St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

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Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
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J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
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Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, }
GEORGE THOMAS, } Esquires.
THOMAS BEER, R. N. }
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Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

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

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
Duke Street, St. John, N.

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

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
GREY'S BUILDING, MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

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

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

We have obtained the Victory.

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

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

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	55	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-2 Octave to A above.

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

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

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

SALT, FISH, MOLASSES, &c. &c.
SIX HUNDRED Bags Liverpool SALT;
200 Boxes Digby Smoked HERRINGS;
10 Barrels American Mess PORK;
10 Do. Prime Do.;
20 Tierces and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
20 Hhds. SUGAR; 10 Brls. Do.;
10 Brls. Pilot Bread; 25 Boxes Saleratus;
75 Boxes Liverpool SOAP;
25 Ditto St. John Manufacture Soap;
15 Boxes CANDLES; 75 Brls. Rye Flour;
50 Boxes Lozenges; 500 Yards Homespun;
10 Boxes PIPES; 10 Kegs Tobacco;
With a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at low rates for good pay.
☞ *Store*,—12M Beech TREENAILS, 18 to 24.
Sept. 15 Visitor. G. M. BURNS.

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

NEW GOODS.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.
R. HUNTER,

HAVING completed his FALL IMPORTATION from Great Britain and the United States, has now on hand, and offers For Sale at his usually low prices, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season—

IN PART CONSISTS OF
Beaver, Pilot, Witney and Mohair CLOTHS, with numerous other materials suitable for Over Coats; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., &c.
VESTINGS—In Silk Velvet, Plush, Satins, Quiltings, &c., &c.
The Clothing Department—The largest and most varied assortment of CLOTHING in the Province—cut and made up on the premises. The assortment being continually kept up, having a great number of hands employed.
The Furnishing Department comprises a general assortment of Gent's White and Fancy Shirts Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Fancy Ties, Mufflers, Socks, Braces, Umbrellas Carpet Bags, Valises, Trunks, Snow Stockings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins.
The principle on which this Establishment was first commenced, and which has given such general satisfaction to the public for the last five years, is still continued—that is
No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.
Nov. 21, 1854. R. HUNTER.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade
AT
COMMERCE HOUSE,
KING STREET.
OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tarratt":
161 Packages of English and French Goods.
Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every description of
WOLLENS, LINENS, COTTONS,
SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,
and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favorable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
NEW STYLES.—Oct. 2d, 1854.
HORSFALL & SHERATON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.
Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Wollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassell, for Ottom
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapes CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kid derminster d Scotch do.;
Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS, from 4 4 to 16 4;
English and American Floor OIL CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.
50 BARRELS MACKEREL.
100 Doz. HOMESPUN SOCKS.
700 Lbs. CHEESE.
30 Quintals COD FISH, for Sale.
G. M. BURNS,
October 20. South Wharf

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

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.
Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything intrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms, J. D. MABEE.
Hampton Village, K. C., Sept. 29, 1854.

BURNING FLUID.—5 brls. superior ex "Thomas," from Boston.
March 21. W. O. SMITH.

German Toys.
On Consignment.
THE Subscriber has just received 6 Cases of GERMAN TOYS, which he will Sell by the CASE at a very small advance.
Ladies' Frizzettes, Braids, Ringlotts, &c., &c.
August 4. [Courier] WM. MAJOR.

Children's Socks and Stockings.
45 DOZEN Paina Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN.

GRANITE HALL NO. 1 Dock Street.
JUST RECEIVED:
WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS;
Do. do. CASSIMERES;
Double and Single Mill'd Fancy DOESKINS;
Twists and Scotch TWEEDS;
Black and Fancy Silk and Satin VESTINGS;
Superior coloured VELVETS;
Do. Black Silk do.;
Do. Silk Plush VESTING, variety of shades;
Black, Drab, Blue, Brown BEAVERS;
Double Mill'd Black CLOTH, for Over Coats, a superior article;
Mohairs, Whitneys, Pilots, &c., in great variety.
OBSERVE!
Gentlemen wishing a Garment made in a neat and substantial manner, at a low price, will get just the article they want by calling at this establishment.
November 3. THOMAS R. JONES.

Fall Importations,
FRANCIS NEIL, Sign of the Royal Arms, Water Street, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store.

RECEIVED per Ships "Joseph Tarratt" and "Imperial" from England, "Eastern City" and "Adelaide" from Boston, a large and Extensive Stock of Mohair Whitney BEAVER, PILOTS and BEARSKIN CLOTHS; Fancy DOESKIN and CASSIMERE, TWEEDS and VESTINGS, in French cut and Plain Velvets and Satins a beautiful article purchased from the Manufacturers; Red, Blue and White FLANNELS, heavy Kerseys; Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Grey White and Painted COTTONS, Orleans "Coburgs" and Luster "Coburgs."

READY-MADE CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT.
500 Men's and Boy's OVER COATS—in Mohair, Beaverskin, Witney, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, made and Trimmed in the best style;
French Figured and plain Silk Velvets; Figured and plain Satins and Cassimeres, VESTS, Roeskin and every descriptions of Winter Vests; 2000 pair of PANTALOONS from 5s. to 25s.; Boys CLOTHING in Great Variety of Texture and prices; 500 Reefing JACKETS in Beaver and Pilot Clothes; 4 Bales of Buffaloes Robes; 2 Bales of Buffaloe and Seal skin Coats; Goodyears Rubber Clothing of every description; Muskrat FURS, Beaver and Seal skin CAPS; Beaver and Kossuth HATS and every description of Clothing GOODS at this Establishment.
If you want to purchase Cheap Clothing go to the Old Established "St. John Clothing Mart," of sixteen years standing well known to be the Largest and Cheapest Establishment in the City, where all can be fitted with the best of Clothing. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Reduction.
Gentlemen's Clothing made to Order at the Shortest Notice.
F. NEILL.
St. John, N. B., Nov. 19th, 1854.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.

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

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

FASHIONABLE FURS,
Received at the Cheap Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, No. 17, King street,
Ex steamers "America," "Europa," & "Imperial"
LADIES' Fashionable FURS—newest styles,—and richest Furs, warranted genuine from first houses in the trade; Gents' Fur Caps—in north and south seal Beaver, Otter, and Nutria; Gents' Fur Caps—in North and south seal beaver, otter, and nutria Gent's Fur Gloves, in mink, seal, and british sable, long and short make; Gents' Fur Coats; Otter Mufflers, and Fancy Fur SLEIGH BONES; Youth's and Children's Fur CAPS, and satin Velvet HATS; Gent's French satin Velvet HATS—from Paris, New York and Boston; ladies Gloves and Mitts, in Cloth and Fur, large variety; UMBRELLAS—in silk, alpacka and gingham; Cloth and Storm Caps, Kossuth Hats, Reversable and India Rubber Coats; Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Wool Mats and Furnishing GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.
☞ FURS, HATS, and CAPS manufactured to order.
November 24. LOCKHART & CO.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Hanney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 23, 1852.

CHEAP TOP COATS!
IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A
CHEAP TOP COAT,
Go to J. GARRETT & CO., Corner of King and Cross Streets.
☞ There you can suit yourself from 20s. to 25s. cash. December 8

Now Landing from Liverpool:
AND OFFERED FOR SALE:—
40 PANES best PLATE GLASS, from 22 inches wide to 50 long.
—ALSO—
500 Lbs. Goose FEATHERS;
50 Kegs GINGER and MUSTARD;
3 Bls. Bleached African Root GINGER;
250 Lbs. Button BLUE; 100 lbs. NUTMEGS;
100 Boxes Raisins; 750 lbs. Cooking Raisins;
150 Looking Glass PLATES;
12 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
12 Bels. Crushed SUGAR.
JOHN KINNEAR,
St. John, December 1.

BRITISH HOUSE,
No. 17, King Street.
The Subscribers have received per steamship "NIAGARA;"
350 Pieces Black COBURGS, assorted;
200 do. Black Alpaccas and Lustres, assorted;
50 do. Mourning Dress Goods, do;
20 do. Black CRAPE.
With an immense variety of all description of Fancy DRESS GOODS.
Sept. 1, 1854. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

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

50,000 Cures without Medicine Inconvenience, or Expense by
DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves 50 times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia); constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, overpaddling pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel Stone, stricture, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary bleeding, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, dullness for study loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, dizzy to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns sour on the weakest stomachs, but restores a healthy tonic for lunch and dinner, and restores the energy of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY DU BARRY, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

CURE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General,
London, Dec. 3, 1847.

The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry & Co., that the Revalenta Arabica they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—STUART DE DECIES."

Cure No. 49,832—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food— Marie Jolly,
Hedgeburg, 10th Sept. 1853.

My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution.—The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine employed powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study, and treats it with Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect a state of health as ever she was attending to her household affairs and quite happy. It is with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of Du Barry's Revalenta, in so rapid a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers.

GAITS, M.D.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 3d September, 1853.

I have tried Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz.: CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect, not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in cancer of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs; it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GATTIKER,
Plymouth, May 9th, 1851

For the last few years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleepessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have for many years past.

J. S. NEWTON.
Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—The lady for whom I ordered our food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to have recourse to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You at liberty to publish this letter, if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers.

THOMAS WOODHOUSE,
Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk,

Cure No. 47,121—Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham cross: Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gleamings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314—Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability.

Cure No. 3,503—Fifteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.

Athole-street, Perth. } JAMES PORTER.

Practical Experience of Dr. Gritz in Consumption

DR. WENZEL'S TESTIMONIAL.

Bonn, 10th July, 1852.

This light and present Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing and restorative remedies and supersedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly suited in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the kidneys and bladder, strictures and haemorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.

DR. RUD. WENZEL.

AGENTS.

Montreal—William Lyman & Co. and Savage & Co.
Quebec—Messrs. Musson & Co.
Toronto—Lyman Brothers & Co.
Kingston, Canada West—E. W. Palmer.
St. John's, Newfoundland—T. McCommen.
Halifax, Nova-Scotia—John Naylor, Esq.
St. John, New-Brunswick—T. WALKER & SON

Prices of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.
1 lb 4s.; 2 lb 7s.; 5 lb 16s.; 12 lb 33s.;
Super refined Quality—1 lb 6s.; 2 lb 10s.; 5 lb 32s.; 10 lb 50s.
St. John, July 1, 1854.

Poetry.

HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS DAY.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

O, Saviour, whom this holy morn
Gave to our world below;
To mortal want and labour born,
And more than mortal woe!

Incarnate Word! by every grief
By each temptation tried,
Who lived to yield our high relief,
And to redeem undied!

If gaily clothed and proudly fed,
In dangerous wealth we dwell;
Remind us of Thy manger-bed,
And lowly cottage cell!

If press'd by poverty severe,
In envious want we pine,
Oh may the Spirit whispher near,
How poor a lot was thine!

Through fickle fortune's various scene
From all preserve us free!
Living in Thee, in a moment seen,
May we rejoice with Thee!

Fiction.

EDITH CLIVE.

BY CATHERINE BARTON.

Concluded.

Poor Edith's pillow was wet with tears that night. She felt misunderstood by all, and yet could not have explained her real feelings to worlds. She had not dared to confess to herself how much she had learned to love Richmond Wallingford. He was proud—proud of his station, his name, his family, and well might he have been proud of his own talents, and the estimation in which he was already held in his profession; and Edith soon discovered this trait in his character. But his pride was different from the ordinary pride of ordinary minds.

