very vigorous understanding? The country fact, has produced our Campbells, and our Burns', and our Macphersons; the shop or the desk some men of substance, but with broken down constitutions, with a feeble and sickly offspring, but too frequently incapable of sufficient energy to keep together that which has been scraped together for them by unremitting application at the expense of health. Our *dry* goods stores—an excellent name by the way—mummify young men. The constant rolling and unrolling bits of ribbons, folding and unfolding of pieces of cloth, has not sufficient excitement to arouse the mind, nor is it exercise sufficient for vigour of body. Of all businesses, none is so ruinous to the general health as the dry-goods, if the hours are long and there happens to be time for out of door exercise only one day in seven.—Were the attendance at the desk, in the counting room or in the banking house to be as constant, the effect possibly would be even worse; but the wholesale merchant, who is generally a sharp sighted, far-seeing personage, understand human nature well, and takes care not to lose on the one hand more than he could gain on the other.—A few hours extra work, a day, he is sensible, would soon reduce the capability of his clerks for work, until they would perform in 14 hours less service than they now do in 10. The labouring man is indeed, only required to work from sunrise till sunset; and, every time he begins afresh to work, he begins with renewed life. But the shopman drudges on from early morn until late at even day after day, and rises in the morning almost in miserable a disposition for labor as when at midnight he put the shutters on the shop. For the sake of this class then we are glad that in this city, the better grade of drygoods merchants have resolved upon shutting early so that their young men may each day begin their labors with life, and with a will. This determination is both wise and humane. While, however, we are glad that the dry goods merchants have resolved upon closing early, we are not disposed to run into extremes and demand that all men in business shall shut their shops on the approach of night. The question has been put to us—are we in favor of grocer's closing at the same hours as the linen drapers? We of course have no objection; but we are loath to run into extremes and to insist upon it. The grocer's assistant breathes another and a healthier atmosphere than the dry goods' clerk. And more, a grocer's early closing is a matter that affects the laboring man, and the housewife, who may not be able to get their almost necessaries of life, their candles and their oil as the ladies can their dresses during the day. The grocers may and ought however to make the labor of their assistants as far from being incessant as possible, and this they could do by allowing them to go any where in turn, early in the evening. We have, however, no idea of going wholesale into anything and therefore shall not insist upon the total abandonment of all business every evening at seven, lest by doing so we should be the means of bringing back to the counter those now employed *constantly* in-doors.

The following, further particulars, of a melancholy accident, noticed in our last, is taken from the Fredericton Amaranth:—"Mr. John Coulthard, with his wife and one child, a few months old, dwelt in the Parish of Queensbury, about 25 miles from Fredericton. On that morning about five o'clock his neighbours discovered the interior of his house to be on fire, and on approaching the spot it had made such progress that nothing could save it. Fears for the safety of the family were entertained, but nothing positive could be ascertained until the fire was extinguished. The remains of the husband, wife and child were then discovered on a half consumed bed. The wife was lying as though she slept with her child on her arm. The husband had, apparently, raised himself up and thrown himself across his wife. He was lying in that position, with his head burnt off! The unfortunate man was an inveterate smoker, and it is supposed that he laid down with a pipe in his mouth, and thus set the bed on fire. They were probably suffocated by the smoke.

Atrocious Murder.—We have this week to perform the painful duty of recording the murder of Mr. William N. Montgomery, of Andover, by Daniel Finnimore, of Greenfield. The particulars of the case as we have received them are that Mr. Montgomery was stopping for a few days at the house of his son in Simonds, and on Sunday evening the 22d inst., Finnimore came in and called for liquor, it was refused him, and he proceeded to break the decanters and tumblers in the room; a scuffle then ensued between him and one of the persons present. Finnimore went out to the yard and deliberately unhooked a whiffle-tree, which he brought with him into the house, and before any one present was aware of his intention he struck Mr. Montgomery with it on the back of the head, and would have repeated the blow had he not been prevented by a bystander; his unfortunate victim lived about 48 hours after he received the fatal blow. The Coroners jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Finnemore, who is now in jail here to await his trial.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was in the 50th year of his age. He came to this country when quite young, and has resided in the county of Carleton about 15 years; he was a remarkably quiet, peaceable man, "slow to take offence; and offering none." He has left a large circle of relatives end friends to mourn his untimely end.—[Carleton Sentinel.

WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,
And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, Pains and Weakness in the Side, Breast, &c., and all other diseases of the
PULMONARY ORGANS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!
The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving.
Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy ever known, there will be, and NOW ARE found those so villanously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.
This is to caution dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that HAVING THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF I. BUTTS on the wrapper. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.
Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass. to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents throughout the country.
None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.
For sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John, N. B.

Domestic Manufacture.—Garrett & Skillen have determined to charge only *Twenty Shillings* for CANADA TOP COATS. Such low prices will have the effect of doing away with the imported slops that our city has been inundated with for the last 30 years. Dec. 27.

Wolf Cloth Top Coats.
THESE COATS are particularly adapted to this severe and changeable climate—not confining the perspiration and injuring the health, like the unhealthy Fur Coats, which article they have entirely superseded, at less than half the cost.
PANTECHNETHECA,
Corner of King and Cross streets, St. John.
Jan. 1851.

Married.

At St. Ann's Chapel, Fredericton, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Mr. John P. Segee, of Lincoln, Sunbury County, to Miss Rachael Carpenter, of Fredericton.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the house of the bride's father, near Woodstock, by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, of Fredericton, James, eldest son of James Rankin, Esq., to Lydia, youngest daughter of John Shea, Esquire, all of the Parish of Northampton, County of Carleton.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Abner Merserean, Mr. George Webb, Junior, to Miss Catherine Boone, both of Blissville, Sunbury County.

At Boston, on the 22d inst., Mr. James Magee, to Miss Elizabeth A. Allison, both of Saint John, New Brunswick.

On the 28th Nov. at St. Mary's Bow, (London,) James Gillespie Price, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to Juliet, youngest daughter of the late W. M. Price, Esq., H. E. I. C. S.

Died.

On Saturday morning, Thomas Nisbet, Esq., a native of Dunse, (Scotland,) in the 74th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss. Mr. Nisbett has been long a highly respectable inhabitant of this City, where he gained the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

On Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. James Allen, aged 61 years, leaving a wife and ten children to mourn their bereavement.

On Saturday morning, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. James H. Spencer, aged 27 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Saturday last, at Indian Town, after a severe illness of a few days, Susan, aged 23 years, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas C. Robertson, and daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Theal, of Carleton, leaving a large connexion of relatives and friends to mourn their sudden and unexpected bereavement.

On Sunday last, after a short but severe Illness, of Consumption, Susan Malinda, third daughter of Mr. Charles Godsoe, aged 9 years.

On Friday last, Eleanor Charles, colored woman, aged 89 years. The deceased came here with the Loyalists of 1783, and for the last 50 years, up to the time of her death, was in the service of Chief Justice Chipman's family.

On Monday 3d December, Mrs. Elizabeth Calkin, wife of the late Mr. James Calkin, of Hopewell, Albert County, in the 91st year of her age. She was a native of Horton, N. S., and eldest daughter of the late Zebediah Wickware, of that place.

At Woodstock, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth McIndoe, widow of the late James McIndoe, in the 75th year of her age.

At Pictou, on the 21st inst., Mr. Daniel Fraser, Senior, in the 81st year of his age, formerly a Merchant of this City.

In Boston, on the 5th inst., Mr. S. W. Barker, formerly of Fredericton, in the 62d year of his age.

At Sacramento City, on the 23d October, of the cholera, Mr. Angus McKenkie, formerly a Merchant of this City.

At San Francisco, California, on 23d Nov. William M. Hoffman, Esq., Justice of 2d township of that city, aged 35 years, eldest son of Dr. Matthus Hoffman, of Halifax.

In India, 10th October, Capt. Martin Hunter Hales, of the 10th Bengal Light Infantry, aged 40 years.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Barque Amelia, Holder, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.

Schr. William, Haynes, New York, 8—Master, tobacco, &c.,—In the gale on Monday last, had sails split.

