St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
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J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
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Application for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street.

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

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot H. 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 BINDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

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

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale—16 doz. Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS.
GEORGE NIXON,
April 27. Prince Wm.-street.

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

JOHN KINNEAR,—Prince Wm. Street,
Is receiving, just landing, and for Sale—30 Kegs Cut NAILS; 4 Bales Taper CORKS; 1 Barrels Crushed SUGAR; 3 Barrels FLUID & 3 Tierces RICE; 18 Dozen assorted CHAIRS.
March 28.

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

Magazines for September, &c.

FRANK Leslie's Gazette of Fashions,	Sept.;
Godey's Ladies Book, for	Sept.;
Chambers Journal,	Sept.;
Monthly Waverly Magazine,	Sept.;
Dicken's Household Words,	do;
Arthur's Home Magazine,	do;
New York National do.	do;

For sale by
Sept. 10. H. O'BRIEN.

DANDALION COFFEE.
A Novelty! A Rarity!! A Luxury!!
THE virtues of DANDALION have long been held in high estimation, but the difficulty of obtaining it in all seasons of the year, has impeded the wishes of the public in extending and promoting its more general use.
The above preparation is therefore offered to the public with confidence, as possessing all the properties of the plant, and when used according to direction, it forms a most agreeable drink. It is also used to improve the flavour of Coffee and Cocoa. Sold in packets at 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. sterling, by FELLOWS & CO.,
July 26. Opposite lower end Market-street

BOWES & KENNEDY,
COPPER, TIN, and Sheet Iron Workers,
NO. 4, CROSS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
TIN AND ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVES, STOVE PIPE, & TINWARE, ALWAYS ON HAND.
☞ All kinds of Jobbing and repairing in our line thankfully received and punctually attended to. (3m.) August 24, 1855.

BY THE "JOHN BARBOUR" FROM LIVERPOOL
BATH BRICK; Washing SODA;
Cottage INK; Roll BRIMSTONE;
Kegs of MUSTARD;
Kegs Yellow PAINT.
For Sale at
29th Sept. JOHN KINNEAR'S, Prince Wm. Street.

FOR SALE.—A superior Shetland PONEY, 4 years old, with Waggon, Sleigh, and Harness. Apply at Johnston's Hotel, King's square.
October 5, 1855.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, & CARDING MACHINES.—A small Steam Engine a new Boiler, manufactured by Fleming and Humbert, and two Carding Machines—will be sold separately or together, at a low price.
C. D. EVERETT & SON.
August 3. 15, King-street.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL!
TROLL'S Great Work on the present War, elegantly illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings, taken by the most eminent Artists of the day. The First Part just received. In order to secure this valuable Book, Subscribers will please leave their names at the Office, between 8 & 9 P. M. Premium Plate Gratis. Printed by the London Printing & Publishing Co. Terms of Subscription, 1s. 3d. per fortnight—delivered free of charge. Sold by R. HUNTER,
9 Market Square, over Kemp, Adams & Co.
Oct. 26, 1855.

Trial Bottles, 25 Cents Only!
VERY LARGE "BOTTLES" 75 CENTS.
We assert with Confidence that—
J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S
ROSE MARY
AND CASTOR OIL
IS decidedly the nicest and best toilet article in the world for the Hair. The ablest chemist who have examined it testify that as an agent for preserving the Hair and promoting its growth it surpasses any other article.
After a long series of experiments, Mr. SPALDING succeeded, by an intricate process, in freeing the Castor Oil used in this preparation from its *peculiar odor* and *all greasiness*, and intbending it with the ROSEMARY, &c., in such manner as to form the cheapest and best *OIL OR WASH* Ever made, for which all who desire to preserve a good head of Hair until late in life, will be grateful.
The Sale of the Article has been Immense!
And its Success Astonishing—Use it if you wish.
1st. To beautify the hair.
2d. To curl the hair elegantly.
3d. To remove dandruff effectually.
4th. To restore the hair to bald heads.
5th. To give the whiskers a beautiful appearance.
6th. To prevent the hair from falling off.
7th. To cure all diseases of the scalp.
8th. To dress false hair richly.
9th. To cure the headache.
10th. To kill hair eaters.
11th. To keep the hair from turning
12th. To dress children's hair beautifully, and lay the foundation for a good head of hair.
13th. If you do *not wish* to grease and soil the bonnet, cap, hat, pillow, and everything coming in contact with the hair, use SPALDING'S ROSEMARY, and be sure to *get the Genuine* of the manufacturer and proprietor.
December, 1854.
J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Chemist and Apothecary.
Wholesale and Retail Depot at No. 27, formerly 23, Tremont row, directly opposite the museum, Boston Mass.
All Genuine will have his Signature.
N. B.—Remarkable terms given to dealers, who buy to sell again, and no dealer should fail to have this GOOD AND STAPLE ARTICLE.
Caution.
Be sure you get the Genuine with the Signature of—J. RUSSELL SPALDING.
Sold in St. John by appointment by S. L. TILLEY, and THOS. WALKER & SON, who will supply Dealers on favourable Terms.
December 1, 1855. 1y.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,
Steam Engine and Machine Shop,
SHIPY DAVID AND ALMON STREETS,
Near Messrs. W. & R. Wright's Ship Yard Courtenay Bay.
ALWAYS on hand at the the above Establishment, Patent and Common WINDLASSES for Vessels of all sizes; Capstan Heads; Sheaves and Rollers; Bushes; Pump Chambers; Cambooses; Ploughs; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon Boxes; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Treenail Machines.
The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, solicits a continuance of the same, and would further add, that having served a regular apprenticeship to the Engineering and Millwright business in Great Britain, and having the same the last thirty years continues to manufacture at the above Establishment all kinds of.
STEAM ENGINES.
High and low Pressure, For Boats, Saw, or Grist Mills, and for Propelling any kind of machinery.
Steam Engine Boilers for Marine or Land purposes made and repaired; all kinds of Machinery repaired; Iron and Brass Casting made to order; BRASS AND IRON TURNING; Blacksmith Work of all kinds executed promptly and on favorable terms. ☞ As cheap or cheaper than any other Establishment in the Province.
JOHN SMITH,
St. John, December 1, 1855. ENGINEER.

W. WEDDERBURN.
OFFICE:
No. 53, Dougherty's Brick Building, South side of Prince William Street, and nearly opposite the Store of John Kinnear, Esquire, Saint John, N.B.
October 26, 1855.

ALBERTA FORKS.—5 dozen superior Dinner FORKS. For Sale Cheap by
Dec. 7. A. A. COUGHLAN.

Teas, White Lead, &c.
Ex "Achilles" and "Eudocia"—
100 CHESTS Extra Souchong } TEAS
10 do. superior family do }
25 do. Fine Congou,
5 Tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
1 do. Coloured PAINTS;
6 Casks Raw and Boil'd OIL;
1 Ton PUTTY;
15 Bales COTTON WARPS;
25 Bales COTTON GOODS, &c.;
6 Cases INDIGO; 1 case Ladies' BOOTS;
2 Cases Ruled PAPER;
2 Cases NUTMEGS—For sale low by
L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.
St. John, June, 1851.

LEECHES.—Just received—100 Swedish LEECHES. Also—Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery, for the cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the blood—for sale by S. L. TILLEY,
April 26. No. 15 King Street

Window Glass.
Just received from New York—250 boxes GLASS.

40	boxes	9x12;	20	boxes	9x13;
20	"	9x14;	30	"	10x14;
15	"	10x15;	10	"	11x14;
10	"	11x16;	10	"	11x17;
15	"	12x14;	15	"	12x15;
15	"	12x16;	5	"	12x20;
5	"	13x13;	5	"	14x16;
5	"	14x18;	5	"	14x20;
5	"	18x24.			

August 17. GEORGE NIXON.

Acoustic Instruments.
No Excuse for Deafness.
THE Subscribers have just received a varied assortment of the above, suited to assist the patient and imperceptibly disguise the defect of deafness, in a manner strictly in accordance to the science of Acoustics.
June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

POLLOCK.—500 Quintals just landing, and will be sold low by G. M. BURNS,
October 5. South wharf

OLD WINTER IS COMING!
Clothing for the Thousands.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS!
You will find the largest and best assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
AT
No. 1, Dock Street.
Got up expressly for FALL TRADE, and in point of quality will fully equal, if not surpass, the generality of Custom Work.
PRICES GUARANTEED
One-fifth less than any other concern in the City, "*Owing to the Fact*"
That I import my own Cloths and Trimmings direct from the Makers, and give my Customers the IMPORTER'S PROFITS!
which they have to pay by purchasing elsewhere
Oct. 26. THOS. R. JONES.

Sweedish Leeches, &c
A FRESH Lot received by FELLOWS & CO., Germain street, opposite the lower end of Market Street.
ALSO—*HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS.*
½ ton Blue Vitriol; ½ do ALUM;
5 cwt. SALTPETRE; 1 ton COPPERAS;
5 do Washing SODA; 1 ton Epsom SALTS;
5 do Cream Tartar; 4 do SULPHUR;
4 do Brimstone; 4 do Bi Carb. SODA;
1 do Carb. *Magnesia*; 2 tons Whiting, in bbls.
½ ton Paris do. in do. Received direct from the Manufactories in Glasgow.
July 20. FELLOWS & CO.

Dr. Noble's Invigorating Balm.
THIS admirable preparation is the most effectual remedy known for Baldness and falling off of the Hair, giving it a rich glossy appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. It contains no alcohol or alkaline substance, (as all the washes do which are now used,) and will restore the natural colour after those articles have deprived the hair of it. We can refer enquirers to persons, both old and young, many of them who have been bald several years, and have had their hair stored by this preparation. It acts by assisting nature and will in no way prove injurious. Prepared and Sold by FELLOWS & CO.
Germain-street,
October 5. opposite west end of country Mkt.

FELLOWS & CO.
Wholefale and Retail Druggifts,
GERMAIN STREET,
Oppofite lower end of Country Market,
Manufacture, in addition to their popular remedies, CONFECTIONERY, in every variety, viz. LOZENGES, CANDIES, DROPS, and PANWORK, all of which they warrant as being perfectly pure in every refpect, containing no poifonous colours, and which will be fold as low as can be imported.

New Books.
CHAMBERS' Edinburgh Journal, for October
The Elder Sister and Ethel, two excellent Novels, by Marian James;
The Match Girl, or Life Scenes as they are;
The planter's victim, or incidents of American Slavery;
Representative Women from Eve, the wife of the first, to Mary, the mother of the second Adam, by G. C. Balowne, D. D.;
The Schoolboy, and Seven Poor Travellers, by Dickens, 6d. each;
The Newcombs, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. (ill.) 7s. 6d.;
Henry Esmond, by do., new ed., 2s.;
Hanny, by Charles Rowcroft, Esq.;
Susan Wylie, a Tale of Sea and Shore;
Roger's Poetical Works.
A further supply of Bits of Blarney, by Dr. McKenzie. B. O'BRIEN.
P. S.—Harper's Magazine for October, and other late Publications just arrived. October 5.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
R. HUNTER.—Having determined on *Clearing Out* his entire Stock of CLOTHING—has commenced SELLING OFF at an immense reduction—and at such prices as cannot be competed with and must ensure a SPEEDY CLEARANCE, being fully 10 *per cent. cheaper* than can be had at any other house in the trade.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING,
June 29. King Street.

Soap and Candle Factory AGAIN
GEORGE WOODS,
THANKFUL for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his customers that since the late disastrous fire in Water street, he has erected a new Factory on a more extensive scale in Princess street, a short distance above the Post office, and next adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill, where he expects to do a more extensive business than formerly, on the most accommodating terms, with punctual paying customers.
Orders from any part of the Country, prepaid, will be strictly attended to.
Small profit, quick sales and ready Money being the object; parties purchasing on those terms will do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.
*** TALLOW for sale by the barrel or smaller quantity.
St. John, Oct 5, 1855. 3w

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

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

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
Foster's Corner—Germain Street.
NEW Summer BOOTS and SHOES, just received per Steamer *America*.
The Subscriber has lately received his Summer supply of Ladies, Misses', Children's, Gentlemen's, Boy's & Youth's BOOTS and SHOES, of the best and most fashionable description, to which he invites the attention of the community generally.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the Province will receive prompt attention.
June 22. S. K. FOSTER.