Above all things she loved to do homage to mental and moral excellence in what ever rank or degree of life he found it, and his heart soon discovered Edith Clive to be all he had imagined of female loveliness. Some times when his dark earnest eyes were fixed upon her face, he had dared for a moment to hope that he had loved her, but the thought was always but quickly swept away. "No, I will not indulge in a chimera which will destroy my peace," was her mental reply to the suggestion, and she would occupy herself more strenuously than ever, with the discharge of her various duties. Idleness is the food of hopeless love, but Edith gave her love no such sustenance, and her reward was perfect peace with herself and others.

But after this unfortunate party all seemed changed. Mr. Elmore became a constant visitor at Mrs. Wallingford's, and each successive visit charmed him more and more with Edith, and she always welcomed him with the warmth of an open frank heart. She was not one of those young ladies who see a lover in every new friend, and not suspecting the nature of his interest in herself gave free expression to the pleasure she felt at seeing him. To her he was a remnant of the past, the friend as well as pupil of her father, the favourite of her mother, one who would sympathize in her love and regret for the departed but nothing more. Had she not loved Wallingford, she probably would have loved Elmore, but her heart was preoccupied.

Mrs. John Wallingford watched this game of hearts with a keen eye. She alone read Edith's feelings aright, but she determined no one else should. Frederic Elmore might marry Edith Clive and welcome; he was no guardian of hers. Edmund Wallingford never should if she could prevent it, and, accordingly, she took care to point out to the latter every proof of Edith's supposed attachment to Elmore, and her desire to please him. Constance forget her usual amiability in her sorrow for the suffering of him who was to her as an own son, and grew cold and even petulant to Edith, while Wallingford, though still polite, maintained a formal reserve and distance, which contrasted with his former attention and even tenderness of manner, wounded her deeply. Unlike to Elmore, who had once been a favourite college friend and class mate, he found it difficult to behave with decent civility. Poor Edith! Only the children refrained the same to her.

"Miss Clive," said Mrs. John Wallingford, as Edith sat alone in the school room, (the children being out with their mother,) I will take an old lady's privilege of saying a few words to you for your own sake."

Edith bowed and looked surprised at the sudden interest taken in her welfare by Mrs. John Wallingford, and the old lady went on.

"You must have observed the change in Mr Wallingford's manner to you of late. He has discovered your feelings with regard to Elmore, and the conduct of a course of conduct calculated to put an end to any ambitious hopes you have formed. I know that my daughter-in-law has foolishly encouraged you in the idea that your attentions were reciprocated; that she was mistaken, for Mr. Wallingford's whole mind on the subject is known to me, and now also to her, as you see she has changed her mode of proceedings.

It remains for you to decide whether it is consistent with the delicacy of a modest young lady to remain here under such circumstances, as you cannot but see that your presence is a restraint upon us all."

She ceased speaking, and fixed her eyes upon Edith to mark the effect of what she had said.—The poor girl gave a silent effort to control herself, indignation had dried up the tears which at first, had been ready to flow, but she sat quietly in the rocking chair, speechless with astonishment and then thanking the old lady for her advice, begged to be left alone.

When alone she gave way to a burst of grief. What had she done? How had she merited this? Mrs. Wallingford! were questions she asked herself again and again. But it made no matter how; she was exposed; Mrs. John Wallingford was right, and she must seek another home. But where was she to go? Her uncle would be incensed beyond measure at her leaving so abruptly, and Elmore, her only friend, had been called suddenly away on business a few days before, and even had he been at hand, how could she satisfactorily explain her sudden departure from so pleasant a home? "O, my father, my mother!" she exclaimed, "would that the same grave had closed over your child!" But the feeling of despair was checked as her eye fell on her father's last gift, a pocket-bible. She took it up and read with new interest the all powerful sentence written by that late lamented father, on the blank leaf, for my child's use in after life." And then followed a selection of passages to which he wished her to refer in time of sorrow, and times of joy. She turned to the passages thus noted, and read till she became composed and even happy. "I have still youth and health and strength vouchsafed," she thought, "and though I love him, and pray for the blessing of Heaven upon him, all the days of life, the fulfilment of new duties to some other home will bring me peace, and I will again be happy in making others so."

She was much absorbed in her own reflections that she knew not how the time passed, till she was startled by Constance rushing into the room in a state of alarm.

"Edith have you seen Lucy?"

"I have not. I was not aware you had returned from your drive."

"We have been at home two hours, but I was detained in the parlor by company, and Lucy, we see us has been missing nearly all that time."

Edith entreated her to be calm, as she hastily threw on her bonnet, and calling to Isabel, (who was thoughtful and considerate beyond her age,) she directed her in a whisper to send some of the servants to the Mill River Rock, if she did not return in a few moments.

The Mill River was a deep, rapid stream, a quarter of a mile from Mrs. Wallingford's house. The banks of the river arose perpendicularly from its bed, to a height of from three or four to thirty, and in some places more than forty feet. The rock which bore its name was a natural platform of stone, about six feet above the water. On one side a rustic seat had been constructed, over which two young maples spread their branches, and slightly overhung the stream below. The whole scene was one of the picturesque description, and the children were sometimes allowed to accompany Edith thither, under a promise of strict obedience to her orders, to keep away from the edge of the rock in particular, and the margin of the stream in general, and their mother knew them to be safe under the careful eye of their young governess. But Lucy, who had always been remarkably headstrong, had determined to obtain a small branch of one of the maples, whose autumn tinted leaves of scarlet and yellow shone brightly in the clear light of an October sun; Lucy was one of those children who have a rare tact at getting into danger, and during the Clifton reign had met with more than one hair-breadth escape from death, but since she had been under the care of Edith she had not yet been known to make any serious attempt of her own. There was something in the manner of the latter which kept her within bounds. She dared not brave that truth-beam. But this afternoon she was left playing on the lawn with her sisters. During their drive home they had passed the Mill River Rock, and the tempting branch waved brightly in the wind. "I will run and get it, and come back before anybody sees me, and then nobody will know where it came from," she thought, as she saw her sisters engaged in their own sports, and she stole off unperceived. But the enterprise was more difficult than she imagined. She was too earnestly engaged to notice the approach of Edith, and made a mad spring at the coveted treasure as she was almost within her reach. Her foot slipped, and she was precipitated into the water below.

Edith flew down the bank a few yards further, where the heights from the water was only three feet. "There will be none to mourn for me if I perish, but may for her," she exclaimed as she sprang into the stream, and succeeded in grasping the drowning child, who clung to her in an agony of terror. They were within two or three feet of the bank, but the current was deep and strong, and she found herself borne forward, in spite of her efforts, which were impeded by the weight of poor Lucy. Twice she almost gained a footing, and then the current again bore her onward. In vain she endeavoured to catch the branches of the trees and shrubs which hung over her head. She succeeded in grasping one, but it gave way to her hold. She knew the stream grew deeper and more wild in its onward course, and that they must inevitably approaching a spot where the most efficient aid would be vain. She shuddered as she remembered a horrible legend connected with the place. She felt they must perish, even within arms-length of the firm ground, and commending her soul to God, she pressed the new insensible Lucy to her bosom and resigned herself to her fate. A dull, heavy drowsiness crept over her, as she sank into that dark, rushing water, when she was conscious of being grasped by a strong, nervous arm—and knew nothing more till she opened her eyes in her own room, at Mrs. Wallingford's and saw an anxious face bending over her.

At first she could not recollect what had happened. It seemed as if she had awakened from a distressing dream; but soon came back to her mind her fearful struggles in that terrible water.

"Lucy! Lucy! Tell me of her," she exclaimed eagerly.

"Lucy is safe, and perfectly well, thanks to you, my noble-hearted girl, and you were in turn rescued by Edmund," replied Constance, as she stooped down and kissed the pale cheek of Edith.—"You have been ill of a brain fever for the last ten days, and must therefore keep perfectly quiet. All depends on that, as your fever is now broken. The peaceful sleep from which you have just awakened has saved you. Take this jelly, and then lie perfectly still, till I give you permission to stir," she added playfully, as she held some jelly to the lips of Edith, and then gently combed back the curls from her wasted brow, to soothe her to rest again.

Edith kept quiet as she was desired, but her heart was full of happy thoughts. She had saved little Lucy, the beloved of all, and she had herself been saved in turn by the hand of him she loved so well. *How well*, he would have given much to have known. And she knew not with what a desperate exertion of strength and courage he had snatched her from what would, in another moment, have been inevitable and fearful death. She knew not how, when he had borne her insensible form to the bank, he had pressed her to his lips and heart, and conjured her to awake by every endearing and passionate epithet, or how his restless footstep had paced through parlor and hall, in ceaseless anxiety for her recovery.

After a few days more, she was allowed to sit up, and then came a perfect deluge of flowers, books, engravings, and all else that could amuse an invalid, and when she was allowed to take a short drive, he stood at the door to carry her down stairs and lift her gently into the coach. He had loved her in all the brightness of her beauty, but he now loved that pale, wan face more dearly still, and all the former tenderness of his manner to her was restored. His jealousy of Elmore slept. It was low enough for the present that she was obliged to lean on his arm for support, as she walked slowly out, and when returning strength made attendance not so very absolutely necessary, he still hovered round and watched over her, all unheeding that every hour rivited her chains yet more strongly on his heart. And Edith under the influence of happiness and naturally strong constitution, soon recovered her usual health, her cheeks their bloom, and her form and features their symmetry, while her school-room duties were resumed with more zeal than ever. The attachment of the children to her was increased by the recollection of how much she had suffered to save the life of Lucy. Lucy had herself been brought into the room when Edith's fever was at the worst, and told that her naughtiness was the cause, and the poor child's repentance showed itself in the more affectionate docility to her beloved teacher on her recovery.

Day after day passed away, and Edith each day resolved to speak to Constance, on the subject of her departure, and each day it seemed more difficult to do so. But Mrs. John Wallingford, who had left home during Edith's illness, was now expected to return in a week at the latest, and Edith felt she could not meet her caustic remarks or keen eye, after their well-remembered interview. With regard to Wallingford, her heart was at peace. She felt he did not despise her, even if he had read her involuntary weakness, but her reason told her it would be safest for her eternal happiness to break away from her present home.

At length the effort was made, and she succeeded to the astonishment Constance that she must leave her. In vain the latter entreated to know the cause of so strange a resolution.

"Do not distress me by asking the cause, my dear Mrs. Wallingford. It will be a hard trial to leave such kind friends, and be again thrown upon the world, but it must be done."

She covered her face with her hands, and the tears trickled thro' her fingers. At that moment the voice of Wallingford was heard in the hall

below, inquiring for Miss Clive, and Constance, springing down stairs, hastily informed him of Edith's resolution and begged to know if he could guess the reason.

"I fear I can guess it but too well," replied he. "This letter will probably explain it all. It is from Elmore. I know his handwriting, for we have corresponded. Take it to her, dear mother, that I may know the worst as soon as possible."

Constance took the letter from his hand. It was addressed to Miss Edith Clive, and directed to the care of Edmund Wallingford. She glanced at the agitated face of Wallingford, and judging it better to leave him, took the letter to Edith, who broke the seal unconcernedly, but after reading a few words, betrayed both surprise and emotion.—The suspicions of Constance were confirmed, and not wishing to intrude on her confidence, she withdrew.