Thursday—Barque Eliza, Durkee, Boston, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Nancy, Parker, New York—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig F., Furness, New York, 7—master, general cargo.

CLEARED.

Dec. 28th—Brig Albert, Robinson, Matanzas, lumber, &c.; Schr. D. Phillips, Small, Eastport, flour, &c.; Echo, Andrews, Boston, scantling.

30th—Brig Britannia, Dwyer, Dublin, deals; Daring, Douglas, Barbados, fish & lumber; Brigt. Richard Cobden, Corning, Kingston, (Ja.) lumber.

Jan. 2nd—Brigt. Sylph, Crow, Antigua; Victor, Kinney, Matanzas.

The Sarah Millidge.—Letters posted in the News Room during the week, state that the ship Sarah Millidge, from Liverpool, for this port, with a general cargo, which struck on the Brazil rock on the 11th inst., and was subsequently taken into Shelburne, is much strained, and has one of her beams broken. All the goods between decks was discharged previous to the 18th inst. The damage is greater than was at first anticipated. Much of the tea and a number of the bales of the dry goods are wet—cordage chafed—crates broken—iron rusty. The chains and anchors had not been got out, and the sugar is not mentioned. Lloyd's agent at Yarmouth was to proceed to Shelburne on the 23d or 24th inst., but awaited instructions from the consignees of the goods in St. John, to know what was best to be done.—The Captain, who has been very ill, was recovering.

Cleared at San Francisco, Nov 6th, Bark Teal, Gray, and brig Acadian, Gardner, for Callao.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.—The Montezuma, Leavitt, from Bristol, for New Orleans, (previously spoken,) put in here to-day, leaky, with loss of rudder, and cargo shifted.

Disasters.—We record the following list of disasters during the gale of Monday week, and fear that we shall hear of more:

The Schr. *Margaret*, from Hillsboro, County of Albert, became waterlogged during the gale of the 23d inst., and lost sails, anchor and cable, and drifted into Gulliver's Hole, 9 miles below Digby Gut, and became a wreck.

The Schr. *Spitfire*, of Margaretville, Wilmot, N. S., went ashore at Gulliver's Hole, and we are informed is totally lost.

The Schr. *Copy*, of Digby, N. S., loaded with coal, from up the Bay, had her sails blown away, and was driven ashore at Quaco. She is badly injured.

The Schr. *Chancellor*, of Hillsboro, lost boat and deck load of deals and boards, &c., and got into Digby, on the 24th.

The crews of all the above vessels were saved, but some of them are badly frozen.

NEW BOOKS.
Just Received from New York:—
COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY on the Bible, containing Mattew Henery, condensed with Critical and Explanatory notes by Scott, Doddridge, Adam Clarke, &c., &c., 6 vols. 1000 Engravings.
The Modern British Essayists (Complete);
Allison's History of Europe, 4 vols;
Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature (Illustrated);
Chambers Information to the People;
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea;
Laynard's Ninevah and Remains;
The Poetical Works of Moore, Byron, Shelly, Campbell, Burns, Milton, Young, Pope, Tupper, Ossian, Hemans, Cook, &c., &c.
Annuals for 1851, in great variety.
Dec. 27. B. O'BRIEN.

Dr. Rushs' Refined Liquid Soap,
FOR WASHING.—7 CENTS PER GALLON.
THE Subscriber will import for any party 20 CASKS of this fluid, at the above price, duty paid.
J. CROUCH.
Dec. 13. South Side King Street

THE LAST NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been suspended from his office in consequence of being a defaulter, takes this method of informing those persons who are indebted to him for the Postage of Letters, and whose neglect to pay him has been the cause of his present difficulty, that unless the amounts due by them are paid up within ONE WEEK from this date, the names of all defaulters, with the amounts due, will then be published, and suits instituted for the recovery of the same.—It is with him not a matter of choice, but one of necessity, as by his making up what he is deficient, he will be again reinstated in his situation.
STEPHEN DALY.
Jan. 3, 1851. *Letter Carrier.*