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, Stormont Street, Sydney Ward. Dec. 11, 1854

FLOWERS OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

BY MICHAEL J. BARRY.

[The following lines were suggested by some wild flowers, gathered on the fields of Balaklava and Inkermann, in the course, of last summer, by a young officer, by whose sister they were recently shown to the writer. On the eve of the first anniversary of Inkermann, the incident recurred to his memory, and with it the idea embodied in the lines.]

Fair flowers, from fields of bloodiest strife,
How came you, thus, your bloom to shed
O'er scenes with saddest memories rife,
Where mouldering restour hero-died.

Most bright and beautiful you've sprung
Above the turf that wraps their clay:—
As though some loving hand had flung
Your seed to blossom where they lay.

Afar, from many a bleeding breast,
The sigis and prayers of Love arise,
In lonely dwellings of the West,
The while you bloom 'neath Eastern skies;

To where the gallant soldier fell,
On Balaklava's bloody plain,
Or, in the dark and misty dell
Of ambushed Inkermann, was slain.

May not the Poet dream that God
Waits every sacred sigh and prayer,
At midnight, to the hallowed sod,
To blossom into wild-flowers there?—

If thus you have your gentle birth,
Slight marvel your profusion yields;—
For half the floral pride of Earth
Would grace those far-of-battle-fields!

Miscellaneous Selections.

SPIRIT RAPPING.

The name of Sir David Brewster has been much used in England in connection with the subject of spirit rapping. It will be seen, however, by the following paragraph taken from an account which he has furnished to the newspapers, that he is by no means a believer in the "science."

"It is true that I saw at Cox's Hotel, in company with Lord Brougham, and at Earling, in company with Mrs. Trollope, several mechanical effects which I was unable to explain. But, though I could not account for all these effects, I never thought of ascribing them to spirits stalking beneath the drapery of the table; and I saw enough to satisfy myself that they could not be produced by human hands and feet, and to prove to others that some of them at least had such an origin. Were Mr. Hume (the American medium) to assume the character of the Wizard of the West, I would enjoy his exhibition as much as that of other conjurers; but when he pretends to possess the power of producing among the feet of his audience the spirits of the dead, of bringing them into physical communication with their dearest relatives, and of revealing the secrets of the grave, he insults religion and common sense, and tampers with the most sacred feelings of his victims." In another letter Sir David enters in more details into what Lord Brougham and he saw done by "the spirits," and what they did not see: "It is not true that the accordeon played an air throughout in Lord Brougham's hands; it merely squeaked. It is not true, as stated in an article referred to by Mr. Hume, that Lord Brougham's watch was taken out of his pocket, and found in the hands of another person in the room." No such experiment was tried. At Mr. Cox's house Mr. Hume, Mr. Cox, Lord Brougham, and myself set down to a small table, Mr. Hume having previously requested us to examine if there was any machinery about his person, and examination however, which we declined to make. When all our hands were upon the table noises were heard, rappings in abundance; and, finally, when we rose up the table actually rose, as appeared to me, from the ground. Besides the experiments with the accordeon, already mentioned, a small hand-bell, to be rung by the spirits, was placed on the ground near my feet. I placed my feet round it in the form of an angle, to catch any intrusive apparatus. The bell did not ring; but when taken to a place near Mr. Hume's feet it speedily came across and placed its handle in my hand. This was amusing. It did the same thing bunglingly to Lord Brougham, by knocking itself against his Lordship's knuckles, and after a jingle it fell. The *scance* was most curious at Earling, where I was a more watchful and a more successful observer. I will not repeat the revelations made to Mrs. Trollope, who was there lest I should wound the feelings of one so accomplished and sensible. I remember them with unmingled pain. The spirits were here very active, prolific in raps of various intonations, moving long tables heavy or light at command; tickling knees, male and female, but always on the side next the medium; tying knots in handkerchiefs, drawn down from the table, and afterwards tossed upon it; and prompting Mr. Hume, when he had thrown himself into a trance, to a miserable paraphrase on the Lord's Prayer. During these experiments I made some observations worthy of notice. On one occasion the spirit gave a strong affirmative answer to a question by *three raps*, unusually loud. They proceed from a part of the table exactly within the reach of Mr. Hume's feet, and I distinctly saw three movements in his loins, perfectly simultaneous with the three raps."

THE DISCOVERY SHIP RESOLUTE.—The London Chronicle has the following paragraph:

Her Majesty's ship Resolute, which has been picked up by an American whaler, was deserted by Capt. Kellett, in obedience to orders of Sir Edward Belcher. Capt. Kellett, however, was very much opposed to the proceeding.—The recovery of the Resolute is most remarkable and curious, nd no doubt will give rise to an infinite variety of conjectures, but the solution of the mystery must forever remain unknown. It does not therefore appear that the decision of Sir Edward Belcher was wrong, for no human being could have foreseen so highly improbable a circumstance that the ship should have escaped safe and sound from the icy hand in which she was imprisioned, and have drifted without injury to the place where she was discovered by the American whaler.—Captain Kellett abandoned the Resolute about two years ago, in the pack ice off Cockburn Island, by Melville Island. She was discovered off Cape Mercy, Davis Straits. By what passage the Resolute, after having been abandoned by her crew, arrived at this locality, will occasion many hypothese to be started, the result of which we shall look for with much interest.

Boast more of the penny saved than of the dollar squandered.

MISTRESS STRONGATHAM'S CHURN.—Speaking of Churns, we have never seen any other labour-saving contrivance in that department, that for practical convenience and utility could compare with that of Mistress Strongatham, a notable English housewife, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure of making in one of the rural districts of New York some years since. Having occasion to call upon her one summer morning, we found her occupying her huge chintz-covered rocking chair, rocking and knitting as though the salvation of the family depended upon the assiduity with which she applied herself to these occupations. Not that she was unsivil or unsociable by any means, for the moment we had taken the proffered chair, she set in with a steady stream of talk that was as instructive as it was entertaining, for besides her admirable qualities as housewife, the lady possessed rare conversational powers.

During our call, she directed one of her daughters to some duty in a distant part of the house adding, "I would attend to it myself, but I must fetch this butter. Now, we had known something of the process of fetching butter in our early days, and the idea of a snow-white churn an irksome expenditure of elbow grease was as naturally associated with it in our mind, as was the compensatory slice of new bread and butter after the achievement of the victory. We therefore cast our eyes about us involuntarily for these indications, but we looked in vain. Of either churn or churning there was no more appearance than might have been seen in Queen Victoria's drawing room any day in the week. Our curiosity was excited, and we resolved to keep our eyes open, satisfied that if we did, we should see what we should see. And we did. During a momentary pause in the conversation, the lady rose from her chair, removed the cushion, raised a sort of trap-door underneath, and looked into the apparent vacuum with an earnestly inquiring eye. The secret was out. Under the seat in her rocking chair was a box in which she deposited the jar of cream, and the agitation produced by the vibratory motion of the chair, converted the liquid into butter.

By this arrangement the lady was enabled to kill not only two, but four birds with the same stone. She could churn, knit, take her ease in her rocking chair and entertain her morning guests at the same time. And such butter as she made! Yellow as gold, sweet as the meat of the cocoanut, and as hard, too; it always brought the highest price in the "rural" market. You may boast of your patent churns if you will but for novelty economy, convenience, and immaculate butter, we defy them, one and all when brought into competition with Mistress Strongatham's incomparable contrivance. Of her butter, we shall retain a lively and grateful remembrance to our dying day; her churn we shall never forget either.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE ENDEAVOURS LIGHT HOUSE.—The care of the important beacon is committed to four men; two of them take the charge of it by turns, and are relieved every six weeks.—But as it often happens, especially in stormy weather, that boats cannot touch at the Eddystone for many months, a proper quantity of salt provisions is always laid up as in a ship for a long voyage. In high winds such a briny atmosphere surrounds the gloomy solitude from the dashing of the waves, that a man exposed to it could not draw his breath. At these dreadful intervals the two forlorn inhabitants keep close quarters, and are obliged to live in darkness and stench, listening to the howling storm, excluded in every emergency from the last hope of assistance, and without any earthly company but what is administered from the confidence in the strength of the building in which they are immured. Once, on relieving this forlorn guard, one of the men was found dead, his companion choosing rather to shut himself up with a putrifying carcase, than by throwing it into the sea, to incur the suspicion of murder. In fine weather these wretched beings scramble a little about the rocks, when the tide ebbs, and amuse themselves by fishing, which is the only employment they can have, except that of trimming their nightly fires. Such total isolation and entire seclusion from all the joys and aids of society, can only be endured by great religious philosophy, which we cannot imagine they feel; or by great stupidity which in pity we must suppose they possess. Yet this wretched communication is so small, we are assured it has sometimes been a scene of misanthropy. Instead of suffering the recollection of those distresses and dangers in which each is deserted by all but one, to endear that one to him, we are informed the humors of each were so soured they preyed both on themselves and on each other. If one sat above the other was commonly found below. Their meals too, were solitary; each, like a brute, growling over his food alone. The emolument of the arduous post is twenty pounds a year, and provisions while on duty. The house to live in may be fairly thrown into the bargain. The whole together is, perhaps, one of the least eligible places of performent in Britain.

SENTIMENTAL DEPRAVITY.—"The legislation of the State of Michigan," say Miss Bremer, "is of the most liberel description, and it has abolished capital punishments. Nevertheless, I heard of a crime having been committed in this State which deserved death (or least imprisonment for life), if any crime does deserve it. A young man of respectable family in Detroit, during a hunt, had a short clandestinely and repeatedly at another young man, *his best friend*, merely to rob him of his pocket book. He had been condemned at an attempt of murder (which he acknowledged), only to 20 year's imprisonment. And in prison he was visited by young ladies, who went to teach him French and to play on the guitar! One of these young ladies travelled with me on the railroad. She spoke of the young prisoner's agreeable demeanour!' There is leniency towards crime and the criminal which is disgusting, and which proves a laxity of moral feeling." Thus far Miss Bremer. To her statements it may added, that it is not long since a young lady of high family visited a murderer in his cell in England, comforted him, &c., and on the gallows he appeared with a white camelia pinned to his breast, a gift of that lady! In which case the same "disgusting leniency towards crime," so deplored by Miss Bremer, was displayed, as was also displayed in the recent case of Watts, who tortured his wife to death under circumstances so revolting as to shock even the hardened barristers of the Old Baily; and yet the jury only found him guilty of manslaughter, and the Court sent him into retirement for a few months, where he will have good food, clothing, and all his wants attended to, be kept warm, and be comforted by nurse, doctor, and clergyman, exhibiting a further "proof of a laxity of moral feeling" in this country which renders the Old Bailey a great college for development and encouragement of crime, of which our penitentiaries, and reformitories of all sorts and fancies, are the primary schools. Our sturdy neighbours in the New World are being rapidly infected with this depraved moral sense, too many persons suffer under the Old World.—*Ed. Globe.*

NOVEL IMPROVEMENT IN LADIES' BOOTS.—There are in the Paris Exhibition several samples of ladies' boots, manufactured with sheets of cork cut to the one hundred and twentieth of an inch in thickness, inserted between the leather or cloth and the linings of the upper portions. In Paris, where the ladies' boot trade has arrived at great perfection, the novelty and the success which has attended upon this mode of gaining extra warmth without additional thickness or weight being perceptible, has excited a good deal of attention. The extreme thinness for which the cork is cut for the patent boot permits of its being fashioned to the shape and requirements of the boot as easily as any textile fabric, and, indeed, it may be rumpled up in the hand like tissue paper, without cracking or other damage.