Edith had never imagined the real feelings of Elmore with regard to herself. Her surprise, therefore was great when she read his letter, containing an offer of his hand and fortune, and written in a manner which did credit to his mind and heart. It made no claim for an equal return of love, but urged her unprotected situation and the dangers to which one so young and lovely would be exposed. She read and re-read it many times. "Why can I not love him?" she asked herself.—"So generous, so warm-hearted, and, withal, so cultivated and refined! Why should I pain him by a refusal when he loves me, and he alone?"

Her heart gave answer why, as the form of Edmund Wallingford rose in her mind. She raised her eyes, and he stood before her. At that moment the voice of Constance called the children into her boudoir. Edith made a movement to follow. But Wallingford laid his hand gently on her arm.

"Will you not allow me a few moments conversation alone with you, Miss Clive?"

Edith took her seat in silence, but looked around in some alarm for her letter, which, in her haste, she had dropped on the floor. He took it up and handed it to her.

"May I ask if that letter has anything to do with your leaving us?" said he as he fixed his eyes on her face.

"Nothing whatever." Her reply was firm.

"Tell me frankly, dearest Edith, do you return Elmore's love? Do not trifle with me, but tell me at once if it is so. You need not fear to betray his secret, for his whole manner to you made it obvious to every one."

Had she heard aright? She became faint from suppressed emotion, but commanding herself, she replied as firmly as before.

"Mr. Elmore was my father's favorite pupil, and friend also. He is connected in my mind with all that is most pleasant in memory, with my father and my mother. I value and esteem him as a friend, but nothing more."

He leaned over her, and spoke in a voice almost inarticulate from his excess of feeling.

"If you do not love *him*, will you try to love *me?*"

Edith's answer is not on record, but as she sat the whole evening alone with Edmund Wallingford, in the recess of the bay window which looked out upon the moonlit waters of the Hudson, and conversed in that low, soft cadence, which seems peculiar to lovers alone, we can presume it was not in the negative.

Great was the joy of the children when told that their dear Miss Clive was to be their sister, their brother Edmund's wife; and Lucy proceeded to make known her joy to every inmate in the house, wherever she had a listener, from the attic to the kitchen. Bitter was the chagrin of Mrs. John Wallingford, when informed, on her return, of what had happened during her absence; but when she discovered that the young couple were to form part of the family of Constance—at the urgent request of the latter, who dreaded being left alone with her mother-in-law—she established herself in another abode, and Edmund and his wife remained with Constance, till the old lady's death, which happened five years after their marriage.

I have just returned from the wedding of Frederick Elmore and Isabel Wallingford, for, notwithstanding some romantic theories on the part of my friend Isabel, she found it an easy matter to love a man seventeen years older than herself, who united so many attractive qualities of head, mind and manner. I have stood upon the Mill River Rock, while Lucy, now a charming girl of fifteen pointed out to me the scene of their perilous adventure, and I have seen Edith Wallingford, in her beautiful and tasteful home, surrounded by her own sweet children, and happy husband; and as I marked how lightly Time had laid his hand upon her face, involuntarily repeated these lines of Wordsworth's:—

"And now I view, with eye serene,
The very pulse of the machine;
A being breathing thoughtful breath—
A traveller between life and death;
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, force, and strength and skill
A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort, and command.
And yet a spirit, too, and bright,
With something of an angel's light."

INCIDENTS RELATIVE TO THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

The following scraps are selected from various letters received from the Crimea:—

Lord Raglan and staff were in front of the troops, and in the very thickest of the fire. So hot was the cannonade and musketry round his lordship that no one can understand how he escaped uninjured. An 8-inch shell came roaring and hissing a long the ground, passed right between the legs of Lord Raglan's horse, and exploded behind him and the staff. They were covered for the moment with dust and smoke, but fortunately escaped without. Major General Strangways was killed close behind Lord Raglan.

Neither the Duke of Cambridge nor Major Macdonald are, as was at first reported, wounded.—Both had rather most extraordinary escapes. The Duke had his horse completely smashed under him by round shot, and the fall of the animal bruised his legs severely. Beyond this he was not hurt. Major Macdonald also, as at Alma, had his horse killed under him.

Sir Geo. Cathcart, who was only a few paces in front of Lord Raglan, was shot through the heart, and fell from his horse a dead man. Colonel Seymour, who was with him, instantly dismounted, and was endeavoring to raise the body, when he himself received a ball which fractured his leg.—He fell to the ground beside his general, and a Russian officer and five or six man running in, bayonetted him, and cut him to pieces as he lay helpless. General Cathcart's corpse was also bayonetted in five or six places. The enemy treated with cold blooded cruelty all the wounded who fell into their hands. In not one solitary instance, as far as can yet be ascertained, was a man spared. The Coldstream Guards, when they retired from the Two-gun battery, leaving about 100 wounded behind, were maddened to perceive that the instant the enemy occupied the place they commenced massacring all the poor defenceless objects.

General Strangways, whose kindly face and venerable white hair were familiar to the whole army, is lamented and bewailed by every body.—In his life time people called him affectionately the "dear old general," and now that he is gone they recall with sorrow those virtues which had rendered him an universally beloved. I saw the tears trickle down the sunburnt cheeks of many artillery officers when they heard the death of their darling old general. General Strangways was struck in the leg by a round shot, and not (as reported) by a piece of shell. The leg was completely crushed, and the poor old general expired under the shock. His last words were "I die at least a soldier's death."

There is no truth in the report that the gallant general has had his arm amputated. Sir George Brown was struck on the breast by a musket ball, which glanced off, and passed through his arm.—Fortunately the bone of the arm was not touched, and the wound itself is so slight that the brave old general flattered himself that within a fortnight he would be able once more to resume the command of his beloved light division.

General Canrobert, who never quitted Lord Raglan for much of the early part of the day, at once directed the French to advance and outflank the enemy. In his efforts he was most ably seconded by General Bosquet whose devotion was noble. Nearly all his mounted escort were down beside and behind him. General Canrobert was slightly wounded. His immediate attendants suffered severely. The renewed assault was so admirably managed that the Russians silently retired, still protected by their crushing artillery.

The words, "Sebastopol must fall!" were constantly heard in the camp. It was generally whispered in the camp that our generals needed to exercise more caution, and learn something more than the mere order, "Fix bayonets and charge."

An Artillery officer, speaking of the Battle of Inkerman, says, "We found that our guns were greatly outnumbered by the enemy's, who could not have had less than forty field-guns at work, of heavier metal than our own. Their howitzers were thirty-two pounders, and their guns, or at least a great number of them, twelve pounders; while we could oppose them with only twenty-four pound howitzers and nine pound guns. The enemy advanced three times upon us, bringing up to the attack fresh columns at each advance, and three times he was repulsed. The last attack was most desperate one. From sheer force of numbers he drove back our infantry so far as for a moment to gain the crest of the hill upon which our field batteries were posted, and was up to the muzzles of our guns before we had time to limber up the whole of them. At this crisis, however, our infantry rallied and faced the enemy with the bayonet. At the same moment a division of the French coming up, the enemy was driven back over the hill with immense slaughter. We were now obliged to withdraw our guns out of fire, in consequence of our ammunition being expended, and, some casualties among men and horses, we could muster only three guns to take back into action. With these we took up a position somewhat to the left of our previous one, and remained there until, having drawn upon ourselves the fire of some twenty or more of the enemy's guns, the colonel withdrew us, and left to be dealt with by two eighteen-pounder iron guns, which had been brought up some time before by the siege train.—These guns did excellent service, eventually silencing those of the enemy, who, when they retreated, were obliged to leave behind them several ammunition waggons, which we afterwards took into camp."

The weather on the 7th was much milder, and the men were in tolerably good health.

One of the aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas was made prisoner during the Battle of Inkerman.

General Bouquet had a horse killed under him on the 5th.

During the battle of the 5th the mist prevented our men, who, of course, had no time to take off the gray greatcoats in which they had been surprised in the morning, from easily distinguishing friend from foe.

Mr. Charles Ricketts, staff assistant-surgeon, writes on the 7th, to The Times:—

"As the Russians, in the action of the 5th, savagely killed the wounded that fell into their hands, even after they had asked for mercy, I would thank you to give publicity to the fact, in order that public opinion may, by expressing universal indignation, stop such a barbarous practice. This was the case at Alma, where they even shot the men who were sent to carry them from the field, and in our last encounter with them poor Colonel Cowell and Captain Mackinnon, before they died, both deemed that their wounds were caused by blows from the enemy's butts, after they had fallen."

During the early portion of the battle of Inkerman both sides were blazing away, although they could not see each other.

An officer of the Fourth Division narrates a scene he witnessed after the battle of Balaklava:—"You get most horribly blood-thirsty out here. Things that you see now, and are delighted at, you would at one time have thought most cruel. I will tell you a thing I saw that afternoon. You must know the Russians fire at you, even when you are going to help them, that is, when they are lying on the ground and can hardly move.—I more was a number of similar cases after the battle of Alma. Well, after I had come down the hill, after seeing the cavalry charge, I had to cross a small part of the plain, where there were numbers of dead and wounded. I was leading my horse, when I saw an infantry soldier coming towards me with a wounded cavalry soldier on his back, whom the infantry man was kindly taking to some doctor. They were not two yards from us, when I saw a man raise himself from the ground, and take deliberate aim with his pistol at these two men. I shouted out: the Russian fired, missed the men, and the bullet whistled past my ear. The soldier deliberately laid the man down he was carrying. I saw him go up to the Russian, take his own sword from him, and just as I reached them he raised his arm and cut the fellow's head clean off. The soldier told me that not five minutes before he had given this same man a drink of water, and promised to send some one to take him to the hospital. You may think all this is cruel, but you get seen accustomed to it out here, and the Russians are such savages that you are obliged to do these sort of things."

NATURE OF SIEGE OPERATIONS.

The batteries constructed for the seige of any place (as in the case of Sebastopol) are made of fascines, saucissons, and not frequently, in the absence of hard rocky ground, with earth. They are also made with gabions, or sandbags.

Fascines are composed of branches of trees, or brushwood (where they are to be obtained) made up in the form of fagots, about six feet long, and eight or ten inches in diameter, tied together in two or three places. Saucissons, which are used for keeping up the earthwork of a battery, are also made of the same materials; but they are from eighteen to twenty feet in length, and are tied up in bundles of some fourteen or sixteen inches in diameter. Gabions or cylindrical baskets, without baskets, without a bottom from three to four feet high, and the same in diameter, to be filled with earth. Sand-bags which are from ten to fifteen inches in diameter, and about two feet in length, are also to contain earth. Not less than about 1,600 of these are required for the parapet, in the construction of a battery of only two pieces.

The batteries which are used in sieges, to destroy the defences of a place, are called battering batteries; the guns being placed behind a mass of earth (or work composed of gabions and sandbags,) about seven feet high and twenty feet in thickness. Ricochet batteries are of the same construction as battering batteries: their uses being to enfilade, with guns or howitzers, the faces of the works of a fortification. What is termed Ricochet firing is when the guns, howitzers, or mortars are loaded with small charges and elevated to an angle of from three to thirteen degrees, so as to throw the shot or shell with several grazes or bounds either on land or water.

The weight of cannon (when we hear of such heavy metal being moved, in the Crimea, up precipices, and over rugged ground, rendered almost impassable even to the best appointed arabas) may surprise many of our readers. A 42-pounder brass gun weighs 61 cwt.; a light brass pounder, 21 cwt.; and a 32 pounder iron gun, 55 cwt.