Fishery Draft.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Eastern side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the Names of Freeman and others entitled to a Draft, on Monday, 6th day of January next, at the City Court Room in the Court House.—The books will be kept open between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., until Saturday the 11th day of January, on which latter day they will be kept open until six o'clock, p. m., after which time no names will be received. The Draft will take place on Monday the 20th of January, 1851.
B. COXETTER.
JAMES STOCKFORD.
St. John, Dec. 20., 1850. *Directors.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, the subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Western side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the names of Freemen and others entitled to a Draft in the Fishery, on Monday the 6th of January next, at the Store of J. C. Littlehale, Carleton.—The Books will be kept open every day during the week, from 10 o'clock a. m., to 4 p. m., until Saturday, 11th January, on which latter day they will be kept open until 6 o'clock p. m., after which time no names will be received. The Draft will take place on Monday the 20th January.
JAMES M. BRITTAIN.
JOHN CHAMPER.
Carleton, Dec. 20, 1850. *Directors.*

Inland route to Boston
BY RAILROAD AND STEAMER.
UNTIL further notice, the steamer "CREOLE" will leave St. John on TUESDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. for PORTLAND, keeping the inland route, touching at Eastport and intermediate Ports. Passengers will be conveyed to Boston by the Railroad, and the Freight to and from Boston by the Steamers St. Lawrence and John Marshal, one of which leaves Portland and Boston every night. Returnidg, leaves Portland Thursday evenings, on the arrival of the Cars from Boston,
For further particulars apply on board the *Creole;* to John Ferris, Boston, and Abial Somerby, Portland.
F. W. HATHEWAY,
OTIS SMALL.
Dec. 20.

Office of the St. John Water Company,
11th December, 1850.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the *Eighth* Instalment of Twelve and one-half per Cent. (being Twelve Shillings and Six Pence on each Share) on the additional Stock of the St. John Water Company, is requested, to be paid in at the Company's Office, within one calendar Month after this date.
JAMES ROBERTSON, *Treasurer.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 8th March, 1848.
RESOLVED, that no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two newspapers in such County where newspapers are published.
CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 7th April, 1849.
WHEREAS the number of applications to this House from School Teachers for Grants of Money have been from year to year increasing; and whereas it is desirable that such information should be furnished as would enable this House to arrive at just and equitable conclusion; therefore
RESOLVED, That this House will in future sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way, and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her school on account of any improper conduct.
CHAS. P. WETMORE. *Clerk.*

Favor's Package Express.
FAVOR'S Package Express for the United States, will be made up to go by the Steamer 'Creole,' on TUESDAY morning next. Goods, &c. purchased, Notes and Bills collected, and money carried on reasonable terms. All matters connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.
I. H. WATERHOUSE,
Dec 27. Agent.

Fredericton, May, 1849.
THE Subscriber would intimate to the Saint John and Up-River Merchants, that having removed his business into those large and spacious premises with frost proof Cellars, &c., formerly owned and occupied by the late Mr. Slawson, would be happy to receive GOODS of any description for Sale on Consignment, or Storage, and make immediate RETURNS, or comply strictly to the orders of the Parties Consigning. Confidence and Punctuality most strictly adhered to.
SAMUEL A. AKERLY.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
Reference at St. John, George Thomas, W. D. W. Hubbard, Esquires. May 11, 1849.

Wm. Youdell, Tailor.
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed to the North side at King's Square, over Mr. Lockey's Shop, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the favours of his old friends.
All orders in the above line will be attended to with despatch.
Clothes cleaned and neatly repaired.
St. John, August 23, 1850.

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

Co-partnership Notice.
THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, beg to give Notice, that the Business heretofore carried on by *WILLIAM CARVILL*, will in future be conducted under the firm of *William* and *George Carvill.*
WILLIAM CARVILL,
jan. 1. GEORGE CARVILL.

New Books.
Received per Steamer *Creole*—
CARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for January;
Graham's do. do.;
Holden's do. do.;
Blackwood's do. for Dec., price 1s. 3d.;
The Ladder of Gold, by Robert Bell;
Mother's Recompense, by Grace Aguillar;
Olive, a Novel, by the Author of the Ogilvies;
No. 7, Pendennis, by M. M. Thackeray, &c.
Remainder of January Magazines by next Steamer. (jan. 1) B. O'BRIEN.