REVERENCE IN CHILDREN.—What state of society can be blind to the meaning of the imprecation which was pronounced at the entrance into the promised land, and joined in the same doom the idolator and him who should "set light by his father and mother?" What philosophy can gainsay the sage of the book of Proverbs, whose sententious moralizing rises into prophetic grandeur as he speaks of the unnatural son: "The eye that mocketh at his father, or refuseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it." Who needs any interpretation of the feelings of David, or Joseph, or Solomon, in their joy or trial? How heart-rending was the grief of the Psalmist over his recreant son!" Would to God I had died for thee my son, my son!" What beauty, as well as simplicity, in the inquiry of Joseph for his father, when the Prime Minister of Egypt dismissed his courtly train, and weeping aloud, could only ask "Doth my father yet live?" What grandeur, far above its gold and gems, surrounded the throne of Solomon, when he rose to meet his mother, and called her to a seat at his right hand. "And the King said unto her, ask on, my mother, for I will not say thee nay." What pathos and sublimity in the Saviour of men, when embracing home and Heaven in His parting words on the cross. He commanded His spirit to the Eternal Father, and entrusted His mother to the beloved Disciple's care! We need no more than this to show how the gospel glorifies the law, and crowns its morality and piety alike in its perfect love—"Woman behold thy son"—"Disciple behold thy mother." Hear the amen that goes from Calvary to Sinai—and honor thy father and mother.—*Heartstrings.*

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—A French clergyman, the Abbe Laborde, has published a pamphlet which makes a great noise in the religious world, entitled "A Memorandum of the Opponents of the New Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and of the Infallible Bull." The author, immediately on his arrival at Rome, in November last, presented a petition to the Pope against what he terms the "profane novelties" intended to be enforced upon the Church. The only answer made by his Holiness was a summons to attend the *Sapienza*, and there in a dark chamber, he received from a monk the order to leave Rome immediately. He did not obey. Shortly after, at the "Lieutenant of the police of Conscience" made an incursion into his lodgings, and seized the copies of his petition, and also a pamphlet entitled "The Immaculate Conception not a Dogma of Faith. A few days later the Lieutenant of police renewed the order that he should leave the country. M. Laborde replied that he would not attempt to resist physical force, that he came to Rome to do his utmost to avert what appeared to him a great calamity for the Church, and he protested against the violence with which he was menaced. Ultimately and after being compelled to appear before the Inquisition, he was conducted by gendarmes to Civita Vecchia, and thence on board a vessel bound to France. The Abbe gives a flat contradiction to the story that Rome "was drunk with joy" when the new dogma was proclaimed. He was nothing like enthusiasm anywhere. He concludes that the Pope's decree is void, because, according to the laws of the Catholic Church, the dogma ought not to have been promulgated without the authority of a General Council; in which all Bishops might have been fairly heard without being exposed to persecution.

A RESOLUTE AND INJURED WIFE.—A New York letter says:—An incident transpired here last week that has made some talk among the parties who have had knowledge of the matter. A lady from the State of Maine came to this city last week, on her way to California. She had as arms two revolvers and a bowie knife. The conductor purchased her a ticket in the California steamer, and she left in the vessel at noon. Her story is this. A short time since her husband obtained possession of all her wealth, converted all he could turn into gold, and then deserted his family, took a ship, and started for the land of gold, round Cape Horn. But this is not the worst; he took with him a female not his wife. Injured and maddened, the wife has started after her recreant lord—not from love, but from hate—not to recover possession of her absconding husband but administer to him a deserved chastisement—not to take him back, but to shoot him and his companion. Wind weather, and steam permitting, the lady will reach California some time in advance of her absconding mate. He will no doubt be rather surprised to meet her ladyship on the California landing; and, unless sea-sickness shakes the wrath out of her, the meeting will not be one of the most conjugal that can be imagined. It is a hard time for runaway husbands and wives. If they trust in sails, steam outsails them; if they rely on steam, the lightning tells to all the world the story of their misdeeds, and reveals their hiding-places before their trunks are fairly unpacked.

FASHIONABLE CHURCH IN NEW-YORK.—You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the arm holes of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you; your hat and coat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor, meek, plain clad seamstress, deprived from her treadmill round to think, one day in seven, of the Immortal? The sexton is struck with sudden blindness? She stands embarrassed one moment; then as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps, and with a crimson blush, recrosses the threshold, which she has profaned with plebian feet. Hark to the organ. It is a strain from Norma, slightly Sabbath-ized.—Now the worshippers one after another glide in—silks rattle—plumes wave—satin glistins—diamonds glitter, and scores of forty dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors. What an absurdity to preach the Gospel of the lowly Nazarene to such a set. The clergyman knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome personage too highly. So with a velvet tread he walks all round the ten commandments—places the downiest pillow under the dying profligate's head—and ushers him with a seraphic hymning into an upper-ten Heaven.—*Tommy Tern*

In the campaign of 1812, a distinguished general officer of the French army was severely wounded in the leg. The surgeons on consulting declared that amputation was indispensable. The general received the intelligence with much composure. Among the persons who surrounded him he observed his valet-de-chambre, who showed by his profound grief the deep share which he took in the melancholy accident. "Why dost thou weep, Germain?" said his master, smilingly, to him; "it is a fortunate thing for thee; you will have only one boot to clean in future."

Jean Baptiste Damier, a negro baron of the empire of San Domingo, who has just come to England to represent the Emperor Soulouque at the Court of St. James's during the absence of the present Haytien ambassador, is represented as a very handsome black, with most gentlemanly manners. He speaks the French language, of course, very fluently, and the English language he speaks very grammatically and is remarkably shrewd and well informed.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

[*From the London Shipping Gazette.*]

"Britain can lick all the world, and we lick the British." This has ever been the popular yankee opinion; and Brother Jonathan has lost none of his boasting propensities, for he has just discovered, to his great advantage, that he has gone far ahead of Great Britain in the extent of his Shipping, and that the United States has now the largest Tonnage of the world. We have no desire to underate the Mercantile progress of the United States in Tonnage, Shipbuilding, and Foreign Trade, and we have always estimated her Commercial advance with fairness and honesty. In statistical inquiries the facts and figures will speak for themselves; but then they must be honestly given and fairly recorded, or the estimates made and the deductions drawn therefrom, will be unworthy of reliance. The *New York Courier* assumes that the number of vessels and the tonnage of the two countries now stand as follows:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United States	40,500	5,661,416
Britain and her Colonies	35,960	5,043,270

The total tonnage of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1854, is officially reported to have been as follows:—

Register'd vessels employed in the Foreign Trade	2,333,819
Enrolled vessels employed in the Coasting Trade	2,273,800
Smaller vessels under 20 tons	45,214
Enrolled do. employed in the cod fishery	102,194
Enrolled do. do. in mackerel fishery	35,041
Smaller do. under 20 tons in cod fishery	9,734
Registered tonnage in the whale fishery	181,901
Ditto in steam navigation	96,036
Enrolled tonnage ditto	591,577
Total	5,719,316

Now, on analysing these figures, what do we find? That the return is swelled out with boats and vessels of small tonnage—fishing smacks, lake crafts, river steamboats and tugs, and such like; and of the first two items—which alone ought to be estimated in a comparison—many of the inland vessels are probably canal boats and tugs, &c.

A recent number of the *Quebec Chronicle* very justly points out the fallacy of such inflated comparisons, founded on overrated statistics, as are made by the American journals:—

"The British returns include only sea-going vessels, trading over sea or coastwise; while the returns of the United States include, besides these, vessels of every description, with canal-boats and such as are employed on the lakes and inland waters. In the British returns we know for certain that the Canadian vessels on the lakes and inland waters are not comprised. On a fair and consistent comparison the Mercantile tonnage of Great Britain and her Colonies will be found, as no one could ever have reasonably doubted, greatly above that of the United States. By a published return of the tonnage of vessel "engaged in Foreign Trade during the year ending 30th June, 1853," the inland American tonnage trading with Canada appears to be very extensive, and exceeds the aggregate over-sea tonnage from and to the United Kingdom. The voyages also on the inland waters being shorter than those by sea, the tonnage of the same vessels is more frequently counted in the general annual returns, thus making with smaller vessels apparently a larger total of tonnage inland by sea. The canal boats, and many of the schooners, sloops, and steamers for inland trade, ought in fairness to be deducted before comparison is made with the Mercantile Marine of any other nation. The United States are doubtlessly entitled to credit for the number and tonnage of inland traders as such; but a distinction and separation ought to be made in a comparative statement, which will be generally understood as applying to sea-going vessels only. It is an absurd and pernicious practice thus to misrepresent facts, and to give a false colouring to statements—a practice which must tend to the shame of those who employ it, and in the end totally defeat their object. Our neighbours had just as well leave off this habit of continually making comparisons to the disparagement of the mother-country.

According to the official returns, the total number of vessels that entered and left our Ports on coasting and foreign voyages, including repeated entrances and departures by the same vessels, last year was 312,854 ships, measuring 42,573,369 tons, being an increase in the tonnage since 1844 of upwards of ten millions tons, or over 31 1-2 per cent. The entries and clearances of the Coasting Trade amounted to 26,753,091 tons and, of the Ocean Navigation to 15,770,278 tons. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the foreign tonnage engaged, as well as an increase—amounting to 4 1-2 per cent.—on the British Shipping employed. In the last ten years the American Union has certainly nearly doubled the amount and tonnage of its ships; but it should be borne in mind that they sell to us a large number of ships yearly, and that it is the extension of British Commerce, and the consequent enhanced rates of Freights from the recent gold discoveries and other causes, which have given an impetus to Shipbuilding in America. But this year there has been a manifest decline in the number of vessels built in the States. In the year ending June, 1853, there were built in the States vessels aggregating 351,493 tons; in 1853 we built and registered 1,427 vessels, measuring 352,551 tons. We have not the comparative returns for last year for both countries, but the progression is much about the same. Even if the Americans build more ships than we do, our purchases from them will about balance the difference: and sure we are that, estimating fairly the foreign and coasting tonnage, excluding much of the lake, river, and fishing craft, which do not come fairly into the comparison, we still exceed the Americans by several hundred tons—in the proportion probably, of 5,000,000 to 4,658,000 tons.

The board of Trade returns of the movements of our Shipping for the past month, which we publish to-day, are amply satisfactory as to the prosperity and occupation of our Shipping, showing as they do an aggregate employment (taking the entries and clearances) of 6,065 vessels, registering 1,443,896 tons, in the Foreign Trade, and 24,530 vessels, registering 2,390,983 tons, in the Coasting Trade; showing, on the aggregate, an increased employment of nearly 6,000 vessels (including repeated voyages,) although the comparison, as respects the corresponding month last year, is of a full month against only twenty-two days in the month this year.

But the oceans are wide enough for the Mercantile Marine of each of these two great States, which collectively number more than all the other Maritime States combined; and there are fields enough for profitable enterprise and honourable rivalry in the race for success. We have no desire to detract from any of the well-earned laurels in Commercial enterprise and in Shipbuilding of the United States. Let the race be one of honest rivalry on the broad expanse of ocean in pursuit of that reward which inevitably attends spirited exertion. Let there be no petty jealousies—no boasting estimates on this or on that head—and, above, all, let honorable principles and a conciliatory spirit actuate each country, so that no political partisanship shall be suffered to mar the harmony or sow discord between the two chief Maritime nations. Each depends greatly upon the other, and any severance of the bond of union, any interruption of the interchange of commodities, would cut deeply into the well-being of both, and materially retard the progress of their Mercantile Marines.

THE PEACE RUMOURS IN ENGLAND—HER SUPERIORITY OVER MILITARY POWERS ON THE CONTINENT.

(*From the London Times.*)

All who have had occasion to observe the conduct of the English public from the beginning of the present moment have been forced to admire the good sense, firmness, and moderation which they have uniformly displayed. They lent no support to those who were violent in demanding the war; they gave no countenance to those who were for averting hostilities at any and at every price; when victory crowned our arms they gave way to no extravagant exultation; when disaster overtook us they did not yield to despondency — They insisted upon knowing the causes of our reverses, but they forbore vindictively to proscribe their authors. They endured with patience the long and wearisome mystification of the Vienna Conferences, and they have looked on without murmuring while the best months of the autumn have been frittered away in helpless procrastination. It were as idle and superfluous to urge a people tried in so many vicissitudes of fortune and found uniformly equal to them all, to act during the present crisis of our affairs with the like prudence and magnanimity. The people of England are not infallible, but so far as their conduct in this war has been concerned they have not failed, and there is, it may be truly said, no great reason to apprehend any shortcoming in the future than in the past. Yet the circumstances are such as might well try the constancy of any nation, and, according to the different temper of men's minds, unhinge their purpose or spur them on to some desperate resolution. As in March and April last, the air once more filled with the rumours of peace. We are told that the conflict is at an end, and that in a few days the inestimable boon will be in our possession. They are few so friendly to war, or so hostile to Russia, that they will not hear such tidings with pleasure, and abandon themselves with too little consideration to the seductions of hope. We are far from saying that such rumours are without foundation, but there are considerations, on the other hand, which ought to lead us to regard our present position with distrust and reserve, rather than with sanguine and high wrought expectation.