Many persons, when they read of cannon being spiked to prevent them (when a place is compelled to be evacuated in too great haste to carry off the guns) from being of any service to an enemy, imagine that it is in the mouth of the piece which is operated upon; but this is not so. The method most commonly adopted to render a piece of ordnance totally unfit for service, is to drive a nail firmly into the vent (or touch hole) and then to knock off the head, so that by no means could it be pulled out. This, even in a battery of one hundred guns, is but the work of a few seconds, the artillery being always provided with the necessary means to effect this purpose.

Some idea may be formed of the immense weight of powder required to be carried into the field to serve a battery, independently of the ball, when it is stated that for field artillery, in general actions, in the attack and defence of entrenchments, &c., the charges vary from one third to three-eighths of the weight of the shot, according to the calibre and weight of the gun. The larger charge, however, is generally used in the attack and defence of fortified places. It may be observed that the quantity of powder used for proving guns is as follows:—From the 3 to the 12-pounder the charge is equal to the shot's weight, and from the 18 to the 42 pounder to three quarters the weight of the shot. For proving light brass guns the charge is one half the shot's weight; and for heavy and medium guns it is equal to the shot's full weight.

We may add as regards the weight of mortars (of which several will be employed in the attack of Sebastopol) a 13 inch land service brass mortar weighs 25 cwt. and an iron mortar of the same calibre, 38 cwt.—*Correspondent of Morning Post.*

DEAR PAPA.—A private in the 93d Highlanders, writing to his father in Perthshire, tells him that the receipt of papers containing his letters had cost him 10s.—*Perth Courier.*

OMER Pasha and reserve orders from Constantinople to advance to the Pruth.

AN IRISH DRAGOON IN BATTLE.

The following remarkable letter, which we find in the *Dorset Chronicle*, is from a captain in the Inniskilling Dragoons, a regiment whose olden fame has been brilliantly maintained in the recent cavalry action in the Crimea:—

Camp near Balaklava, Nov. 2, 1854.

DEAR JACK—* * * I am, you see, alive at this date; but God knows for how long alive.—You have, I presume, devoured all the accounts which have been sent home to our glorious charge. Oh! such a charge. Never think of the gallop and trot which you have often witnessed in the Phœnix Park, when you desire to form a notion of a genuine blood-hot, all-mad charge, such as that I have come out of, with a few lancepreds, minus some gold lace, a helmet chain, and Brown Bull's (the charger) right ear. From the moment we dashed into the enemy—whose position, and so forth, you doubtless know as much about as I can tell you—I know nothing, but that I was impelled by some irresistible force onward, and by some invisible and imperceptible influence, to crush every obstacle which stumbled before my good sword and brave old charger. I never in my life experienced such a sublime sensation felt the moment of the charge. Some fellows talk of "being in a passion." I know this that it made me a match for any two ordinary men, and gave me such an amount of glorious indifference as to life, as I thought it impossible to be master of. It would do your Celtic heart good to hear the most magnificent cheer with which we dashed into what P— W— calls "the gallty scrimmage." Forward—hoh—bang—clank, and there we were in the midst of such smoke, cheer, and clatter, as never before stunned a mortal's ear. It was glorious! Down go by one—by, two by two, fell the thick-skulled and over-numerous Cossacks and other lads of the tribe of old Nick. Down, too, alas! fell many a brave with a warm Celtic heart, and more than one fell screaming aloud for victory. I could not pause. It was all push, wheel, frenzy, strike, and down, down, down they went. Twice I was unhorsed, and more than once I had to grip my sword tighter, the blood of foes streaming down over the hilt, and running up my very sleeve. Our old Waterloo comrades, the Greys, and ourselves, were the only fellows who flung headlong first into the very hearts of the Muscovites. Now the were lost in their ranks—now in little bands battling—now in good order together—now in and out—until the whole "Levies" on the spot plump'd into a forming body of the enemy, and helped us to end the fight by causing the foe to fly. Never did men run so vehemently—but all this you have read in the papers.

I cannot depict my feelings when we returned. I sat down completely exhausted and un-hit to eat, though deadly hungry. All my uniform, my hands, my very face, were begotten with blood. It was sickening to the enemy! Grand idea! But my feelings—they were full of that exultation which it is impossible to describe. At least twelve Russians were sent wholly out of the "way of the war" by my good steel alone, and at least as many more put on their way to that peaceful exit by the same excellent weapon. So also can others say.—What a thing to reflect on! I have almost grown a soldier philosopher, and most probably will one of those days, if the bullets which are flying about so abundantly, give me time to bruse up.

My dear fellow, our countrymen have not tarnished their fame in the Crimea. Gallantry and glory will never abandon the march of Celtic bands—never! Oh! that I could have patience to write you of such deeds of individual heroism as have come within my notice! Fashionists are shabby judges of true bravery. No novel ever had a sublime hero who comes up to the realities I have witnessed. One of my troop, for instance, had his horse shot under him in the *melee*. "Bloody wars!" he roared, "this won't do," and right at a Russian he ran, pulled him from his horse by the sword hand in the most extraordinary manner—then deliberately cutting off his head as he came down, vaulted into the saddle, and, turning the Russian charger against its late friends, fought his way.—This took less time to do than I to tell it. I saw another of our fellows, unhorsed and wounded, creep under a Russian charger and run the sword up his body. The animal plunged and fell on his slayer, crushing him to pieces. . . . . We must take this doomed place, even as O'Grady says, it we be doomed who take it. Any one of our fellows is a match for three Russians. The Light Cavalry charge was a desperate but a grand affair. Lord Raglan is blamed. The general belief is that Nolan gave his orders *literally*. Lucan is a regular fire-ball, but not mad enough to have done that without strict commands. . . . We want reinforcements very badly; without them we cannot continue to contend against fearful odds.

BURIAL OF GENERAL P. STRANGWAYS.

Before Sebastopol, Nov.

In front of the Camp of the 4th Division there is a square plot of ground enclosed by a low stone-wall. It is the highest point on the hill, and, from the general appearance of the enclosure, it gives the impression of having at some time been used as a fort. From this site the spectator, on one side, looks down upon Sebastopol and its fortifications, its harbours, its ships, and houses far beyond. On the other side the magnificent amphitheatre formed by the Yaila mountains is exposed to view—the lofty and rugged Chadir Dagh crowning the scene in the distance. Shortly before the hour of sunset this afternoon, when the sun, which had been bright all the morning, had retired behind a thick canopy of grey threatening clouds—just as a cold cheerless breeze was springing up, and came, as if complainingly, thro' the long lines of tents—and when a veil of mist and smoke, every minute becoming more and more obscure, was drawn over the town below—there advanced slowly, and silently up the side of the hill a Troop of Royal Horse Artillery, with a solitary gun-carriage. On the gun-carriage rested a rough plank coffin, enclosing the mortal part of a gallant soldier, General Pen Strangways. There was neither knell nor band, no funeral pall, no decoration, no attempt to cloak over the rough work of death. The dull distant boom of cannon, as gun replied to gun in the contending batteries, was the only music which accompanied the warrior to his last resting place. The Troops of a whole Division under arms gazed at the sad procession as it slowly passed their front in solemn silence. They too had lost their leader. On the crest of this Russian hill, in the centre of this low-walled detached plot of earth, lies the corpse of another British soldier well known to fame, Sir George Cathcart. Yet a little while, and by his side will be placed his brother in arms of yesterday: and then, amid prayers and tears, both will be consigned to the common earth. The retiring groups, among whom are some of England's bravest and noblest sons, as they pass away with bowed heads and stricken heart, hope and believe that while the ashes of these warriors rest here, their glory will live in many a heart far away; and while they think sadly on those whom death has struck down, they know that there still remain others who will endeavour to achieve the glorious task entrusted to them by their country.

PROMOTION OF LORD RAGLAN.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 21.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint General the Right Hon. Fitz-Roy Henry, Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to be a Field-Marshal in the Army, and the Commission to bear date the 5th November, 1854.

In reference to the foregoing appointment the *Globe* says:—

"The public will learn with the greatest satisfaction that her Majesty has conferred upon Lord Raglan the rank of Field Marshal in the Army, in recognition of his brilliant and valuable services to the nation. This is the first instance in which the new warrant regulating promotions for distinguished merit has been carried into effect. Formerly it would not have been possible to raise Lord Raglan to the highest rank in the army unless he should outlive all his seniors of the rank of General, and the strongest evidence of the necessity of the new rule is supplied in the well-deserved reward now bestowed upon the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea."

LORD DUNKELLIN.—The following statement appears in Saunders' News Letter:—"We are gratified to announce that the moment the Czar learned that Lord Dunkellin, who had been made prisoner in the trenches at Balaklava, was the son of his quondam friend, and our minister at St. Petersburg, he gave order for his release, and made a complimentary communication to his father, the Marquis [illegible] without inconvenience to the [illegible] wish."

Prince Albert has sent a present of a seal-skin coat to every officer of his regiment in the Crimea.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Dec. 23, 1854.

THE DEPARTING YEAR.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR, a year destined to occupy a conspicuous place on the page of history, is fast drawing to a close. How big with promise was its commencement, and yet how different have events proved from what we anticipated! As a community, never perhaps, were our hopes and expectations raised to so high a pitch. Our ships were realizing almost any sum the builders chose to ask, while our merchants, not satisfied with the extravagant price of lumber a year ago, were actually storing their cargoes on the other side of the Atlantic, in anticipation of still higher rates, in the spring. It is true, the political atmosphere looked black and lowering, it was easy to perceive that a storm was gathering; but, instead of being daunted at the prospect, we only looked for yet greater advantages from the breaking out of hostilities. And what has been the result? Let the merchant, or the capitalist, or the dealer tell. A year ago business men had the command of unbounded resources; now, perhaps, not few in the whole City can meet the just demands made upon them. Our ships and our lumber are both at ruinously low prices in the home market, and the prospect, for the present at least, is most discouraging. This is a *gloomy*, but it is a *true* picture.

But an unfortunate turn in mercantile affairs is not the only evil we have had to suffer during the present year. The pestilence has desolated our streets. The horrors of this terrible scourge—the Cholera—will never be forgotten. Saint John, for weeks, seemed rather the City of the dead than of the living. Business was at a complete stand still. Fear was depicted in every countenance, and each felt that, although for the present we'l, he might be the next to fall. Those who could, fled from the plague, and, of those who remained, numbers that rose in the morning, to all appearance in good health, were carried to their long home before night! No place, perhaps, ever suffered so much in proportion to its population, as Portland. Some particular localities in Saint John also were severely visited; and widows and orphans, and whole families swept away, can attest what fearful ravages the Cholera made among us. Our City never suffered so severely, on any former occasion. May it mercifully be spared such another visitation! And may we who are still the living, lay it to heart!

But while it has been our lot to suffer from the pestilence, we have been happily free from the din and turmoil of war. It is true, when we observe the movements of our Southern neighbours, we can easily imagine it possible that the sword may, ere long, be drawn on this Continent. High-minded, straightforward, honorable Jonathan, always regards England's extremity as a noble opportunity to better herself, at the expense of some weak neighbour. But when we think of the hardships, privations, and struggles of our brave troops in the Crimea, we cannot but be thankful that the dest of war is not near us. And well may England be be proud of her army, for while she has such stout hearts to fight her battles, she is invincible.—When a mere handful of her noble sons can, for a whole day, withstand the onsets of fresh relays of troops more than eight times their number, she has nothing to fear from any enemy that may oppose her.