For Sale,
AT the Furniture Ware Rooms, King Street, a choice assortment of Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood VENEERS, just received.
The highest prices paid for Live Geese Feathers.
sept. 30. J. & G. LAWRENCE.

Anchors and Chains,
ON CONSIGNMENT.
Now Landing ex ships *Thetis* and *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool:—
24 IRON and Wood Stock ANCHORS, ass'd. 7 cwt. to 36 cwt.
12 Best Proved Studded Chain CABLES, ass'd. 15-16 inch to 1 3-4 inch.
For sale low. WILLIAM CARVILL,
oct 2. *Nelson Stre*

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS.
IMPORTATION.
JUST Received per *Cuba* and other arrivals at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, A variety of New Style Fur CAPS—in *South Sea Seal Nautria, Otto, &c.*
Fur CAPS—from 2s. 6d. upwards.
WOLF & BUFFALO COATS.
A splendid lot of Buffalo Skins—from $4 upwards; Ladies Furs, Muffs, Boas, Victorines and Cuffs—*in rich Furs.*—Also, a large variety of French Hats—selling off cheap to close the years business. ☞ *Cash Paid for Furs.* ☜
LOCKHART & CO.,
dec. 23. No. 1, Prince Wm. Street.

Winter Arrangement.
STREET'S EXPRESSES
Leave as follows until further notice:—
FREDERICTON, *Daily;*
ST. ANDREWS, *Daily;*
Other parts of the Province, *Semi-Weekly;*
All parts of Nova Scotia, *Weekly.*
Light and heavy Freight, Parcels, &c., carried on reasonable terms, Bills, Notes, &c., collected.
dec. 4. CHAS. L. STREET
(usual papers.)

Great Bargains!!!
SELLING OFF below cost, all the valuable Stock of Goods, comprising GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Agnew, King Street. The Public are invited to call.
dec. 27.

Iron, Tin, Spikes, &c.
Ex Olive and John J. De Wolfe from Liverpool:
80 TONS Refined IRON, well assorted;
50 do. Common do., do.;
100 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.
Daily expected per Sarah Millidge and Blanche:
20 tons Sheet IRON, No 19 to 26;
75 do. Refined and Common IRON;
2 do. London OAKUM;
5 do. Boiler PLATE, best Staffordshire;
2 do. Spring Steel;
11 1-2 do. Iron Chynch Rings;
50 do. boxes TIN, IC DC & IX.
For Sale Cheap by
nov. 6. (INSP.) SMITH & HAWS.

EXPRESS PER STEAMER CREOLE.—A My Express for Eastport, Portland, Boston and New York, will go Weekly per "Creole," closing Monday Evenings, at 9 o'clock.
dec. 20. CHARLES L. STREET
[usual papers.]

JAMES BURRELL,
Corner of King and Germain Streets,
HAS received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of *Fancy* and *Staple DRY GOODS*, suitable for the *Fall* and *Winter* Seasons, consisting of—
Ladies' Dress Materials, in great variety;
Gala Plaid, and Tweed CLOAKINGS;
SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS;
5-4 Printed COTTONS; GINGHAMS;
Grey and White COTTONS;
Red and White *FLANNELS;*
Shirting Stripes and *Bed Ticks;*
LINENS; LAWNS; HOLLANDS
DAMASK TABLE LINENS;
TOWELLINGS; Toilette Covers;
Lawn Handkerchiefs;
WOOLEN YARN;
Pelerines; *COMFORTERS;*
Ladies' and Gents' GLOVES; *HOSIERY;*
Children's Fancy and Plaid SOCKS;
do. Fancy Woolen *HOODS;*
do. Woolen POLKAS;
do. Victorines, Mantillas & Muffs
Black and Col'd. Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black *Gro. De Naps;*
Thread Cotton, and Egyptian Laces; Edgings, and Insertions; Nun's Lace, and Muslin Ribbon;
Muslins,
White and Coloured *STAYS;*
Sewed Habit SHIRTS, and Chemizettes;
Infant's Frock Bodies, Robes, and Caps;
Sewed Insertions, and Edgings;
Gent's Shirt Fronts, and COLLARS;
do. Silk Pocket and Neck Handk'fs;
Cotton BATTING; Pound Cottons;
Combs, Brushes, Whalebone,
Smallwares, &c., &c.
MILLINERY.
The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by *strict attention* and *low prices* to merit a continuation of past favours.
nov. 1 JAMES BURRELL,
Corner of King and Germain Streets.