The best promise of a solid and durable peace would be that the terms should be proposed by Russia herself. We have already had ample experience how easy it is for this dexterous and insidious Power to assent to terms proposed to her in the abstract, and to evade them by raising objections to every proposition by which they could possibly be carried into effect. Russia has as yet offered no terms, and when she does so it will be time enough for us to abandon our minds to dreams of peace and plenty—of reduced tea duties, and gradually subsiding income tax.

What is it, then, which has sent up our funds, and led to the general belief that all our troubles are at an end? Simply this—that now, as in the month of December last year, we are favoured with the offer of the good offices of the Emperor of Austria. This time last year he agreed, if Russia did make peace, to deliberate. This year we are told that, having deliberated, he is ready, if Russia will not make peace upon certain solid and reasonable conditions, to recall his Ambassador.—This is but a sandy foundation upon which to rest such towering hopes, and yet though the sand may be a quicksand, it may also cover a rock.—Austria may at least have risen somewhat nearer to the level of her duties and her pretensions; she may at last have begun to feel that, though true to the letter, she has been false to the spirit of the treaty of the 2d of December, and weary of a position which is neither neutral, hostile nor friendly she may think the time has arrived to seek for herself a position at once more secure and more dignified. It may be that the terms she proposes to offer to Russia have been already secretly settled between her and the Czar, and that she is able to satisfy the English and French Governments that nothing but their acceptance is needed to mould them into the form of a treaty. She may be ready, in case of their rejection to follow up the demonstration of withdrawing her ambassador by actually drawing the sword and coercing her unruly neighbors into a more peaceable and orderly demeanor, or she may confine herself to threats, and yet even her threats may have power enough to overcome the humbled pride and broken self-confidence of Russia. She may do all or any of these things; all that we can say is that as yet she has done none of them, and to build more than hopes on such a basis is, for the present, at least, to fill ourselves with illusions. All is as yet uncertain; the past bids be anything but sanguine, and the future, however bright it might be, is yet impenetrable.

Happily for us, however, we have within ourselves sources of hope and confidence which the adhesion of an ally cannot give, nor the defection of an ally take away. We say it with pride, though we trust not with arrogance, that England is no secondry luminary in the European system, shines by no borrowed light, and moves on a course little peturbed or effected by the attraction of other bodies. What we are to-day we were yesterday and shall be to-morrow—a nation laying claim indeed to the character of a military monarchy, but a power whose resources begin to develope themselves just at the time when those of her rivals are exhausted. Not having wasted her strength by keeping up during a long peace an immense army, nominally for the defence of the country, but literally for the suppression of liberty, England enters into a war at some disadvantage, and cannot all at once create armies worthy to represent her wealth, her valor, and her unconquerable spirit; but just as the Powers that spend all their lives in drilling and drumming begin to feel the weight of war, England is beginning to put forth her real strength, and hence it happens that though few Powers have carried on wars with more chequered and varied fortune, none have on the whole, concluded them with greater glory than she. We may well trust to the glorious successes we have already achieved against Russia and to the mighty preparations making for the coming campaign—grounds which cannot deceive us; and so long as we do so we can afford to wait patiently for the unfolding of German politics, as a people ready for peace, but confident in the result of renewed war.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post communicates the news, that General Pelissier has asked permission to evacuate the Crimea forthwith, on the ground of the want of water for the horses of the army, the Russians having poisoned the wells. This news is is improbable for the reason that, if true, it is hardly supposable that it would have reached us only through this single channel; as it is not possible that a letter from Paris should have come to hand in New York, of a later date than the latest telegraphic advices received here, after being published in London or Liverpool. Besides, if the wells in the Crimea had been poisoned, as alleged, the fact must have obtained immediate notoriety, instead of being communicated through a single private channel. No information of the sort has reached us. The French and English officers may well be sick of their position in the Crimea, but it would be a remarkable instance of want of foresight to come to the resolution of abandoning it, after having provided, at so heavy an expense, for spending the winter there.

(*Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.*)

PARIS, Dec. 6, 1855.

I do not wish to trouble you with all the reports of peace that have filled the city and the exchange for a few days past. If representations have been been made to Russia by the German powers, (what I will not warrant), or if Russia herself has shown a disposition to treat for peace, on condition of a re-opening of the conferences, it has all been for the purpose of disarming the powers of any reproaches they might otherwise bring against Russia or wishing to perpetuate the war.

But there are two nations which have already lost too much, to be able to treat on honorable terms. These two nations are Russia and England; the latter of which cannot claim to have taken any serious part in the war, much less in any important victory. It is doubtful, therefore, whether England will consent to treat for peace without being sure beforehand of obtaining a material compensation (for she contends only for the real and the positive) for her efforts and her losses; she will demand, at least that the expenses of war be paid. In regard to France, whose men and money are both exhausted, her success has been so great that she can afford to treat for peace. Germany, which trembles for fear of being obliged to take part in the war, in case the struggle should be transferred to its own territory, and which has not got pluck enough to take either one side or the other, is also making great efforts for peace. But nobody can fortell what will be the issue.

Marshal Pelissier demands permission to evacuate the Crimea forthwith. He declares that it is impossible to continue operations there; on account of the want of water for the horses of the army. The Russians have poisoned the wells, and he asks, what is the use of keeping an army of 160,000 men shut up in their intrenchments? It will be sufficient to leave garrisons at four or five points, but there is much fear here in regard to the moral effect of an evacuation of the Crimea The matter is still undecided. It is probable however, that the advice of Marshal Pelissier will be adopted. It is also said that England wishes next spring to undertake alone the maritime expedition against Cronstadt, reserving to herself, however, the privilege of demanding the aid of an army for its disembarkation in case of necessity.

It is now understood here that General Canrobert obtained in Sweden nothing more that a moral support of the Western Powers, and not the recognition of the four guarantees; in a word the same support as that rendered by Austria. The Scandinavian states therefore will not depart materially from their neutrality.

General Canrobert, as I am told, is about to marry the daughter of one of the physicians of the Emperor, a beautiful lady, thirth-two years of age, who has hitherto rejected all proposals of marriage, and who will bring to General Canrobert, as a dowry, an income of 150,000 francs This is a match of the Emperor's making. He has made several such matches for his friends and the former companions of his political vicissitudes often making additions to their dowry from his private treasury. General Canrobert merits such favors. Everybody knows with what praiseworthy self-denial he resumed the command of a division in the Crimea, leaving to Gen. Pelissier the burden of the chief command, which it must be admitted, he was not strong enough to continue. Canrobert together with General Cavaignac, and a few others, is one of those rare personages, honest and worthy, which we occasionally meet in these times, when talents are as common as character are rare.

Letters from Algeria state that the rapid fortunes who supply the wants of the soldiers, has attracted a multitude of emigrants from Africa to this little military California Consequencently the centres of population are becoming literally deserted in Algeria.

The Council of State in France has had to pronounce upon several cases of capture, in which neutrals were interested. One of these cases was rather extraordinary. An English ship was on the way to Hamburg with large cargo of saltpetre. They got wind that this cargo was destined for Russia and it was accordingly seized. The Legislative section decided that the capture should be annulled, but the Council of States has confirmed it.

Speaking of matrimony, people say now, (though this report has already been in circulation before), that M. de Morny is about to marry a young American lady, without fortune. The antecedents of M. de Morny are already known to you. He is generally regarded as the son of Queen Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III. He executed the *coup d'etat* of the second of December. He was at that time Minister of the Interior. He retired from this place, through dissatisfaction at the decrees which impoverished the family of Orleans. He has become President the second time of the Chamber of Deputies. He has a fortune of fifteen millions of Francs, acquired in speculations, and which he is disposed, as it is said, not withstanding his former beachelor connections with the court, to give to this young and obscure American lady. He is encouraged in this step, by the success of the love match of the Emperor, who has profited much, as I have already said, by what was regarded at first an unworthy alliance.

P. S. I am assured that the English Cabinet and the *Emperor* have come to an agreement upon the conditions of peace.

People talk here but not very seriously, of a diplomatic conference at Dresden on the Oriental question.

THE RIGHT MAN COME AT LAST!

OR, THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

It was with no ordinary pride and satisfaction that we lately had the honor of an introduction to one of the most eminent men of the age, Professor THOMAS HOLLOWAY, a gentleman who has done more for the advancement of medical science than any other that can be named not excluding such renowned "*savans*" as ABERCROMBIE, RUSH, CLARK, or MAJENDIE. The Professor has recently travelled in the United States, having visited this country for the purpose of establishing a depot for the sale of his medicines in New York. It is true that our public have long been familiar with his great reputation, but partly owing to the heavy duty imposed upon imported medicines, and partly to the unwillingness of physicians and druggists to advance the *interests of a professional* brother, whose superior knowledge and skill threatened to cast their own pretensions into the shade, the sale (although great) in America of his wonderful remedies has not yet equalled the enormous demand which exists throughout the whole of Europe, Australia, the East Indies, and most other parts of the civilized world. It was for this reason that the Professor, a few months ago, determined to make New York the location of a great American depot for the preparation and sale of his medicines, rivalling in extent and usefulness his celebrated establishment in London, which as all travellers know, is one of the "institutions" of that city. We have reason to congratulate ourselves, and especially our sick and afflicted fellow citizens, upon his felicitous resolutions.

For proceeding step by step, on strictly scientific principles, the Professor, at the early part of his career, attained to a discovery, which placed him above all competition in the triumphs of the healing art. He noticed how much of the boasted medical knowledge of the present day was empirical, and how little was really known of the laws of human physiology. Continuing his investigations, a happy thought struck him, like an inspiration, and he located the seat of every disease,—no matter what its nature and diagnosis,—in the blood. The blood has vitality;—the blood is alive; it is indeed in the language of Scripture, "the *life* of man." If that stream of existence is impure, how can the human being be otherwise than feeble exhausted, emaciated and afflicted by various forms of disease? To purify the blood, and keep it pure, is virtually, to banish sickness from the earth. Here, then is hope for the sufferer. The poor invalid, despairing of recovery, may go forth into the world a renovated and strong man. Professor HOLLOWAY's treatment eradicates all our ailments; whether they are of the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs heart or skin, he refers their origin to the blood & restores the apparently diseased organ to prestine and perfect health. Knowing this, as we do from the experience of our friends, as well as from our own, we discharge but a Samaritan duty to the public, by a cordial recommendation of HOLLOWAY's PILLS and OINTMENT—the former for internal derangements of the system; the later for external application to wounds and sores, which have resisted every other so called remedy.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

THE POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLOSIONS AT INKERMANN.—The manner in which this great disaster was caused is said to be this:—Some French artillerymen were engaged in shifting powder from case to case in the park, and as the operation is rather dangerous, every care was taken to prevent accidents. The powder was poured from case into the other through copper funnels and no fire was allowed near the place where the men were so employed. As one of the soldiers was pouring the powder out of a case he preceived a fragment of shell gliding out of the funnel, and, not wishing to let go into the other case, jerked the funnel to one side; piece of shell fell on the stones, which were covered with loose powder, and is supposed to have struck fire in its fall, for the explosion took place at once. Miraculous as it may appear, this artilleryman, who was, as it were, in the focus of the explosion, escaped live, and is only slightly burnt and scorched. His comrade, who held the other case, was blown to atoms. Many thought it was an earthquake; others fancied it was the outburst of a volcano; other that the Russians had got hold of Lord Dundonald's invention, and that they had just given it a first trial. Indeed, one officer said to another, as soon as he recovered breath and could speak, "I say, that's a nice sort of thing, is it not? The sooner we go after that the better." He was persuaded the Russians had thrown some new and unheard of instrument of destruction into the camp.