But when we think of the ferocity of the Russian hordes, our very heart's blood runs cold.—These half savages have been guilty of atrocities to our brave troops without a parallel in the history of the world. To butcher the wounded and dying, and to shoot those who humanely came to attend the fallen, are acts unexampled even among the most barbarous nations. And yet such are the Russians of the nineteenth century, who are sent into battle mad with intoxication and fanaticism! A correspondent of one of the London Journals says:—"Poor Colonel Carpenter, as he lay on the ground badly wounded, was bayonetted by a Russian who, not content with that act of ferocity, clubbed his musket and beat the gray haired old man with it on the head, 'till he left him senseless." Again, "the conduct of the Russians towards the wounded was brutal in the extreme. Sir R. Newman was stabbed all over. Russian officers were seen passing their swords through the bodies of our men, as they writhed in agony on the ground, and pointing to their men to bayonet them as they passed." Such have been the Russian troops in 1854.

But, however powerful the Czar may be, and however numerous his armies, we cannot doubt what the issue of the conflict will be. Queen Victoria's present Ministers, like Charles I, spent in negotiations precious months, which ought to have been employed in preparation or actual warfare, but good old England will set all right, before she sheathe the sword, now that it is drawn. All she wants is—A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOUR; and, ably aided by her ally, as she has hitherto been, and we hope will be to the end of the war, time-serving Austria, shuffling Prussia, and grasping, unprincipled Russia will have to submit to terms dictated by the Allies.

A contemporary says that, from 1772 to 1810, the Russian Empire increased in population from 14,000,000 to upwards of 66,000,000. In the absence of authentic documents, we cannot vouch for the correctness of this statement, but we hope Russia may decrease, both in population and in influence, at the same rate from the present time. It is quite apparent to all right thinking men that the Czar's aggrandizing policy, if not checked, must soon absorbe the different States both of Europe and Asia.

But what are our prospects in looking forward to the coming year? With regard to ourselves, they are by no means encouraging. Business can hardly be otherwise with us than dull and unprofitable, for the next twelve months. The price of the necessaries of life continues exorbitantly high, although there is an abundance among us, and the conviction is forced upon our minds that it is hardly possible for a flower dealer or a baker to be an honest man. But prices must come down, as the wherewithal to meet them is not to be found; and those whom the sunshine of prosperity has induced to launch forth into extravagancies will have to relent, or we shall soon have a crisis.

The issue of the war we cannot foresee. The whole of Europe is a Sebastopol on an extended scale—every where intersected with mines full of materials ready to explode. Each of the great Powers is watching the movements of the others with a jealous eye. If Prussia takes any active step in favor of Russia, French troops will immediately overrun her Provinces on the Rhine. If Austria takes part against the Western Powers, which she may do, the new Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding, her Italian provinces and all Hungary will be set in a blaze. And, from what little is known, there can be no doubt but that [illegible] in the last twelve months than, 1853, [illegible] with events, which time alone can develope. *When* the war will end, or who shall live to see that time we cannot tell. To all appearance the struggle is only just begun. But we have dwelt too long upon these matters, and with three cheers for old England, we shall conclude, by wishing our Subscribers A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

OUR NEW GOVERNMENT.

In reviewing the political complexion of the new Administration, we are anxious to place before the public a general outline of the men to whose hands their representatives in the Assembly have confided the future destinies of New Brunswick. After Messrs. Fisher, Ritchie and Brown, the next prominent member is Mr. John M. Johnson, the new Solicitor General. Mr. Johnson has been more celebrated in the Assembly for his long-winded speeches than for any legislative action that could entitle him to be called a useful, working member. His peculiar forte has hitherto been to find fault with, and carp at, every measure introduced into the Assembly by the late Government, and to endeavour by every means in his power, to distort and render it as impracticable and unpopular as possible. This is the only part he has yet played. If in the multitude of words there is wisdom, he stands high in the roll of sages. It may be that having now the opportunity of embodying in acts his overflowing supply of words and profession, he may be able to command the confidence of the country as well as of the House, by introducing measures of a practical and beneficial tendency. But we doubt much his ability to do so, and we apprehend from his acts more evil than his words have caused.

When the Orange Bill was last before the House, Mr. Johnson made himself prominently notorious by stating that if a majority of the people were in favor of establishing the Roman Catholic religion, the Queen herself was bound to coincide with the majority, and all her subjects were equally bound in their allegiance to her, whatever her religious opinions might be. A sound, constitutional opinion truly, for Her Majesty's Solicitor-General to enunciate in a Protestant land, and under the rule of a Sovereign sworn to uphold Protestant ascendancy as by law established. Mr. Johnson's political doctrine is, that *vox populi* is, under all political circumstances, *vox Dei*—forgetting, or ignoring the fact that, if results are to be taken as proofs, and the history of mankind to be taken as our guide, that voice of the people has been in many an important event, and may be again, really *vox Diaboli*. Civil and religious liberty, and Protestant principles are surely in safe keeping when intrusted to the care of such a genuine Liberal. The staunch Presbyterians of the Northern Counties must feel their interests *conserved*, when transferred from the hands of Mr. Montgomery and the late Attorney General, to so superficial and weak a character as Mr. J. M. Johnson.

We learn from our North umberland correspondents that had any person of even the most moderate pretensions and influence, offered in opposition, Mr. Johnson would not have been returned after his acceptance of Office. A very respectable and influential deputation waited upon one gentleman, requesting him to come forward as a candidate for the seat; but his extensive business pursuits would not allow him to sacrifice the time which the due discharge of legislative duties would require. We are also informed that so little interest in the election of Mr. Johnson was manifested by the freeholders of the county that it was difficult to find at the Court House the number required by law to enter into the indenture with the Sheriff, for the return; and that it could only be done by bringing into requisition the services of the Roman Catholic Priest and the Roman Catholic Constable who stood at the door!

The people of this Province generally must feel that the lengthened services of Mr. Kinnear, who was appointed to office before Departmental-Government was introduced—have been poorly requited, by being turned out of office, to make room for a person of such limited claims as Mr. J. M. Johnson. And they must generally feel convinced, too, that their interests have not been much promoted by the change.

The new Secretary, Mr. Tilley, sat in the House during the Session of 1850 only. He was in the chair when the Orange Bill came up, and thus escaped giving a vote, or expressing an opinion.—When Mr. Wilmot was re-elected in 1851, Mr. Tilley resigned his seat along with Messrs. Ritchie and Simonds; and he has been little known as a politician since, except as a mere echo of Mr. Ritchie's views. He is apparently, an amiable and well-disposed young man: of his administrative talents we shall be better able to judge, after he has gone through the business of a Session. We think enough of him to regret that he should be connected with such colleagues as he has; and we fear that he will find his scanty parliamentary experience and knowledge of public duty scarcely sufficient to render him competent to take the place of his predecessor, who, to great sagacity, and well-known tact, joined the lengthened experience of twenty years of public service.

In Mr. Albert J. Smith, a juvenile lawyer and a *protege* of Mr. Ritchie, the country has made a poor exchange for the business qualities, tact and experience of Mr. E. B. Chandler, a gentleman to whom the people on this side of the Province are mainly indebted for carrying through successfully the Railway negotiations. Mr. Smith is not only a very young man but a very young legislator—being of but two Sessions' standing; and the only grand act of his parliamentary life was an abortive attempt to abolish King's College. Such an attempt stifled far better Mr. Smith's enlightened ideas and cultivated mind than would any endeavour to improve the institution and make it more efficient as a seminary of learning. He has also distinguished himself as an opponent of the Orange Incorporation Act, and is another joint in the Popish tail. We have yet to learn his claims to be a member of the Government, and from what we know of his fitness for such a place, we have little good to expect from him.

The Hon. W. H. Steves has performed the part of warming-pan to the Government for the Surveyor-General's office. He, too, distinguished himself by voting against the Orange Bill, when a member of the Assembly, where he sat four years. We are not aware of any act of his while a member of the House, which should entitle him to a seat at the Council Board. And during the past four years he has occupied a seat in the Legislative Council, where, as described by Mr. Cutler, "he has enjoyed the most profound repose." We had hoped that Mr. Steves, from his connection with a Protestant constituency, would scarcely have lent himself to forward the interests of Popery in New Brunswick; and we yet hope he may reconsider the course he has taken, and come out from among his present associates.

CHARLOTTE ELECTION.—This Friday, 22th, is the day appointed for the Election. As before stated, Mr. Brown is opposed by Mr. G. J. Thomson, and the contest is predicted to be a severe one.

Launched a few days since from the yard of J. G. & Wm. J. Olive, Carleton, a small brig of 173 tons. [illegible] of the last month [illegible] vessel affords; and, [illegible] is second to no thing that has [illegible] produced in this province. May favoring breezes waft upon her track.

Arrival of the "America."

The steamship *America*, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The Sarah Sands left Liverpool on the 8th for Portland.

The Atlantic arrived out on the 6th.

The Arabia having taken in shot and ammunition at Kingstown will proceed to Marseilles to embark Frenchmen.

A treaty of alliance has been signed at Vienna between Austria, France and England, the exact terms of which are not known, but it is surmised that Austria regards the violation of the Turkish treaty as war against herself, and that she will augment her forces in the Principalities to enable the Turks to resume offensive operations against Russia.

The 3d clause of the Treaty sets forth

That on the demand of France and England 20,000 Austrians will be sent to the Crimea.

4th. France and England guarantee that the National possessions of Austria shall under all circumstances remain undiminished.

5th. Is secret.

6th. Prussia shall be invited to join the Alliance.

7th. The treaty to come into operation on part of Austria, if Prussia does not come to terms before January 2d.

A letter is also published from Count Nesselrode, setting forth terms on which the Czar will assert to peace—viz: 1st, a joint guarantee by five powers of whole Christian population of Turkey; 2d, joint protectorate of five powers over Principalities, subject to existing Russian Treaties; 3d, revision of Treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent if Sultan will; 4th, free navigation of the Danube.

Also is published King of Prussia's speech to Chambers. King says Army shall be made ready for war, but he refrains from indicating the course which Prussia will adopt. Meantime the Berlin papers publish despatch of Simpson to Ambassadors at Vienna, expressing determination of Prussian Government not to remand from Russia any concessions beyond the Four Points. It is rumoured that the King in Council is determined to unite in the Treaty with a view to bring the war to a close.

Deliberations of Germanic Diets Committee are most important. Actual position of affairs seems to be that Russia insists on declaration in favour of Prussian policy, or at least of neutrality; while on the contrary Austria insists that following point shall be decided, viz: whether the North Eastern frontiers of Austria are not sufficiently threatened to warrant an immediate support from the federal troop.

Most of Germanic States are hastily putting their armies on war footing.

Present opportunity of peace is probably the last, and if rejected we may prepare to see next Spring military operations on as large a scale as during the great war of the French Empire.

THE WAR.

Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged. There has been some fighting although not important. Garrison continued to make sorties.

During the night of Nov. 14, in a hurricane of wind and rain, Russians from City attacked French camp, but were repulsed. Nov. 16th, several men and horses died in camp from cold and exhaustion.—Russians quiet, 18, firing slack; new redoubt completed by British, overlooking Inkerman road; some reinforcements reached French. 17th—Men and officers constructing huts for winter.

Marshal Raglan orders that no officer shall leave camp unless sick or wounded. Torrents of rain. Weather more moderate; Russians in valley observed to have received reinforcements—supposed twenty thousand, under General Liprandi.

19th French made a reconnoissance in force, found Russians busied in repairing artillery damage in previous battle.