Embossed Letter Paper.
JUST Received at the Morning News Book Store—Embossed LETTER PAPER, of a superior description.
Also—BRISTOL BOARD for Drawing purposes, a superior article. nov. 13.

A NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE Society
OF LONDON!
Capital £500,000 Sterling,
SURPLUS £82,000 Sterling.
The following are some of the advantages offered by this Society:—Moderate rates of Premium.
Loans of half the Premiums for whole term of Life with no further security than Endorsation thereof on the Policy.
Fifty per Cent. of the Premiums paid in, advanced when required.
Division of Profits made annually to Policy Holders, either in Cash, added to the Policy or allowed as future reduction of Annual Premium, at the option of the assured.
Proposals accepted and Policies granted by the Local Board without referring to the London Office.
Blank forms of application, Tables of Rates, and every other information may be obtained on application at the office of W. J. STARR,
nov. 22.—6m. Manager and Agent.

Poetry.

WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

Linger not long! Home is not home without thee,
Its dearest tokens only make me mourn;
Oh! let its memory, like a chain about thee,
Gently compel and hasten thy return.
Linger not long!

Linger not long! Though crowds should woo thy staying,
Bethink thee: can the mirth of ends, though dear,
Compensate for the grief thy long delaying
Costs the fond heart that sighs to have thee here!
Linger not long!

Linger not long! How shall I watch thy coming,
As evening shadows stretch o'er moor and dell,
When the wild bee hath ceased her busy humming,
And silence hangs on all things like a *spell*.
Linger not long!

How shall I watch for thee when fears grow stronger,
As night draws dark and darker on the hill;
How shall I weep, when I can watch no longer!
Oh! art thou absent—art thou absent still!
Linger not long!

Yet I should grieve not, though the eye that seeth me,
Gazeth through tears that make its splendor dull;
For oh! I sometimes fear when thou art with me,
My cup of happiness is all too full!
Linger not long!

Haste—haste thee home into thy mountain dwelling!
Haste as a bird unto its peaceful nest!
Haste as a skiff when tempests wild are swelling,
Flies to its haven of securest rest!
Linger not long!

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 2s. Sterling,

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE;

OR How to Live and What to Live for; with ample rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; together with Instructions for securing Perfect Health, Longevity, and that sterling state of Happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life. BY A PHYSICIAN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is a vast deal of good sense in this little volume. The rules relating to the important operation of eating are admirable. The moral rules are as good as the physical, and the writer is well entitled to be heard"—*London Atlas.*

"The work before us is written in a plain homely style, and the information which it contains in connection with all matters relating to health and diet, is of an extremely valuable and useful kind."—*Sunday Times.*

"A little book abounding in sound, sensible, and practical advice for the management of health from infancy to old age. The writer's instructions are eminently judicious. This is a manuel which every household should possess, and which young and old will read with profit."—*Critic.*

"Here we have sure and practical rules laid down for adoption, which, if followed accurately, will tend to the comfort, if not to the longevity of life. As a manual for general use, it is so prepared as to avoid everything that is offensive, whilst treating upon topics requisite to be considered."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

"The design of this essay is extremely laudable, it being intended to promote a most useful and important study—the study of diet and morals—which is at present too much neglected.—There are scattered through the work several useful and important observations."—*Weekly Times.*

Sold by Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B.; and Morton & Co., Halifax, N. S.—Price 2s. sterling.