Fortunate escape of one hundred Children from death by Fire.—Philadelphia, Dec. 25.—An attempt was made at an early hour this morning to set fire to the Northern Temporary Home for Friendless Children in this City. The fire was kindled in the lower part of the buildings, but was fortunately speedily extinguished. One hundred children were in the upper portion of the building.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N.B., January 11, 1856.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, 22d December, arrived at Halifax at half past 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

The *Washington* arrived at Weiser 21st, and put back to Southampton owing to ice, after landing the mails and passengers.

The news is important. The present position of peace prospects is this—it may be remembered that Austria made suggestions of certain terms not known to the public, which the Austrian Cabinet considered might constitute a bases for pacific negociations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris through the French Minister at Vienna. The French Government sent a copy of such suggestions to London, and much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being sent back, altered by France and England, to Vienna. The Austrian Cabinet expressed mortification that its suggestions were not adopted *simpliciter*. More correspondence ensued, resulting in Austria agreeing to append her name jointly with France and England to the modified proposals. The proposition, thus amended, was sent on Sunday, Dec. 16th, from Vienna to St. Petersburg—Count Esterhazy being messenger. Five or six days are allowed for it to reach St. Petersburg, and fourteen days more for Czar's unconditional acceptance or refusal. The contents of this ultimatum are kept profoundly secret. If the Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war, and Austria to cease diplomatic relations, and afterwards be governed by the course of events.

Simultaneously with the transmission of peace proposals to Russia, the Paris *Moniteur* publishes a treaty entered into between the Allies and Sweden against Russian aggression.

As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this ill-timed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult, and cause rejection of the peace proposals. The terms of the treaty are very stringent.

"It is declared, that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. By Article 1, King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever of the said territories, or of the coast of Sweden or Norway, and to reject any pretension Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above named rights."

"Article 2.—In case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of territory belonging to the Crown of Sweden and Norway, be it permission to occupy certain points of said territory or cession of fishing or pasturage rights, or of any other on those same territories, or on the coast of Sweden and Norway, the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France and the Queen of England, and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces, to co-operate with naval and military forces of Sweden, to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia. The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question, shall in the case occurring be decided by a common agreement between the three powers."

The *Gazette* of Friday contains a copy of the treaty between England, France, and Sweden.

A secret cause is appended to the treaty providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Vienna private correspondence intimates that the Austrian government declined an invitation made by Russia on the 17th September to join Russia in a Pacific intervention; also that Napoleon refused the invitation to Paris of Prussia, conveyed by Baron Prokesch, to open negociations and that in the middle of November, Count Buol, in the name of Austria, invited the Western powers to re-open at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna, recommending also, that the four guarantees should be maintained as the bases of negociations, but that the third point of guarantee respecting Russian domination in the Black Sea should be modified. Russia has not replied to the proposal, but she would send a representative to the conference; hence has arisen a rumour that the Austrian Anglo French proposal is merely to define the meaning of the third point, and that if an understanding be come to, the Vienna Conference (so called) will be re-opened in Paris in the middle of January.

It is stated that the Swedish Ambassador at Vienna has formally announced to the Austrian Government that Sweden adheres to the allies' interpretation of the four points, and also said that Count Stackelberg had brought to Vienna a Russian proposal of peace, in terms different from those proposed by the allies. This is doubtful.

The English government is said to have demanded explanations from the Court of Vienna as to the intention of Austria in reducing the army. The Army Board is selling no fewer than seventy thousand horses.

The present position of affairs is thus expressed —France is less peaceful and England less warlike than they seem.

The London *Daily News* says that the majority of the French cabinet think Russia will accept the terms proposed. The majority of the English ministry think not.

PRINCIPALITIES.

Rumour says that the conference for the settlement of the Principalities are indefinitely adjourned, and that Count Coronini will resume the command of the Austrian army there.

THE CRIMEA.

A hurricane has occurred in the Crimea. The Tchernaya overflowed its banks, causing considerable damage.

Nothing later since General Codrington's despatch of the 4th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the North side, without much damage. Snow lay on the ground. Savings banks are to be opened in the British army.

ASIA.

Kars surrendered on the 28th. On Nov. 13th, Gen. Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender. General Williams held a council of war on the 15th. After the council, the garrison sent a flag of truce, asking ten day's suspension of hostilities, and permission to send a courier to Erzeroum. General Mouravieff offered to grant an honorable capitulation, and allowed the English Captain Thomson to go Erzeroum Capt. Thomson returned from Erzeroum on the 19th, and reached Kars on the 22d. Gen. Williams demanded an interview with General Mouravieff for the 24th. By this time the garrison had no food except some horse-flesh for the sick in hospital. No details of surrender.

Private accounts, rather doubtful, say, without date, that Omar Pasha had driven in the Russians and taken possession of Khons, five leagues from Kutais, and was preparing to attack the latter city, which was garrisoned by ten thousand Russians, Mouravieff had despatched part of his force to oppose Omar. The Turks found five thousand fur coats in Khoni.

BRITAIN.

Attention is entirely occupied in discussing the probabilities of peace. It is remarkable that in general the public speak more in favor of carrying on the war now than at any former period.

The Queen has sent a jewelled decoration to Miss Nightingale.

Samuel Rogers, the poet, is dead. Colonel Sibthorp also.

Heavy gales prevailed during the week, and numerous casualties are reported on the British coast. No American ships are known to be damaged.

The Spanish brig Bravo, of Barcelona, from Havana, was wrecked on the night of the 10th on the coast of Gibraltar; forty-five passengers were drowned, including seven ladies.

FRANCE.

A treaty of amity and commerce between France and Persia is concluded, and an envoy has left Paris to exchange ratifications.

Canrobert will be declared Marshal of France.

SPAIN.

The Cubans have sent a protest against the impolicy of levying additional taxes on Colonial produce as the new tariff proposes.

The Espania notifies that the "Black Warrior" is already paid to the United States.

HOLLAND.

The first steamer of the New York line the *Belgique*, was formally blessed and baptized at Antwerp on the 15th, by the Archbishop of Malines, and a crowd of attendant clergy.

DENMARK.

Has requested the Governments interested to adjourn the Conferences on the Sound Dues.

Copenhagen letters say that two States have as yet pronounced in favour of Denmark's views, namely Russia and Mecklerburg. The Russian Finance Minister, some time since stated that he could not spare the large sum required to capitalize, and therefore preferred remaining as they are.

Lord Clarendon has announced, that if the United States ships pass without toll, the British shall pass also.

The trial of the ex-ministers is postponed till 12th January.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort papers publish an imperial ukase authorizing the new Russian loan.

RUSSIA.

The Sardinians still in Russia are placed in care of Bavarian Minister, as the British were under the Danish.

The Persian ambassador arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th, and was ostentatiously received.

TURKEY.

The new ministry under Redchid Pasha, would be recognized.

GREECE.

The new ministry cultivate frindly relations with the Allies.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The *Times* city article says—that a temporary diminution of confidence in the result of the mission of Count Esterhazy to St. Petersburg caused consols to open at a reaction of a quarter per cent. from the improved prices of yesterday. Business throughout the day was generally active.

The present return of the Bank of England contains the result of the increased amount of circulation recently granted by order of the Council in pursuance of the terms of the Bank act.

The letters from Paris to-day state that the exchange on London continues flat but that the pressure for money has slightly subsided.

SARDINIA.

The war budget of the kingdom of Sardinia, just presented to the Piedmontes chambers, fixes the expenses of the Eastern War, during 1855 and 1856, at 74,230,532 francs, including 11,476,401 francs for the navy.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs slightly declined; Sugar steady; Provisions firm; Tea unchanged.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC CRUMBLING.

The extraordinary state of affairs in the government of the United States, during the last two months, indicates pretty plainly, that the great model Republic cannot long hold together. Such has been the *improvements* in the good old British constitution made by our Republican neighbors, that the whole system has dwindled into a rope of sand, and will no longer hold together. An incident never before we believe, exhibited in any civilized country, has transpired in the United States. The slip of parties, their Fillibustering and grasping propensities engendered and fostered in the union, have all thrown in their quota for the production of a dissolution of that anomaly. The American Constitution, and the House of Congress after sitting a month has not been able from "party faction" to chose a Speaker, while the President, acting upon the maxim that "hope delayed maketh the heart sick," would wait no longer, but has propounded his annual speech to a House, *that is not a house*. This Speech, when it is not received by the body without the head, has had the effect, (so say the American press), of assuring the public mind that HE, the President, has no intention of annihilating the Allies now engaged in the Eastern Continent, neither does it appear that he will in any way OFFICIALLY, either side with or oppose the freebootery of the renowned WALKER, the embroyo monarch of Nicharagua The Editor of the New York Daily Times, felicitates himself and the American people, that at present no "villainous saltpetre," is to be burnt between Great Britain and the United States.—Hear him:—

"The President, yesterday took the country by surprise by sending his message to Congress before the popular branch of that body was prepared to receive it. The President assigns as his motives for taking this extraordinary step, his convictions of duty which would not permit him longer to postpone the obligation enjoined upon him by the Constitution, to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. But the propriety of sending a message and recommending measures to an unorganised body, which has no power to consider or act upon them, is not very obvious. He might as well have delivered his message to the members of Congress elect, before they assembled in Washington, as far as the practical action of the body goes, as to send it to them in their unorganized condition. But, though no practical good can result from the premature delivery of the message, so far as the House of Representatives are concerned, its publication is a real boon to the country, as it will relieve the public mind of the anxiety which has been felt in respect to our foreign relations, while its firm, pacific tone will tend to allay all apprehensions of serious difficulty with England, or any other foreign power, on any of the questions in dispute, which have been a subject of discussion during the past year."

THE TEMPERANCE TELEGRAPH.—The veritable champion of this delectable organ of the present Government, has proved himself quite as ingenious at taking off *handles* from names, as the Executive has been in attaching them. That body having invested their friends and relations, to the third and fourth generation, with the euphonious *handle* of honorable. Why does he, the 'law abiding' editor of that influential print, adopt the democratic style of Besnard and Lockhart, when speaking of those gentlemen as presiding Justices. Is it because he in company with Joseph Lordly and John Frazer, were defeated and rejected, when exercising the *laudable* and *enviable* position of public spies and informers. Shame on you Christopher. Have more manners in future.

A THIN SKINNED GENTLEMAN.—It is rather surprising that the editor of the *Freeman*, who generally steps as cautiously, as if he feared to crush the eggs of his neighbors, should even inadvertently have trodden on the toes of the Rev. Gentleman of the Board of Health. We suppose however, under the circumstances, he may be excused, provided he promises to be more gracious in future. Knowing as we do, that that gentleman has displayed, if not a versatility of talent for office, certainly a happy knack of getting in, and getting out of situations, since his domiciliary among us. We recollect him as Government Inspector of Schools, but unlike the boy that played truant, "*he was not kept in.*" We knew him the editor of a *Reform Paper*, that threatened to blot out all its cotemporaries, but some how or other, blotted out itself. We again find him sticking to the tail of the Board of Health, and subsequently advertising himself as the authorized Agent, Clerk Commissioner, or call it what you may please, of Messrs. Ommeny & Co., and taking orders for them and settling the accounts of the firm. Now whether Mr. Anglin is right or Mr. Porter right, we leave to wiser heads. Mr. Porter has also been appointed City Agent for the sale of liquor.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. N. S. DEMILL.

SIR:—In the *Morning News* of December 17th, I noticed a letter addressed to the Editor over your signiture, in which you acknowledge yourself the writer of the letter published in the *Temperance Telegraph*, bearing date 22nd November. In doing so, you acknowledge yourself the author of a foul and malicious Libel, which is fully proved by your letter under date of 17th December. After deliberately stating to the public in your letter of 22d Nov., signed "Viator," that the proprietor was present in the Post Office at Sussex, and charging him with dealing out Liquors, and making use of language, filthy, disgusting and profane, you again under date of 17th Dec., say you do not care whether he was present or not. If lies and inconsistencies is good language, you deserve credit of being the author of them, you are certainly an object of pity, and I am not disposed to deal harshly with you, provided you will libel me no more, but should you raise your dagger of falsehood once more; you cannot expect I will use the quill to shove you off the third time; to satisfy such an ass-head as you are by certificates, that I was not present in the Post Office on the night referred to, and that S. F. Wright, my assistant, who performed the duty on that night, was not the author of any improper language, would be worse than useless, but in order to satisfy a disinterested public, I take the liberty of adducing the following certificates, which will prove that if any such language as referred to by N. S. Demill, over the signiture of "Viator," was made use of, it must have been by the said N. S. D., or some of his fellow passengers, over whose language the Postmaster at Sussex Vale could have no controul.