Nov. 20th, 97th British Regt. landed. Also, another steamer arrived with various drafts of British.

French landed considerable reinforcements at Kamiesch, firing very brisk from the town, and warmly replied to from French and British lines. 21st to 24th bombardment continued weak on the part of the Allies. Their fire did little damage and that little was constantly repaired. Allies mainly occupied in strengthening their position against attack, and in establishing new batteries, the fire of which has not yet been opened.

Menschikoff reports that the English had attempted to establish themselves near the head of the Dock Yard, but were repulsed, with loss. Further reinforcements reached Allies. 24th Russians made sortie and were repulsed by the English who in pursuing took and retained 9 guns, which Russians forget to spike.

On the 26th part of enemy's fire attacked the French lines, but retired with loss 30 men; French lost 75. Defensive works of the English between the right of their line of attack and Balaclava, nearly completed. 28th, following despatch is from Gen. Canrobert, of this date—Rain ceased, weather improving; our works will now exhibit fresh activity; our reinforcements continue to arrive; enemy still shows no signs of activity, but continues to protect the town by retrenchments.

It is stated that several hundred Russian waggons, with provisions and ammunition were over taken by a snow storm and lost; and that Sebastopol has provisions for only 14 weeks.

TURKEY.—A despatch says from Bucharest 8th, 40,000 Turks, and 100 guns, will be embarked at Baltschik and Varna next week for Crimea. One regiment remains at Bucharest.

BALTIC.—Three more ships are ordered home; about the 10th remainder will leave.

Russians Guards and Grenadiers are advancing into Poland; the whole first Infantry corps under General Sievers is being concentrated on left bank of the Vistula. Two additional battalions are added to regiments of Finland army; 80 battalions of sharp shooters are being enrolled from peasantry.

The state of siege at St. Petersburg is suspended.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE—SEIGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

VIENNA, Thursday, December 9th.—Advices from Sebastopol of the 27th Nov, have been received here. The seige was zealously continued. Reinforcements to the number of 9,000 men had reached the Crimea. The Duke of Cambridge was expected at Constantinople.

GREECE.—Athens, Dec. 1st.—The remainder of the French troops haven been ordered to the Crimea. No journals appear at Athens, from a want of printers. 500 French had gone to Bucharest and Ibarila. Colonels Bein and More Court have gone to inspect Qualcicha and Teultsche.

By telegraph from London—Admiral Hamelin has resigned command of the French fleet in the Black Sea, and has returned to France.

Spanish crisis continues. Espartero has advised Queen to send for Madzo and Olazas to form a cabinet.

BRITAIN.—Augmentation of Army to be submitted to Parliament, is 43 Battalions of line, 1 Artillery, 1 Rifle—total 36,000. Accounts of the large Russian Army gathering on Austrian frontier, has effect of depressing English funds, it being considered indication that Czar will not succumb, except upon terms which if granted, would cause resignation of Ministry.

Edward Oliver's ships were offered at Liverpool on 7th; 74 were offered—22 sold, and realized £163,050; only three were bought for cash—remainder taken by bid holders; others will be sold by private treaty.

Ship Oriel, under Danish colors, from Miramichi, with deals, is seized at Belfast as Russian.

AUSTRIA.—Commercial letters say that Austria entered the treaty with Western Powers unwillingly, and resorted to breaking entirely with Russia. It is stated the treaty contains any secret [illegible].

SPAIN.—Washington conveys news that Cortes have decided to maintain the present dynasty on the throne. On a trivial point, respecting the Orania duties, all the Ministry resigned, vote of confidence having been carried by handsome maj

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

KISCHENEFF, Nov. 26.—The Russians are strongly fortifying the Dniester line near Mohileff.

JASSY, Nov.—Forty thousand Turks are concentrating near Kemon.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—The Russian Invalide announces officially the Russian loss on the 5th of Nov. to be 12 officers and 2,020 men killed, and 206 officers and 5,791 men wounded, giving the total of 9,008 killed and wounded.—The number of prisoners taken by the allies is not given.

MALTA, Nov. 17.—Generals Torrens and Bentinck, and other wounded officers have arrived here.

BALAKLAVA, Nov. 6.—Two hundred Russian prisoners were brought in last night to head-quarters camp. They were badly wounded many of them, and several died during the night.

A council was held to-day at Lord Raglan's, where General Canrobert, General Bosquet, and Sir E. Lyons assisted for several hours.

At 4 o'clock Lord Raglan attended the funerals of General Sir George Cathcart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Strangeways. They were buried with 11 other officers on Cathcart's hill.—At the same time 24 officers of the Guards were buried near the wind-mill. The work of burying the dead and carrying the wounded to Balaklava occupied the day. The Russians are quiet. We hear they have lost 10,000 men and three generals.

Nov. 7.—A council of war was held to-day, at the close of which the Duke of Cambridge left for Balaklava and went on board the Caradoc. His Royal Highness is, it is said, going to Constantinople. It is said we will here all the winter.

The 95th Regiment have arrived here, also 1,700 Turks from Volo, and 2,800 French. The Russians fired on our burying parties. There was an alarm last night. The 4th Division was under arms all night, and a portion of the 2d Division.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

VIENNA, Monday.—Prince Gortschakoff has officially notified the Czar's readiness to negotiate on the four points.

An additional article of the treaty of the 20th of April provides for the adoption of the four points.

It is to be a casus belli with Russia if the Austrian territory or the Austrian troops in the principalities should be attacked.

Prussia admits that Austria may eventually have to assume the offensive.

Austria reserves her right of independent action.

Austria and Prussia bring forward a resolution on Thursday, at the Federal Diet, for the adoption of the treaty of April entire. A large and favorable majority is counted upon.

We have been favored by Mr. O'Brien with the December Part of "The Illustrated New York Journal." The Illustrations are good; the stories and other light reading, are both amusing and instructive.

Our Loyal Brethren in New Brunswick will be sorry to learn that Sir Arthur Brooke, M.P., died suddenly at his residence in Fermanagh, after his return from Germany, in supposed good health.—The Loyalists of the North of Ireland, by the Hon. Baronet's death, have lost a staunch supporter of Protestant principles.

Our Brethren will be no less sorry to hear of the lamented demise of Lord Viscount Lorton, at his residence, Rockingham, county Roscommon, Ireland. He was a "True Blue" in heart and deed, and a steadfast supporter of the Church and State. Lord Viscount Lorton (Robt. Edw. King), died at a good old age, having been born on the 12th August, 1773.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 28.

To be Colonels in the Army—Lieutenant Colonel William Penwick Williams, C. B., and Eyre John Crabbe.

To be Lieutenants-Colonel in the Army—Majors Edward Boyd, Henry Dixon and James Poynts.

☞ By the mail this morning we are pleased to hear that Morris Robinson, son of Col. John Robinson, of Douglas, has been appointed to an Ensigncy, without purchase, in Her Majesty's 26th (Cameronians) Regiment.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

Holloway's Pills.—Among all the idle medicaments of the day, the name of which fill the common ear to nausea, we would not include Holloway's Pills, celebrated both here and in Europe, for their wonderful curative properties. A sound discrimination has taught us that their reputation is not ephemeral, but a solid substantial one, based upon a long and useful existence among the intelligent the refined, and the discerning. They are to be met with in every portion of the civilized Globe, and in every spot their virtues are alluded to with grateful enthusiasm, that well endorses their capacity and virtues. They are not merely designed for a special complaint, but are depurative and cute, by removing from the system elements of disease thus operating in an extraordinary manner in most all disorder to which human nature is subject.—*New York True National Democrat.*

We are happy to quote the following interesting information from Du Barry's Report on cure without medicine:—

Eight years dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

Rev. John W. Flavell.

Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.

Cure No. 1309.—Three years excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. Alex. Stuart.

Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen.

Cure 2701.—I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. Walter Keating.

2, Manning place, Five Oaks, Jersey.

Messrs. Du Barry's advertisements contain a great many more similar authentic expressions of gratitude.

CAUTION.

From the (Boston) Chronotype.

The great popularity of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has induced some mercenary individuals in various parts of the country to compound quack nostrums for the purpose of deceiving the public and raising money on the well-earned reputation of this truly valuable medicine. The interest of the proprietor cannot suffer, if he can but keep the public informed against the false pretensions attempted to be palmed off in the name of the Wild Cherry; for certain it is that no medicine ever proved so efficacious in a long catalogue of the most common diseases which "human flesh is heir to," or preserved the health and life of so many thousands of our race as has Dr. Wistar's Balsam. Mr. SETH W. FOWLE, druggist, No. 138, Washington street, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at Wholesale and retail, and of whom, also, agencies can be obtained.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

Has been EXTENSIVELY COUNTERFEITED in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated; 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.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

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

Agent for this City.

MEN & WOMEN'S

RUB. RUB. RUBBER SHOES, For Sale Cheap.

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.

Dec. 4, 1854. No. 5, Prince William Stree

COUNTRY MARKET.

Butter, per ℔ firkin	1s 2½-2d
Butter, per lb, Roll	1s 1d
Eggs, per dozen	15 & 18d
Buckwheat Meal, grey per cwt	22s 6d
Do. yellow	15s@17s 6d
Oatmeal, per cwt	22s 6d
Beef, on foot, per cwt	25s@28s 6d
Beef, by the quarter, per lb	2½-2d@3½-2d
Mutton, per lb	3d 1-2d
Lamb,	2½-2d
Veal,	none.
Pork, per lb	4d 1-2d
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s 6d
Turnips,	2s 6d
Chickens, per pair	1s 6d@2s 6d
Turkeys, per lb,	7½-2d@1-2d
Geese	2s@3s 6d
Hay per ton	£5 10s@£6

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Mary Shanks, all of the Parish of Portland.

At Black River, Parish of Simonds, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. W. Debow, Mr. James Armstrong, to Miss Elizabeth White.

At Sackville, Nov. 28th, by George Culten, Commissioner, James Davis, Esq., of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to Margaret Jane, youngest daughter of John Anderson, Esq., of Sackville.

At New Orleans, on the 2d December, by the Rev. Charles W. Whitell, Mr. George B. Slinte, Merchant, to Miss Madeline Loudon.

Died.

On Wednesday, in the 42 year of his age, of consumption, David H. Drake, son of the late Jeremiah Drake.

Suddenly, on Saturday evening last, 22d inst., Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. J. F. Second, and second daughter of the late Mr. Robert Lawton.

On Tuesday morning, after a severe illness, Mr. John Freeburn, in the 35th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

On the 25th inst., after a few days illness, Ruth Canby, relict of the late Joseph Canby, in the 87th year of her age. She was one of the earliest settlers in this City, having landed here with the Loyalists in 1783, her loss will be deeply felt by all who knew her.

In Carleton, on Monday last, Phebe W. second daughter of Deacon I. O. Beatteay, aged 3 years and 5 months.

At New York, on the 11th December, Martha Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Drummond, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. Donald McAuley, of this city.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED—

Saturday—Brigt Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax—G. & J. Salter, general cargo.

Twilight, put in for a harbor—since entered.

Schr. Wellington, O'Regin, Prince Edward Island, 9—oats.

Margaret A., Anderson, Boston—general cargo.

Monday—Schr. Myrtle, Lent, Prince Edward island, master, oats, &c.

Tuesday—Ship Wm. Vail, Wishart Portland, 6—ballast.

Barque Ross, Silverwood, New York, 7—R. Rankin, & Co., coals.