April 2, 1850.—6ins. fly.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Ex LISBON, from London:

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

—ALSO—

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

In Store—11 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

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

Wild Cherry Syrup.

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

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

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

October 4 J. CROUCH.

New-Brunswick Manual.

A few copies of this valuable work, containing a great variety of useful forms of Agreements, Articles of Copartnership, Deeds, Leases, Indentures, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, &c., &c., with Marriage and other Precedents, are now for Sale by the Subscribers, at the reduced price of five shillings to close the concern.

Sept. 26. J. & A. McMILLAN.

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have opened ex the "Avon" an assortment of the following Goods:

BLACK Hat and Coat Hooks and Buttons, Bullet Moulds, Dog Collars and Chains, Halter Chains, Bed Keys, Dressing Combs, Brass Lifting Handles, Lamp Hooks, Bell Mounting and House Bells, Table Catches, Curtain Rings, Trunk Nails, brass headed Nails, polished steel Fire Irons, Bed room Latches, wood Screws all sizes, ditto with square heads, Lock Screws Plated CRUETS, plain and revolving; Crocia Hooks Garden SPADES, Barn Shovels, &c. &c.

And by the *Maid of Erin*—A handsome assortment of Bird CAGES,—which, with the large Stock previously received, are offered at the usual low rates.

N. B.—Domestic Cut Nails, all sizes.

J. & A. MARSH,
Corner Sands' Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

Warm Over Coats.

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

Nov. 8. THOS. R. JONES.

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

PANTECHNETHECA.

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

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

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE EXTENSIVE READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

A SUIT of MOURNING at five minutes notice.

May 31. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

CHAINS & ANCHORS

Now Landing ex *Gratitude*—

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

May 31. THOS. F. RAYMOND.

Domestic Cut Nails.

OF all sizes, now on hand. *Also*, just received, a Package of RED CHALK, of first quality.—A further shipment to Arrive per the *'Avon.'*

J. & A. MARSH,
July 12, 1850. *Corner Sands' Arcade.*

MUSIC, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

J. CROUCH.

GLASS,

By the *Empress* from London.

625 BOXES best stout Window GLASS, all sizes required, from 7x9 to 14x20;
150 boxes superior Crown GLASS, from 9x12 to 12x16;
14 cases containing large sizes, from 22x26 to 34x46;
18 cases ground and cut Tumblers,
3 do. ground and cut Wine Glasses.

Also, 5 cases *LOOKING GLASS PLATES*, all sizes from 8 by 10 to 16 by 26.

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

Fashionable FURNITURE and Upholstery Ware-Rooms.

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

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

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

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

Horse and other Nails.

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

August 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Indian Town Hotel.

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

Indian Town, N. B., May 10, 1850.

Brandy and Geneva.

Now landing, ex "Empress," from London, on consignment—

5 HHDS. Hennessy's Old Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. finest Pale Hollands Geneva—

For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
August 9. *Prince Wm. Street.*

IRISH LINEN.

Just received per ship "Themis," Leighton, Master, on Consignment:—

5 CASES Irish LINEN—a very superior article. For sale low by

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

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

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

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

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

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

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge is the most extraordinary remedy ever used. Should there be no worms it will not hurt the most delicate child, but will do it good. ☞ *Caution*—All of the above named articles are sold *only genuine* by Comstock & Co., 59 Poydras st New Orleans; Comstock & Bro., 69 Second st., st. Louis, under the Monroe House; and Comstock & Co., 21 Cortlandt st., N. York, proprietors of the original and only genuine Magical Pain Extractor, and Hays' Liniment for the Piles.

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

HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

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

DEAFNESS.

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

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

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have received per 'Olive,' and Sheffield and Birmingham HARDWARE, consisting of per 'Olive'—

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

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

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

Per "Mary Caroline."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 cask containing Cart and Waggon Boxes.

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

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

The above Goods, with the Stock on hand, are [illegible] for Cash or approved [illegible]

GRANITE HALL

No. 1, Dock Street.

Saint John, (New-Brunswick.)

Fully Ten Per Cent. Cheaper than any other establishment!

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

OLD MONOPOLY BROKE DOWN! A NEW ERA IN TRADE!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Notice.