HUGH McMONAGLE.

Sussex Vale, December 27th, 1855.

I hereby certify that I was a passenger in the Mail Stage from Sussex Vale to St. John on the night referred to by "Viator," in his letter in the *Temperance Telegraph*, dated Nov. 22. I was also present in the Post Office, at Sussex Vale, during the time the mails were being changed. Hugh McMonagle, the Postmaster, was not present while the mails were being changed in the office. S. F. Wright, his assistant, performed the duty on the night referred to. I have known S. F. Wright for some time, have always considered him a steady and respectable young man, and I am positive he did not on the night referred to make use of any language that would either disgust or offend even the most fastidious.

Sussex Vale, Dec. 26, 1855. GILFRED COUGLE.

I was present in the Post Office, at Sussex Vale, on the night referred to by N. S. Demill, over the signature of "Viator." Hugh McMonagle, the Postmaster, was not present in the office during the time of changing mails on that night. S. F. Wright, his assistant, performed the duty. I did not hear S. F. Wright make use of vulgar or improper language in the office on the night referred to.

Sussex Vale, Dec. 26, 1855. MILES HOAR.

MR. C. SMILER,

Editor of the "Temperance Telegraph."

SIR:—I have to thank you for your kindness in copying my answer to "Viator," but I felt somewhat surprised when I read your remarks on that answer. You say I make a most miserable attempt to contradict the statements of your correspondent "Viator." If a flat denial of said statements, in which they are pronounced by me to be a wilful and malicious libel, is a miserable attempt at contradiction, then indeed I have failed; the discriminating reader will be the best judge on that point. I therefore leave a disinterested public to decide. With regard to that respectable gentleman from the Bend, of whom you speak as being your first informant, and who, you say, gave you a history of the whole proceedings, now, Sir, did he tell you that on the night referred to he took a fine drink of brandy in the Post Office building at Sussex Vale? If he did, give him credit for telling one truth, if he did not, I fear his memory did not serve him right on that occasion; because I have very conclusive evidence that every passenger in that stage took a drink of spiritous liquor in my office on that night, (no doubt it did them good Mr. Smiler, the night was cold and wet you know,) except the self-righteous "Viator," and if he was not tempted to drink my liquor he was certainly tempted by the evil spirit to libel me, which is much worse; but what do you think of your first informant from the Bend who drank my liquor and according to your statement libelled me also? Now, Sir, this great gentleman you speak of from the Bend was not more or less than G. C. A. Son of Temperance, who took his drink of liquor at my office on the night referred to, which can be proved, and who left the Bend for reasons best known to himself, and a confidential friend to whom he confided his secrets. No doubt he felt anxious after the difficulties and dangers of the journey to report himself to you right side up with care, which might not have been the case had those interested in him at the Bend been aware of his intention to leave, or my brandy a little stronger, therefore Mr. C. Smiler if it makes a man respectable to join the Sons, and drink his brandy behind the curtain, and deride the seller before his order, then, indeed, your informant is very respectable.

You, Sir, can retain what opinion you please of your second informant "N. S. Demill," but it appears to me, a disinterested public will think he occupies a very unenviable position. No doubt you will secretly think before you have finished this letter that the Lion you refer to in your issue of 20th December, has got his claws firmly fixed in two of your weak and erring brotherhood.

HUGH McMONAGLE.

Sussex Vale, Dec. 27th, 1855.

STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT DETAINED BY U. S. OFFICERS.—New York, Dec. 24.—Shortly after 2 o'clock to-day, the U. S. Marshal received a despatch from Washington ordering the seizure and detention of the steamer Northern Light.

Officers were accordingly sent on board; but Mr. White, the counsel for the Transit Company, declared that the vessel should sail at her usual hour, 3 o'clock. Subsequently, however, he and the captain went to the U. S. District Attorney's office, to see what arrangements could be made.—The result of this interview is not known.

About 4 o'clock the Northern Light was got under way, but had not proceeded far before she was interrupted by a revenue cutter, which fired two guns across the bows of the steamer, and brot' her to. Two other cutters also proceeded to assist in stopping the steamer.

There were apparently between 300 and 400 young men on board whose appearance indicated that they were Nicarraguan adventurers, and one of them confessed that they were such, and had been engaged by Col. French and others to go west The Northern Light left her dock with three New Y. Officers.

LATER.—The Northern Light has returned to the city. The revenue cutter fired blank cartridges first, to bring her to, without effect; then sent a shot or two three rods ahead of her and the steamer stopped and was compelled to return.

At the Annual Meeting of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY held on Tuesday Evening, the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year, James R. Reel, *President*; S. D. Berton and A. W. Savary, *Vice Presidents*; G. Kirkpatrick, *Treasurer*; H. W. Frith, *Corresponding Secretary*; W. W. Whelply, *Recording Secretary*; A. Daniel, R. S. Dever, and Geo. E. Hooke, *Managing Committee*.

The affairs of the Society were reported by the Officers of the past year to be in a satisfactory condition, and a course of monthly lectures is at present going on under the auspices of the Society —the ensuing one of which His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese has kindly consented to deliver.—*Ch. Witness.*

John Boyd, Esq., re-delivered his lecture on "The Present War," at the Mechanic's Institute, on Monday evening, to a crowded audience. Next Monday, Dr. Robinson will lecture on "The Circulation of the Blood."

☞ We make the following extracts from the *London Morning Chronicle*, in reference to the affairs of the "Royal Insurance Company" London, and for whom J. J. Kaye, Esquire, is Agent, at Saint John. They certainly shew the affairs of the Company to be in a most flourishing condition.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company was set on foot ten years ago, and is unquestionably the most successful modern institution for the entertainment of life and fire risks set on foot in these later times—or, rather, since the passing of the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Act (7 and 8 Victoria.)

In the brief period of ten years—a small space in the life of a new Company—which may be said with truth to court nearly the whole world for customers—the "Royal" has acquired an income of £130,000, which places it second only to the greatest Fire Companies in the land, some of which has been established more than a century!

The "Royal" had high claims upon the support of Liverpool and the Western world across the Atlantic, where we learn, its fame is of the best and most durable character. The new Companies set on foot in accordance with the behests of the Act referred to, are compelled annually to register their accounts. The elder race of kindred institutions do nothing of the kind; they do not place, and possibly do not desire to place, their financial position before the world; so that their colossal wealth, so much prated about, may after all have dwindled away instead of accumulated. We do not say it has; but secrecy, in the conduct of public institutions—and Assurance bodies partake essentially of this character—breeds suspicion and distrust, even where least deserved.—What, then, is certain, with regard to the financial condition of the Companies like the "Royal," is, in truth, a mere matter of conjecture, as to some of the elder provident institutions—more especially those which entertain fire risks. The public have greater faith in institutions that open wide their meeting-doors to the representatives of the press, and which periodically publish ungarbled balance-sheets, than in those whose annual conclaves are held in secret—whose meeting-doors are "hermetically sealed." Blind indeed must be that man's faith who places his money in a Bank of whose monetary condition and engagements he knows nothing, or with respect to which he never cares to enquire.

The "Royal" commenced business in June, 1845; its fire-rates are moderate and safe; its life premiums under those of the mass of elder offices; its principles are salient in the highest degree, and all the requirements of the provident community, in regard to life and fire insurance, are catered for, and answered to the full. The paid-up capital at the outset was £1[illegible]6,000. At the close of 1848 an investigation resulted in the discovery that a clear profit had been made (over and above all liabilities, and after providing for every reasonable contingent circumstance) of £108,641.

Of this, £30,280 was appropriated as a bonus on the paid-up capital, making the actual paid-up capital of the Company £238,140.

The Reporter, the monthly journal devoted to Provident Institutions, furnishes the following comments:—

"The bonus of the 'Royal' may be pronounced to be larger than any yet declared by the mass of the English offices. Here is a new office, which in ten brief fleeting years yields a fairly earned and wholesome reversionary bonus of 80 per cent. in its Life branch, and, in regard to fire operation, can make this very enviable boast, that in these ten years it has exceeded the Fire business of all but two of the London Fire offices—viz., the receipt of nearly £130,000 per year in Fire premiums alone—some of which ancient offices have been in existence for a century! Equally successful and singular in both departments."

The Liquor Law.—The first attempt to convict under this law took place on Tuesday last, on the information of *C. Smiler, Joseph Lordly, and John Frazer*. The party whom they intended to commit was Mr. Robert Stewart, whose liquors were taken from him, and himself held to bail for his appearance. The trial took place before Mr. Justice Lockhart, Mr. Justice Bennard, and Mr. Justice Underhill. The excitement on the public mind was immense during the entire time of the trial (nearly a whole day), the Police Office and the street outside was literally jambed by a multitude, who appeared determined that the accused should not be punished. All difficulty however was allayed, by the lawyers finding the law of the same texture with all our laws, *defective*, and the case was dismissed.

Godey's Book.—In his publication for January, Mr. Godey has surpassed all his previous efforts and produced a work which should adorn every Lady's cabinet. The plates have been got up in a superb style, and the variety of interesting matter contained in the book, make it altogether the most useful and desirable publication among our assortment. For Sale in this City, by Mr. B. O'Brien, King-street.

The United States Nautical Magazine for January, furnishes a large assortment of science in the art of naval construction, embellished by various practical plates, on that subject. Our ship-builders should not be without this publication, as independent of the low price at which it is published, it will not fail to impart a fund of useful knowledge to the person who search its contents. Published by Griffith Bates & Co., New York.

Family Bible.—We have received from Mr. Bashford parts 14 and 15, of the "Comprehensive Family Bible." They are beautifully embellished with plates of the Holy Land, and we need scarcely say should be on every ones table.

Caution to Rowdies.—Michael M'Carthy, for striking Captain Scoullar, of the Police, in the execution of his duty last night, was arraigned this morning before George A. Lockhart, Esq. and was rewarded in a fine of £20, or in default of payment ten months in the penitentiary.

Melancholy Accident.—A very melancholy occurrence took place on the Kennebeccasis, the day before Christmas. It appears that a Mrs. Kierstead, and her son, aged 18, started on the ice to visit some friends, they had not gone far when the ice broke and both were precipitated in the water, and before assistance could reach them they were drowned.

Loss of Steamer Pilot.—We regret to learn that this fine steamer, the property of John Walker, Esq., was lost in a snow storm on the night of Tuesday last, a little below Digby Gut. The passengers and crew got safely ashore The steamer was partially insured.

Fire.—The *Morning News* building took fire on Friday evening last, about 9 o'clock, in a very mysterious manner. The firemen were promptly on the spot and soon got it under with loss of book and deluging it with water.

The Late General Markham.—The remains of the deceased general arrived at the Penrith station of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway by the mail train on Saturday morning, and were then conveyed by the crown hearse to Moreland, attended by Captain King, his aide-de-camp. The funeral was strictly private; besides the members of his family, Captain Barns, of Orton Hall, and Captain King only were noticed. An immense concourse of villagers assembled to pay the last token of respect to the deceased general. He is buried by his own request, at the root of a tree, and it was only a fortnight since he sent word to have it pruned and dressed. It is now generally known that the command of the British forces was offered, and would have been accepted by him, had his health been restored sooner. This he only divulged about two days prior to his death.—[Eng. paper.

To Correspondents.—Mr. B. Dowling is informed that his paper is regularly mailed every Friday evening, directed "Elgin," and why he does not receive it when other subscribers in the same quarter get theirs, is what we cannot explain The matter will be referred to the proper authority.

"The "Ould Lady" will be attended to.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER

Have removed to C. M. Gove's New Brick Building, Johnston's Wharf, near the Carleton Ferry Landing, and having engaged the use of the Ashburn Mills, they will continue business in the new stand as

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR.

N. B. Entrance to Johnston's Wharf from Water Street, nearly opposite Messrs. Berton Brothers.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1856.