Vortex, Allen, Boston, 6—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Elias Pike, Brown, Eastport,—Cushing, & Co.

Brig Victor, Power, Boston, 4—C. McLauchlan.

J. G. Hall, Perry, Portland, 3—C. McLauchlan.

Roosevelt, Matthews, Eastport, 1—Stewart & McLean.

Brigt Robert Mowe, Winchester, Eastport, 1—master.

Bloomer, King, New York, 7—master, general cargo.

Titania, Appleby, Eastport, 1—Cushing & Co ballast.

CLEARED.

21st—Barque Princess, Sullivan, Newry; Ann Hood, Spates, Havana.

22d—Barque Hope, McDonald Arbroath; Lord Metcalfe Cargill, Aberdeen; Alma, Frizzel, Glasgow; Indian Queen, Troop, Cayenne.

23d—Ship Hannah Fownes, Robertson Liverpool, deals; schr. Lewis Smith, Jr. Anderson, Alexandria, salt.

27th—Schr. Lavinia Grimes, Boston, potatoes

DIGBY & ANNAPOLIS.—The Steamer *Pilot*, Captain Belmour, will sail for the above places on MONDAY Morning next, the 1st prox., at 8 o'clock, and every Monday Morning, at the same hour during the remainder of the winter.

December 29. JOHN WALKER.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

For Christmas Presents and New Years' Gifts.

THE Subscriber has opened out a large assortment of TOYS suitable for Christmas presents and New Years' Gifts; Two or three Cases German TOYS at WHOLESALE.

Ladies' FRIZZETTES; BRAIDS; RINGLETTS and Bunches of HAIR, always on hand.

December 15. [courier] WM. MAJOR.

Small Profits & quick Returns!

THE GREAT SALE STILL GOING ON AT THE

VICTORIA HOUSE,

AND THE

BRITISH HOUSE,

St. John, N. B.

☞ As all Goods must be cleared out in a very short time, we solicit an early call to see the Bargains.

JAMES DOUGHERTY & CO.

N. B.—All Goods marked in plain figures.

December 15.

SITUATION WANTED—For a person who can make himself generally useful as an out door Clerk or Porter, in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

Dec. 15, 1854.

Cars! Cars!! Cars!!!

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

—ALSO—

Twenty Pair of Dressed ditto, from 12 to 18 feet long. Apply to THOMAS SMITH, Spar Maker, Sterling Street, Sydney Ward.

Dec. 11, 1854.

WINTER! WINTER!

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large and varied assortment of English, American and Domestic manufactured HATS and CAPS, suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

In HATS, we have Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Cuban, Vicuna, Jersey, Cassimere, Covered, Glazed, &c.

In Caps, we have Fur, of all descriptions, Astrakan, Seal, Silk Plush, Cloth, Glazed, Glengary, Scalette, Storm, &c., &c.

As we always sell our Goods at a small profit, we cannot advertise that we will sell at 15 or 20 per cent. below ordinary rates; but we do promise to sell at such prices as cannot fail give to every satisfaction to any reasonable person.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,

December 8. North side King street

CHRISTMAS TOYS,

BOTH INSTRUCTION AND ORNAMENTAL

A. PAGE,

IN PRINCE WILLIAM-STREET, NEAR DUKE-STREET,

NOTIFIES the Public, and the Young Readers in particular, that he has received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

FOR THE COMING SEASON,

For Sale at either Wholesale or Retail.

The Public generally, are invited to Call and Examine the New Assortment, which will be disposed of at very Low Prices.

(Courier 2in) December 8th, 1854.

Under Patronage of Royalty and the Authority of the Faculty.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS of Forty Years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the Kings of Prussia, and the Kingdom of Hanover; very many also of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the Public generally use them, *under the recommendation of some the most eminent of the Faculty.*

They have immediate influence over the following Cases:—*Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c. &c.*

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c., in the whole world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL.

Cure of Asthma of several years standing.

Cathiron, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 20, 1850.

SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above Testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

THOS. KEATING, Esq. W. J. TRIGG.

☞ Agents for St. John, *Messrs.* CHUBB & Co.; Fredericton, Mr. James GRAY, Druggist.

St. John, December, 1854. Sin. 1st.

Buy where you can buy the Cheapest—at

GRANITE HALL,

NO. 1 DOCK STREET.

THE LARGEST STOCK, AND BEST VALUE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

GOOD CLOTHS.
GOOD TRIMMINGS,
WELL CUT,
AND WELL MADE.

BARGAINS IN OVER COATS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS COATS.

BARGAINS IN BUSINESS COATS.

BARGAINS IN WATERPROOF COATS.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF VESTS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY STYLE OF PANTALOONS.

BARGAINS IN FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Carpet Bags, &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 1. THOS. R. JONES.

NEW BOOKS.—Blackwood's Magazine, for November;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, complete;
Out Doors at Idlewild, by N. P. Willis;
Love in the Clearing, by Mrs. Moodie;
The Heiress of Bellerue, a Romance;
Bill Horton, the Mysterious Highwayman;
Pictorial Pleasure Book for Children;
Beautiful Bertha by Mrs. Tuthill;
The Rat Catcher, a Book for Children;
Portrait of Henry Clay;
GODEY'S LADIES BOOK for October;
Arthur's MAGAZINE do;
The Lovers of Paris by Eugene Sue;
Popery Unmasked, by H. M. Hatch;
Yale College Scrapes—a novel;
A further supply of Bayard Taylor's Central Africa—price 68. and Eventide, by Effie Afton, price 4s.

☞ A further supply of—High Life in N. York, by Jonathan Slick. Late Papers.

December 1. B. O'BRIEN.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store.

Foster's Corner Germain Street.

"NEW BOOTS AND SHOES."

LADIES' Flannel and Shamoo Lined Cloth BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Button BOOTS, Cloth & Kid Tops;
Ladies' Black and Col'd Felt BOOTS;
Girls and Children's Cloth and Felt Boots;
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Felt and Carpet *Slippers*;
Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys *Rubber Boots and SHOES*;
Ladies', Girls' and Children's Rubber Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' White and Black Satin Boots and Slippers;
Boys' Youth's & Children's Strong Boots and Shoes—and an almost endless variety of Ladies, Gent's, Girls, Boys, Youth's and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, suitable for Fall and Winter wear—*Wholesale and Retail.*

Nov. 24. S. K. FOSTER.

SALT.—1000 Bushels SALT, for Sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to THOMAS YORKE.

November 24.—tins. Water-street

THE RIGHT STUFF.

For the time of year—Just Received;

TON Cumberland BUTTER; 1 do. Superior CHEESE; 100 bbls. Winter APPLES;
150 boxes RAISINS; 6 bbls. QUINCES.
6 do. Hickory NUTS; 1 cask smoked BEEF;
500 yards country white FLANNEL;
15 bbls PORK; 40 chests TEA;
Part the above have just been received per Ann Wood, from New York, and will be sold low by November 24. G. M. BURNS.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL NOTICE.

A FREE LUNCH will be served every week day between 11 and 12 o'Clock at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

KEPT BY

JAMES NETHERY.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

December 1.

MERCHANDIZE.

50 BRS. MESS BEEF;
7 bbls Prime PORK;
2 hhds Cuba Sugar; 7 chests TEA;
18 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO;
5 do. do. M'Rave do.
4 tierces Carolina Rice; 2 brls Barley;
50 ½ boxes Malaga Raisins;
40 boxes "Katie Stewart" Tobacco;
10 M. Havana Cigars;
1000 pairs Men's BOOTS, BOOTEES, Congress Gaiters and Slippers;
30 dozen Ladies' Stockings;
8 boxes 10x12 Window GLASS;
10 kegs 20d'y Cut NAILS—For sale by

ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN,

No. 5, Prince William Street,

South of Queen-street, near Reed's Point.

MILK PANS! MILK PANS AND BUTTER CROCKS.

White Inside.

E. CLEMENTSON is daily expecting 15,000 Pieces of the above Goods, and 150 Dozen FLOWER POTS,—will be sold at low prices for Cash.

In Stock.—400 Boxes Window Glass, 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12.

[Late S. Cooper's Store.]

Dock street, St. John, April 14, 1854.

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

(536) CROWN LAND OFFICE, Dec. 5, 1854.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 2nd day of January, 1855, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

[*Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber on other Lumber under Licenses issued for previous to the applications for the purchases of the lands.*]

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

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.

110 acres, lot 57, Botsford, Adam Ames.
75 acres, lot 130, Botsford, Samuel Lewis.
44 acres, lot 17, Block O, Botsford, M. Bugay.
105 acres, lot 62, Block I, Moncton, M. Leblong.
100 acres, lot 55, block I, Moncton, P. Leblong.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

40 acres, lot Y north, block 12, Moncton, P. Richie; improvements to be paid for.
200 acres, lots 27, 28, Block 11, Salisbury, William Russell; 3d. acre survey.
200 acres, lots 29, 30, block 11, Salisbury, James Robertson; 3d. acre survey.
48 acres, lot —, block 11, Salisbury, surveyed for John Davidson.
200 acres, lots 21, 22, Block 12, Salisbury, William Lawson; 3d. acre survey.
200 acres, lots 23, 24, block 12, Salisbury, John Rattray; 3d. acre survey.
100 acres, lot 25, block, 12, Salisbury, Charles Eaton; 3d. acre survey.
10 acres, lot —, block 17, Salisbury, H. Wilson; upset price 5s. per acre.
100 acres lot —, block 13, Salisbury, Jordan Crandall.
72 acres, lot 19, south range, block 13, Salisbury, T. Tomkins.
100 acres, lot 19, block 27, Salisbury, J. McAdams.
100 acres, lot 9, Block 30, Salisbury, J. Hagerty.
100 acres, lot 10, block 29, Salisbury, P. Welsh.
25 acres, lot M, block 30, Salisbury, T. Cochran.
45 acres, lot P, block 30, J. Montgomery, improved.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

100 acres [illegible], block 11, Elgin, Wm. Ward; 3d. acre survey.
200 acres, lots 37, 38, block 11, Elgin, D. Robertson; 3d. acre survey.
200 acres, lot 32, block 11, and 31, block 12, Elgin, Edward Gardow; 3d. acre survey.
200 acres, lots 32, 33, block 12, Elgin, John Taylor; 3d. acre survey.
200 acres, lots 34, 35, block 12, Elgin, Jas. Swan; 3d. acre survey.

SAINT JOHN.

By Deputy Lugh E. Whipple, at the Government Immigration Office.

50 acres, lot B, block 21, Lancaster, John Downing.
100 acres, lot 21, block C, Saint Martin, T. M'Carthy.

QUEEN'S

By Deputy Snell, Front Range, Grand Lake.

90 acres, lot —, block C, Young's Creek, Alexander Gale.

SUNBURY.

At the Crown Land Office.

50 acres, lot 54, block 40, Blissville, John H. Sogee, improved.
50 acres, lot 54, block 40, Blissville, Israel Nason, improved.
90 acres, lot 80, block 40, Blissville, John Webb.
80 acres, lot 23, block 55, Blissville, Andrew Steward.
100 acres, lot 32, block 55, Blissville, John Millican.
100 acres, lot 33, block 55, Blissville, Andrew Steward.
100 acres, lot 18, tier 3, Carlow, John Donnelly.
200 acres, lots 47, 18, tier 4, Carlow, Patrick Donnelly.
100 acres, lot 19, tier 4, Carlow, Stephen Donnelly.

JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

Saint John & Liverpool

Line of Packet Ships.

1854.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Middleton,	Delaney,	996	20th Oct.
John Barbour,	Marshall,	990	20th Nov.
1855.			
Joseph Parrett,	Smith,	912	5th Jany.
Liberia,	Cruikshank,	875	5th Feby.
Middleton,	Delaney,	996	20th do.
Endeavor,	Sparks,	1015	5th March.
John Owens,	Donne,	1236	20th do.
David G. Fleming,	Nichols,	1425	5th April.
John Bannerman,	Robertson,	1131	20th do.
Imperial,	Moran,	1279	5th May.

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

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

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

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. FRANCIS BARTRUM, & Co., Orange Court, Castle street, or in St. John, to

J. & R. REED.

DIGBY & ANNAPOLIS.

THE Steamer "MAID OF ERIN," Capt. LEAVITT, will until further notice, sail for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, (carrying Her Majesty's Mails) every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at Eight o'clock.

JOHN WALKER.

St. John, December 8, 1854.

Beef, Pork, Bread, Wines, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

30 QR. Casks Sherry WINE;
20 do. do. Port, a superior article;
10 brls. White BEANS; 20 do. ONIONS;
20 puncheons of ALCOHOL;
20 barrels Mess BEEF, } In bond for Ship's
10 do. Prime PORK, } stores;
50 do. Navy BREAD, }

Hourly Expected—

200 barrels Superfine FLOUR;
50 do. Mess PORK; 50 do Prime ditto;
50 do. Repacked Chicago extra Mess BEEF;
15 brls. Martell's BRANDY;
15 do. Hennessy's do.
25 cases Preserved FRUITS.—For Sale at lowest Market rates. JOHN McCOSKERY.

December 1. 3ins. Reed's Point

Fish! Fish!

200 QUINTALS prime COD FISH.
200 Boxes No. 1 Digby Herrings.
5 Barrels BARLEY.
10 Barrels MESS PORK.
5 Barrels PEASE.
250 GRIND STONES, Good Grit.
8 Chests CONGOU TEA.
50 Suits OIL CLOTHS.

Also, a good assortment of GROCERIES.

JOHN MARVEN,

October 20. Ward-street.

NEW BOOKS—Edinburgh Review for October; Memories of a Man of Pleasure; Jail Journal, or Five years in a British Prisons, by John Mitchell; a further supply of Chamber's Journal for November.

B. O'BRIEN.

New Landing From England.

ONE HUNDRED BOXES LEAD SHOT;
250 Pounds Nutmegs;
300 pounds Cream of Tartar;
600 pounds Stave Black Lead;
112 pounds refined Borax;
500 pounds Ground Ginger;
12 barrels Crushed SUGAR;
10 barrels split PEAS;
4 casks boiled Oil;
2 casks best Butter PUTTY;
5 cask Olive Oil.

For Sale at the lowest wholesale prices for cash.

JOHN KINNEAR.

November 21. Prince Wm. street.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Saint John, Oct. 6th, 1854.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Per Packet Ship "JOSEPH PARRATT," and per Steamer "AMERICA."

On Thursday First, (5th instant,)

Will be ready for inspection, a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,

SHAWLS, PLAID DRESSES,

RIBBONS, VELVETS, MILLINERY,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Pilot, Beaver, and Broad Cloths,

TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, &c.

PRINTS, TICKENS, SHEETINGS,

Twill'd Shirting Stripes, Ginghams, &c.

Hollands, Linens, Swansdowns, &c., Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Warps, &c.

☞ With an endless Variety of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

P. S.—Further Supplies per Packet Ships "IMPERIAL," and "LIBERIA." J. D. & CO

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.

(Off 4 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 to the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half Yearly or Quarterly.

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Bathurst: Theophilus Deveriaux, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire.
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Moncton (the Bend) Silas 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. Powell, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,

February, 1850 *Manager, St. John, N. B.*

Just received per Packet Ships "Middleton," and "David G. Fleming."

TWELVE CASES of Men's, Women's, & Children's CLOTH, PRUNELLA, FELT, CASHMERE, and other BOOTS and SHOES.—For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

Further supplies expected by succeeding Packets.

S. K. FOSTER.

August 18, 1854.—(City papers 2w.)

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

Ex "MIDDLETON."

E. CLEMENTSON has received his first Spring importation, consisting of those Goods which are particularly required by the wholesale purchaser for the Country trade, and including his stock in Store, makes the best and largest assortment ever imported into this City;—100 ASSORTED CRATES in Store, guaranteed free from breakage. The whole is offered on the most reasonable terms.

(Late S. Cooper's Store.)

Dock-str., St. John, April, 14, 1854.

WASHING POWDERS.—Received per Packet Liberia, and sold at one sixth the usual price, by

April 14. FELLOWS & CO.

Glass, and Glassware.

Now Landing, from the Brig "Leadbetter"—

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

For Sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

July 7, 1854. Prince Wm. Street.

SHOPS and Dwellings to Rent.—TO LET, two SHOPS and Dwellings attached, both in King Street. Apply to

HORSFALL & SHERATON.

July 18, 1854.

NOTICE TO BOARDERS.

A Few Steady BOARDERS can be accommodated at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL, on Moderate Terms, where there is always on hand Fresh OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, and other delicacies of the Season, together with Choice Liquors, fit for the most Temperate, and a Cure prescribed by the Doctor "Mountain Dew." Call and See.

JAMES NETHERY.

May 26th, 1854. Hibernian Hotel.

HORSE SHOEING.

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

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

January, 20, 1854.

BRITISH Rough, Plain, and Silvered PLATE GLASS, to arrive from London of every size that may be required and which may be expected in three weeks. Breakage

JOHN KINNEAR.

November 14th, 1854. Prince Wm. Street

The Renowned Remedy

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Alfrick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 17th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

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

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE OF ONE YEAR'S STANDING CURED WITHIN A WEEK BY THE EXCELLENT OINTMENT AND PURGATIVE PILLS.

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

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

To Mr. Dixon.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

DISEASES OF A SKIN NATURE, SERVICE SCROFULA, AND GENERAL DISEASES.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. P. Ker, Chemist &c. Lower Main-Lane, Castlebar, dated February 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.

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

Poetry.

STAY WITH US.

At evening time.

How swiftly [illegible]
We [illegible]
Where [illegible]
On [illegible] over
[illegible]
They come—we do know them so well.

[illegible]
Gives a [illegible]
Let [illegible]
Your [illegible] shadows
Till the world [illegible] with shadows
Comes for to the sunshine and you.

We have not grown rich without money,
We have not grown poor without hope,
We have not made market and season
The [illegible] bounds of our scope;
The love of the wild flower and fairy
Still clusters, as it clustered in youth;
From mortals our truth learns to vary,
But doubt from nature and truth.

Perchance we are not what you knew us,
In hamlets where the woodbine yet climbs;
The cares of the world have come to us,
We have met with hard tasks and hard times
And oh! but the lights have waned slowly,
Away from the heart and the brain,
Since they left off their faith and their folly
To look after greatness and gain.

We know there is trade in the city,
We know there is war in the East,
And it neither worldly nor witty,
We know there are taxes at least.
But morning still purples the highlands,
And eve in a golden light set;
Through our days stand like desolate islands,
Sweet summer-time, stay with us yet.

THE NATIVITY.

BY AN IRISH YOUNG LADY AT THE AGE OF 12 YEARS.

"God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself."—Cor. v. 5.

Jesus! I delight to ponder
O'er the glories of thy birth,
Love, and joy, and praise, and wonder,
Swell my soul with holy mirth—
As I view Thee
Bowing the Heavens to ransom earth.

Majesty and meekness blending,
O'er this scene a lustre shed,
Strains celestial, from attending
Angels round the tidings sped,
Yet a Manger
Great Immanuel is thy bed!

Here the creature and Creator
(Vast distance!) in union ended,
Linked as with a golden tether,
In thy wondrous person meet;
Thus our broken
Bond of bliss thus might be completed.

With our nature then the burden
Of our guilt and misery bore;
From the Manger to the Garden
Sorrowful, and suffering, gore
Were thy portion—
Thine whom Heaven and earth adore.

Oh! thou great and gracious Saviour!
Blend my spirit into thine;
Fill me with thy love, and ever
O'er my soul in beauty shine,
Till thy glorious
And thyself dear Lord are mine.

Jesus! I delight to ponder
O'er the glories of thy birth;
Love and joy and praise and wonder
Swell my soul with holy mirth—
As I view thee
Bowing the Heavens to ransom earth.

E. E. S.

WHO MAKE THE BEST WIVES.

'By all means marry a woman with money,' say careful fathers to their sons; 'you'll find it as easy as not to get a suitable wife who has a little fortune.' 'Give me beauty, grace, and accomplishments,' is the mental answer of enthusiastic youth, 'and leave mercenary considerations to baser souls.'

We submit that neither is right. It is infinitely more important that a young man should chose a healthy amiable intelligent partner, than he should select either a beauty or heiress. The latter has usually expensive habits, and by the time she has been married twenty years, has cost her husband the amount of her fortune in superfluities. Besides, heiresses are generally brought up in idleness, spending their time in reading novels, lounging about on the sofa, or acquiring a taste for fashionable dissipation so that they are either absurdly romantic, or out of health for want of exercise or from late hours, and therefore entirely unfit to make good wives. Beauties, on the other hand, mostly are vain or giddy, if not both. If wives were designed for playthings or had no purpose beyond being parlor ornaments, a beauty might be desirable just as pictures are fine furniture. The man who marries an heiress sacrifices his independence, and end by finding she is out of pocket also. The lover who weds merely for beauty, ties himself to a doll, which has not even the merit of being sure to keep its painted cheeks.

These women make the best wives who combine common senses with good temper; who have been brought up to help themselves, and who bring sound constitutions, equable spirits, and a sincere affection, as a dower, to their lovers. A wife should be her husband's best friend—she should be competent to counsel him in difficulties, to cheer him in sorrow, to render his every-day hearth the pleasantest spot to him to be found anywhere. If she has confirmed ill health, she cannot be all this to him; neither can she if she has a crooked temper or habits of indolence, or is deficient in practical sense.

The women whose whole heart is devoted to show, to company, or to idle accomplishments, may possibly make an interesting belle, but she is sure to prove a very indifferent wife. We would not have young girls neglect the beautiful entirely; but that which adorns should be made subservient to some more solid superstructure. To know how to play the last new air, yet be ignorant how to compound the last new pudding, is merely unpardonable. A man might as well neglect to learn a business, as a woman refuse to acquire a knowledge of housekeeping.

It is useless to disguise the fact that girls are the often directed to attract lovers rather than to retain the affection of husbands. This is especially true of the daughters of families above the necessity of daily labor. Mrs. F., the successful mechanic's wife, makes a virtual slave of herself by drudging late and early, in order that Anna Maria may be 'brought up,' as the parents it, like a lady. The young miss accordingly is [illegible] with music, dancing, French and other [illegible] accomplishments, is told always to carry her shoulders back, and never to romp, and is taught to consider work degrading. What sort of a wife can such a creature make? If she married anybody [illegible] the man, her pride and expensive habits [illegible] a thousand ways do, can to [illegible] out of health, the consequence [illegible] to be patient, and, if the husband [illegible] to be a drunkard, to bear with it [illegible] to bring them up properly.—*Phila. Ledger.*

[illegible] Fourteen, from Jersey, James [illegible] of the late Alexander [illegible] of