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

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

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

14th sept. J. LORDLY.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street.

HAS FOR SALE NOW ON HAND.
THE Premium Cook STOVES;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hathaway Cook do.;
The Econimest Cook do.;
Several Patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet Iron and cast Iron Air Tight do.;
Box and cylender stoves; also, Canada do.

October 4th, 1850.

WILLIAM CRAIG, M. D.,

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

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

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

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

ANCHORS AND CHAINS,

ON CONSIGNMENT—Now landing ex ships *Thetis* and *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool—24 Iron and Wood Stock ANCHORS, assorted, 7 cwt. to 36 cwt.

12 best proved studded Chain Cables, ass'd 15, 16 inch to 1¼ inch.

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

Common & Refined IRON.

Ex Orleans, from Liverpool:

200 TONS Common and Refined IRON; for sale low by

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

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.

From Liverpool—for Sale.

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

—ALSO—

By the Venture, from Boston:
25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS;

And from New York—
1600 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 13, Prince Wm-street

On Consignment.

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

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

All of which are offered for sale at low prices by WILLIAM CARVILL.

November 12.

Just received on Consignment:—

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

J. CROUCH,
4, South side King street.

Also—140 barrels Woodstock POTATOES, a prime article. J. C.

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

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

J. CROUCH,

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

Phœnix Foundry, POND STREET.

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

On Hand—CABOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other patterns PLOUGHS; Fanning Mill Wheels; Track and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

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

St John, October 16th, 1849.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

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

DINNERS, &c. &c. got up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, &c. &c.

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

February 2, 1849.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

CHURCH STREET.

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

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

Parties can be supplied at any time with Rooms.

The best liquors always on hand.

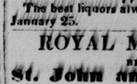
January 25. J. JUDGE.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

St. John and St. Andrews,

DAILY.



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

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

NEW MUSIC.

November 28 1850.

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

SONGS.

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

QUADRILLES.

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

DUETTS.

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

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

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

FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery, and Jewelry.

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

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

GLASS'S HOTEL,

Gagetown.

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

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

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAS. GLASS.

Simmonds & Co.

Old established Agents for the Colonies and Commission Merchants,

Barge Yard, London,

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

Cheap Restaurant.

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

July 5. JAMES SORLIE.

BUFFALO AND SLEIGH ROBES.—100 very fine Buffalo and Sleigh ROBES, for sale cheap. LOCKHART & CO.

Nov. 22. No. 1, Prince Wm. street.

DR. LAMERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Coloured Engravings.

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

SELF-PRESERVATION:

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

By Samuel La'Mert, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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

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

The work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co. price 2s. 6d. stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Mott on & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Neilson.

August 24, 1849.

NOTICE.

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

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

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
GERMAIN STREET.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children, of every size and Pattern, and warranted good; for sale by

Nov. 8.—3i. S. K. FOSTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Cheap Variety Store.

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

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

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

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

June 7th, 1849. J. L.

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

May 4. M. N. POWERS.

Iron, Patent Metal, and Spikes.

EX *Oriental* from Liverpool—now landing—
80 tons Common and refined IRON, ass'd;
10 Do. Deck Spikes, 4 to inch;
6 Do. Patent Metal RODS, ⅞ to 1¼ inch.

For sale low by

THOS. F. RAYMOND,

SAINT JOHN, N

Volume 13.

Weekly Almanack.

[The time of high water here given is for

January		H.	Sun. s	Moo
11	Saturday,	7	37 4	40 0
12	Sunday	7	38 4	41 1
13	Monday,	7	38 4	43 2
14	Tuesday,	7	35 4	44 4
15	Wednesday,	7	35 4	45 5
16	Thursday,	7	34 4	46 6
17	Friday,	7	34 4	47 rises

Full Moon, 11th, 0h. 3m. even.

Mutual Insurance Compa

THIS Company is prepared to receive tions for Insurance against FIRE, upo ngs and other Property, at the Office subscriber. I. WOODWA

MINERVA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPA

81, King William street, Mansion house,

TRUSTEES.

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

DIREC