Married.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. James Nicholson, St. John, to Miss Phillis eldest daughter of Mr. William Williams, Portland.

At the Parish Church, Upham, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. W. H. DeVeber, Mr. Robert S. Foster, of Upham, to Miss Rebecca S. Fowler, of the same place.

At Upham, on the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. Charles Debow, to Miss Mary Jane Fowler, both of Upham.

Died.

On Monday evening, in his 42d year, Mr. Duncan McLeod Waterbury.

On the 5th inst., of Consumption, Catharine, wife of Mr. Wm. Clifford, aged 18 years and 11 months.

At Portland, on Monday morning, after a short illness, aged 2[illegible] years, Sarah E. eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Hunt, of St. Andrews, and wife of Mr. Wm. McKinnon, leaving a husband and two children.

At Point Pleasant, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Lydia Cunnable, relict of the late Mr. Edward G Cunnable, of Union Point, in the 76th year of her age. She was a native of Gaspe, Lower Canada, but for the last 53 years resided in New Brunswick, where she leaves several children and grand children, with a large number of friends, by whom she was esteemed, to regret her loss. Her end was peace.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Samuel J. Hutchinson, in the 32d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence in Horsfield street, to morrow, (Saturday), at three o'clock, when his friends are respectfully invited to attend.

On Tuesday the 8th inst., Eliza Jane, daughter of William and Jane Carson, aged two years and two months.

On Thursday morning, after short illness, Jane Adelaide wife of Mr. George Hume, aged 28 years. Funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock from her late residence, corner of Duke and Charlotte streets. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At the Albert Mines, Hillsboro, on the 9th inst., Eliza, wife of H. M. Ladd, Esq. Funeral from the house of Mr. Alexander Gilchrist, King street, on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived—

Friday—Schr. Rechab, Spears, Eastport—Wm. A. Wood, passengers and merchandise.

Wednesday—Barque Native, Trask, Boston 5—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Raver, Elkin, Boston—Master, ballast.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Davis, New York—L. H. Waterhouse, flour.

Thursday—Barque Cecilia, Williams Boston, 8—C McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Frances Dane, Allen, Boston—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt Fido, [illegible], Savage, Boston, 2—Garrison & Marsters, general cargo.

W. H. Brown, Smith, Boston, 10—Garrison & Marsters, ballast.

CLEARED.

7th—Ship Harriet Cann, Cann, Glasgow, timber, deals, and boards; Brigt. Naomi, Hall, Guayama, boards, shingles and fish; C. F. O. Brien, Fountain, Havana, shooks; Azoff, Loudrett, Waterford, deals.

South Bay Boom Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. for the half year, on the paid up Capital Stock of the South Bay Boom Company, has been declared payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the President, on the thirtieth day of January next.

THOMAS A. McMACKIN,
29th December, 1855. Secretary.

South Bay Boom Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further assessment of Ten Shilling per share on the increased Capital Stock of the South Bay Boom Company, is required to be paid in by the Stockholders, at the office of the President, within thirty days.

THOS. A. McMACKIN.
29th December, 1855. Secretary.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

THE Subscribers to the projected Educational Institution, to be styled VICTORIA COLLEGE, are requested to attend a general Meeting of said Subscribers, at the Commercial School Room, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 16th January, 1856, at 7 o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of adopting the necessary preliminary measures for procuring an Act of Incorporation.

St. John, January 4, 1856.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for Instalments on Crown Lands are desired to pay the same on or before the first day [illegible] 1856, to the Local Deputy in the respective Counties for that purpose appointed.

And notice is hereby given to the purchasers of such Lands, and to all persons occupying or claiming right to the same, that after the first day of March 1856, every lot upon which any balance may be due and unpaid will be considered vacant, and as such will from that time be open for applications for purchase or licence.

6i. JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

TOP COATS, AT GRANITE HALL.

A SUPERIOR lot just finished in time for the Holidays, in Broad Cloth, Beaver, Siberian, Mohair, and other fabrics, cut and made in the well known style of this Establishment.

And Observe—To effect a speedy clearance, they are Selling at a price that will be on a lower par than the times.

January 4, 1856. THOMAS R. JONES.

For Liverpool.

THE PACKET SHIP JOHN BARBOUR, *Captain Marshall*, Will sail for Liverpool on or about 12th January. For passage, apply to

January 4. J. & R. REED.

NEW BOOKS.—New York Journal, January; Harper, do.; Peterson and National, do.; With an immense assortment of other late publications, Newspapers, &c.

January 4. B. O'BRIEN.

FEATHERS.—Just received at the New Paper Store—400 lbs. Goose FEATHERS, for sale low for cash.

January 4, 1856. GEORGE NIXON, Prince Wm. Street.

ST. ANDREWS' ALE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above excellent ALE, begs to inform the public that he will in future keep on hand a constant supply, which will be furnished to his customers and the trade on very favorable terms.

Just Received—64 Casks, containing 10, 15, 20, 30 and 60 gallons each.

November 17, 1855. tf. JOHN McCOSKERY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.—The Subscriber has just received from London—his Fall Supply of English Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.; Brandram's No. 1 White Lead and colored PAINTS—ground and dry. Also, per Packet Ship *Liberia*, from Liverpool—12 casks Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL. For Sale by

January 11. S. L. TILLEY, No. 35 King-Street.

Ground Coffee, Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, &c.

1500 POUNDS Ground COFFEE, in pound papers—good flavour;
200 pounds Ground PEPPER, in qr. pound papers, and also loose;
200 pounds whole and Ground CASSIA;
30 pounds Ground PIMENTO;
100 pounds American CREAM of TARTAR.
For Sale by
January 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

"The Morning News."

THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, the various Engine Companies, and Fire Department generally for the prompt and kind manner in which they came to his aid on Friday night—when his Building took fire, from some *mysterious* cause—thereby enabling him to save an immense deal of valuable property the Press and Engine of themselves (saved) being worth £500.

In consequence of the disarrangement and injury of some of the newspaper type, (which will require to be replaced in order to have the fonts complete and in working order,) the Subscriber regrets to say that the publication of the *Morning News* will have to be suspended for about a week; but he fully confides in the friendship of his old patrons and friends, and believes that they will be indulgent with him under the unfortunate circumstances. The time for which the paper will be suspended will be fully made up to Subscribers.

January 11. G. E. FENETY.

Saint John & Liverpool Line of Packet Ships. 1856.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Peter Maxwell,	Delaney,	1956	5th Feb'y.
Eudocia,	Spurr,	1015	5th March.
John Barbour,	Marshall,	990	20th do.
Imperial,	Moran,	1279	5th April.
Middleton,	Cooper,	983	20th do.
John Duncan,	Kenny,	921	5th May.
J. H. Owens,	Doane,	1236	20th do.

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

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

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

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

J. & R. REED.

DOOLEY'S

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL, State Street, Boston. Conducted on the European Plan.

Rooms per day, - - - - 50 cts.
Rooms per week, - - - - $3,00
Lodging - - - - 37 1-2 cts.

N. B.—A Restaurant is attached, where Meals will be served at all hours of the day.

January 11, 1856. 1y.

TOYS! TOYS!

JUST received—The Subscriber now respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just received a very large assortment of TOYS and FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming season. Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Please call and examine. A. PAGE.
No. 105, Prince William Street
Nov. 23.—1 m.

NOTICE.

Julius L. Inches, of the City of Saint John, Dry Goods Merchant, (heretofore carrying on Trade and Business under the firm and style of *Gilchrist & Inches*,) having by Deed of Assignment, transferred to us all his Estate and Effects, in Trust for the benefit of his Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said Deed of Assignment lies at the office of Messrs. Beard & Venning, for inspection and signature. All Creditors not executing the said deed of Assignment within four calendar Months from the date hereof, will be excluded from any participation in the said Estate and Effects, so assigned as aforesaid. Dated 14th December, 1855.

WM. PARKS,
JOHN W. BEARD, } *Trustees.*

CHEAP GOODS, —SELLING OFF—

THE Subscriber intending to make a change in his business, will from this date commence SELLING OFF all his surplus STOCK. The following is a partial list of the Cheapest Stock of GOODS, ever offered in this City.

BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS, Tea, Sugar, and Rice, Tobacco, Cegars, Pipes, Socks, Stockings, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, hair Pins, Shawls, Scarfs, Mufflers, Hats, Caps, and South Westers, Blankets, Beds, and Rugs, red, white and blue Flannels, Coburgs, Orleans, Callicoes, and Ladies Stays, Garters, and Gum Ruche, Needles, Thread, Pins, and READY MADE CLOTHING, and general Stock of Seamen's Outfits, constantly on hand. ALEX. A. COUGHLAN,

P.S.—We will continue this Sale for five months and no longer.

St. John, December 7, 1855.

Second-hand Furniture.

25 BED ROOM TABLES; 30 do. Wash Stands; 25 double and single Patent BED-STEADS, with canvas bottoms; 4 small Mahogany dining TABLES. The above Goods are all in good order and will be sold low on immediate application.

ALEX. A. COUGHLAN,
Dec. 7, 1855. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

MANGLE.—One first rate English MANGLE For Sale by the Subscriber.

Dec. 7. A. A. COUGHLAN.

Cheap Flour.

30 BBLS FLOUR. For Sale by the Subscriber.
10 Barrels Double Extra Superfine FLOUR.
ALEX. A. COUGHLAN,
December 7. No. 5. Prince Wm. Street

TO LET

AND POSSESSION GIVEN, ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,

THE Basement Story of that splendid Fire-proof Brick Building, owned and occupied by the Subscriber, and situated on the Eastern side of MILL STREET, suitable for any kind of business, beneath which is a spacious Cellar, 40 by 33 feet. The Shop is handsomely fitted with shelves and counters, and has been used as a business stand for many years past.

Dwelling Apartments in the same building can be had if required, and further particulars known on application to

D. SPILLANE.

NEW FURS.

OPENED this day via Steamer *America*, direct from London:
LADIES' FURS, in Stone Martin, Fitch, and Sable;
Gents' FUR CAPS, in Otter, Beaver, and Seal, newest patterns;
With a large variety in Store, at the lowest Prices. LOCKHART & CO.
Dec. 14. 31, King-street

CODFISH.—Just received—200 quintals large and small CODFISH, equal to last.

September 14. JOHN MARVEN, Ward street

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

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

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

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

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

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

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

For Christmas Presents and New Year' Gifts

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of German, English and American TOYS, to supply all his little Customers with Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' Frizettes, Braids and Ringlets, always on hand.

Dec. 21. WM. MAJOR.

TO LET.—Two new HOUSES on Cliff street.
THOS. FAIRWEATHER.
Saint John, N. B., December 21, 1855.

AN APPEAL.

IN order to manufacture a large supply of the most choice and elegant CONFECTIONS, something entirely different from anything heretofore offered to the citizens of Saint John, and in every way suitable for the coming Christmas, the Subscribers will not execute Wholesale orders in the Confectionary Department until the 15th day of December next, when they will open out a Stock with which every one will be delighted. They deem this necessary, having but three persons employed in the said department, and owing to the excessive demand for the commodity.

They therefore appeal to their generous patrons who have so kindly supported them since their removal to the New Store, No. 8, Germain Street, to defer sending their orders until the before mentioned date.

December 7. FELLOWS & CO.

J. CORAM'S,

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store.

Protection Street, Sand Point, Carleton.

RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS.

LADIES' Fashionable Booters---Paris make; Ladies' superior London Boots and Shoes; Misses', Girls', and Children's Boots and Shoes of all the newest and most fashionable styles; Ladies' Satin, French Kid and Enamelled Boots, Shoes and Slippers;
Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youths' Boots & Shoes of every quality and style;
House Slippers;
Prunella Boots;
An almost endless variety of cheap Boots, and Shoes, suitable for the Season.

ALSO—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

At as Cheap rates as can be had at any other Store in the City.

Carleton, November 30, 1855.

THOMAS SANTON,

MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat, Locomotive, Flue, and Cylinder
BOILERS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
—ALSO—
SHIPS' WATER TANKS, &c. &c. &c.

Britain Street, (near Reed's Point,) Saint John, N.B. Particular attention paid to repairs.

November 30, 1855.

JUST LANDING ex Tomah.—A large and well selected assortment of American GRATE FRONTS, with summer Pieces to match. Also—2 Folding Iron Bedsteads, a beautiful article, and new in this market.

August 24. 1m E. STEPHEN.

300 BOXES SMOKED HERRINGS. For Sale by
St. John Oct. 19, 1855. A. A. COUGHLAN.

American Oyster Saloon.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and customers that having [illegible] his old stand in Water street since the late fire, he is now prepared to furnish them with all the delicacies of the season.

Just received from Boston—15 Barrels prime OYSTERS, and 8 ditto from Shediac, which will be served up as usual, or sold by the measure.

☞ Meals at all hours.

NEW CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, And House Furnishing GOODS.

HORSFALL & SHEARATON have received per Achilles from London, and Egyptian, from Liverpool:

100 pieces CARPETING, of the newest styles, in Velvet Pile Tapestry, Brussells, Kidderminister, 3-ply, and Scotch.

The patterns of the above are all new, particularly the Velvet Piles, which are very rich, and copies of those sent to the Exhibition at Paris.

Also—87 Pieces of Floor Oil Cloths all widths, from 2 feet to 10; thoroughly seasoned, and warranted the best quality.

Rich Guilt Window Poles, and CORNICES. Also, Mahogany Poles, with Fixtures.

DAMASKS, MOREENS, and WINDOW DRAPERY, of all kinds, with Gimps, Fringes, &c., to match.

Hearth Rugs to match Carpets.

The above with the whole of their well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, will be sold at the lowest market rates. November 30.

Earthenware, China & Glass,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

November 9. FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

CAUTION.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish from their Bank good Musical Notes, having secured the services of the most competent Musicians in the City, are now prepared to furnish Balls, Parties, Pic Nics, Dinner Parties, &c., with the best Quadrille and Brass BAND, that ever before was in this City. Apply to Avery's Book Store, or James Price, Germain Street.

Russians Defeated!
God Save the Queen!

Nov. 16.—1m. PRICE & ATKINS.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting or carrying away any WOOD, LOGS, or TIMBER, or in any way trespassing on the LOT of LAND belonging to the subscriber, situate in the Parish of PETERSVILLE in the County of Queen's fronting on the Eastern side of the Nerepis Road, and adjoining the Property of Thomas Smith, and Edward Kearns; as all Persons hereafter found so Trespassing will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the LAW.

JOHN S. GARRICK.
November 16, 1855.

Custom Tailoring Establishment.

A few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick near Stubb's Hotel.

THOSE who believe Economy is the mother of Wealth, will seek Retrenchment in their Tailor's Bills, which in a Gentlemans annual expenses is a considerable item!

T. W. KELLY.

Late Foreman in the Woollen Hall, from his long experience respectfully suggests, that Gentlemen who may require his services, would do well to procure their own material, and by employing Mechanical skill in the construction of their Garments discover the advantages resulting from this mode of Business—and emphatically pronounce it progress. T. W. K. has concluded to give the community the opportunity of making the experiment, pledging himself that all the skill he possesses shall be faithfully exercised for the benefit of his Customers.

Credentials authentic and abundant are in his possession as to his ability as a practical Mechanic, and he trusts his NEW IDEA will meet with public patronage.

Procure materials for your Fall Clothing and call at the "Fashionable Tailoring Establishment," Prince Wm. street.

St. John, Nov. 27, 1855.

RICH & RARE.

Wilson's Celebrated TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 70, Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

THE whole Community are respectfully invited to call and examine the superior style in which the Cutting and Fitting is done in the Manufacture of my Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

On hand a large, and elegant assortment of West of England Cloths, all ready for the Scissors.

ALSO, an extensive lot of Ready-made articles suited to all classes and sizes, from Tom Thumb, to Goliah the Giant.

CALL AND SEE.

My Goods are Rare
My prices fair,
My cutting undenial
My natty Shop
Is quite tip top,
I only ask a trial.

November 9. SAMUEL WILSON.

HATS AND CAPS

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

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

A. MAGEE.

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

November 3d, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WHITING & McNAUGHTON, as Lumber dealers, is this day mutually dissolved All parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to J. M. F. Whiting, who is duly authorised, and with whom rests the settlement of all claims.

JAS M. F. WHITING.
ALEX. McNAUGHTON.
November 30, 1855. (1m.)

PUTTY, FIRE PROOF PAINT, &c.—Landing and for Sale:—1½ Tons PUTTY;
5 Bbls. Fire Proof PAINTS;
10 casks Pine OIL;
1 case NUTMEGS, RICE, BARLEY, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
November 16. Prince Wm. street

AN INVOICE of English Plate GLASS—for sale as follows:
48 Plates 17 inches wide by 4 inch long;
40 do. 17 inch, wide by 35 inch. long. Will be sold at cost and charges, by
Nov. 7. JOHN KINNEAR.

NOW LANDING—600 weight of [illegible]; 600 weight Ground COFFEE, in papers;
200 do. Cream of Tartar;
100 assorted warranted CHAIRS. For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
November 23. Prince Wm. Street

PAINTS.

120 KEGS of Brandrums PAINTS, assorted colours. For Sale by
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN,
St. John, October 19, 1855.

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

(573) CROWN LAND OFFICE,
December 29, 1855.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 5th day of Feburary next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under License applied for previous to the application for the purchase of the Land.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

ST. JOHN.

By Deputy Joseph B. Whipple, at the Government Emigration Office.

65 acres, lot 35, block 21, Lancaster, Wm. Clark.
183 acres, lot —, block 28, Lancaster, John Dolan.
149 acres, southeast of Perch Lake, A. Gormley.
115 acres, east of Perch Lake, M. Murphy.
107 acres, west of Perch Lake, Jas. Summerville.
209 acres, west of Perch Lake, John Summerville.

KING'S.

By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex.

100 acres, lot 20, tier 4, Barberie's survey, Wm. McEwen improved.
100 acres, lot 43, block F, Sussex, James Grady; improved by John M Garrigle.
100 acres, lots 1 and 2 north, range 1, Mechanics, John Purtst.
100 acres, lot 55, block, Studholm, W. M'Knight improved.
100 acres, lot 17, block 17, Studholm, S. Carson.
83 acres, lot 65, Cornhill, John Burgess.
80 acres, lot 16, block 25, Studholm, James Mullin.

(5w) JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store.

Foster's Corner Germain Street.

LADIES' Flannel and Chamois lined, Golosh'd and all Cloth BOOTS; Black Beaver Cloth Snow Boots; Felt Boots and Slippers; superior Merino Walking Boots; White and Black Satin Boots; Bronze Kid Boots and Slippers; Black & Bronze Elastic Shoes; Prunella, Cashmere and Merino BOOTS; India Rubber Lace and Long BOOTS.

GIRLS—Black Cloth, Beaver, Prunella, Cashmere, Merino, Kid, Grain Leather, and Rubber BOOTS; White and Black Satin, Bronze, Black, Drab and Fawn Kid SLIPPERS; Patent Leather, Lace and Ankle Tie SHOES.

CHILDREN'S—Cloth, Merino, Patent, Kid, Prunella, Leather, and every quality of BOOT & SHOE suitable for the season.

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Youths, Misses and Children.

"DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES."

Gentlemen's Patent, English and French Calf Wellington BOOTS.
Black and Drab Cloth Top Side Elastic BOOTS
Bronze and Black Kid Side Spring BOOTS;
Youths and Boys BOOTS—Oxonians and other styles.
Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Calf, Kip, and Patent BOOTEES.

November 9. S. K. FOSTER.

SELLING OFF—Without Reserve, AT THE ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,

Sign of the Royal Arms, No. 3, Water Street.

THE Large and Splendid STOCK of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, which will be sold at *such tremendous low prices*, as cannot fail to secure a host of ready customers! Observe the following list of prices:—

Superfine Black SACK,	£1 7 6
Fine Black Beaver Over COATS, heavy lined	1 15 0
Spring Bottom PANTS a beautiful article	0 17 6
Warm Pilot Cloth Over COATS, a good article	1 5 0
Best Reefing JACKETS that can be got up, from	15s. to 30s.
Good Comfortable Winter VESTS	0 7 6

AND

BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, too numerous to mention, will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere, and all other Goods in proportion. ALSO—Heavy WOLLEN SHIRTS and DRAWERS, that will defy competition.

☞ Wholesale and Retail customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

St. John, October 7. 1855. F. NEILL.

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

A certain remedy for disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs*; in difficulty of Breathing—in redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipent CONSUMPTION (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In ASTHMA, and in WINTER COUGH, they have *never* been known to fail.

Keatings' Cough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the World.

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

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

Copy of a letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER, (the well-known Author on "Guns and Shooting,")

Longparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants, October 21st, 1846.

SIR.—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks, that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
P. HAWKER.

To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Agent for St. John—Messrs. CHUBB & Co.
For Fredericton—Mr. GALE, Druggist.
November 20, 1855. (8m.)

HORSE SHOEING.

[Shop one door north of the Country Market]

WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received, [illegible] this method to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute work in his line of business, in the best manner, and in the style that is most suitable to this Country.

January 20 1854.

English Looking Glass Plates.

FOUR THOUSAND PLATES of the following sizes—4 1-2 Inches by 6 1-2. Five Inches by Seven. 5 Inches by 8 1-2. Eight Inches by 10 Inches by 18 Inches. 12 by 20, and 20 by [illegible]. For sale at low prices if taken to sell.

JOHN KINNEAR,
September 14. Prince William Street

Poetry.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE GOSPEL.

Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased. Daniel xii. 4.

Where rolls the stormy billow
Along the troubled deep;
Where verdant prairies pillow
The sunbeams as they sleep;
Where hills with heaven are blending;
Where spreads the dreary waste;
Where torrents are descending,
The Gospel heralds haste.

Where perfumed breathing flowers
Shed fragrance on the gale,
That sweep through rosy bowers
Of sunny Persia's vales;
Where o'er the snow clad mountains
Swells China's busy hum;
Where flow those olden fountains,
The gladsome tidings come.

The forest dark is hushing
The murmur of the blast,
While melodies are gushing
Unknown in ages past:
And softly, sweetly stealing
Upon the desert air,
The sabbath-bells are pealing,
To wake the voice of prayer.

Old Grecian temples hoary
Decayed with vanish'd time,
Shrines famed in song and story
Reverberate that chime:
And louder, louder swelling,
It sweeps o'er Afric's shore,
With gentle music quelling
The lion's angry roar.

Lord! in thy mercy speeding,
Thy chosen heralds guide
That they, in triumph leading
Thy people scatter'd wide:
From every clime and nation
May gather them in one,
Till earth with admiration
Hails the eternal Son:

Till in each mortal dwelling,
As in Thy realms above,
High songs of praise are swelling
To hymn redeeming love:
Till every home's an altar,
Where holy hearts set free,
In service never falter,
Unchanged in love to Thee.

THE STREAM AND THE BIRD.

A maid reclined beside a stream
At fall of summer day,
And half awake and half a-dream,
She watched the ripples play.
She marked the waters fall and heave,
The deepening shadows throng,
And heard, as darkened down the eve,
That river's bubbling song.
And thus it sang with tinkling tongue,
That ripling, shadowy river—
"Youth's brightest day will fade away
Apparently forever!"

The twilight past, the moon at last
Rose broadly o'er the night,
Each ripple gleams beneath her beams
As wrought in silver bright,
The heaving waters glide along,
But, mingling with their voice,
The nightingale now pours his song,
And makes the shades rejoice.
And thus he sang, with tuneful tongue,
That bird beside the river—
"When youth is gone, true love shines on
Forever and forever."

—*Dublin Un. Magazine.*

MAN AND WOMAN.—I should not say, from my experience of my own sex, that a woman's nature is flexible and impressible, though her feelings are. I know very few instances of a very inferior man ruling the mind of a superior woman, whereas I know twenty—fifty—of a very inferior woman ruling a superior man. If he love her, the chances are that she will in the end weaken and demoralize him. If a superior woman marry a vulgar or inferior man, he makes her miserable, but he seldom governs her mind, or vulgarizes her nature, and if there be love on his side, the chances are that in the end she will elevate and refine him.—The most dangerous man to a woman is a man of high intellectual endowments morally perverted; for in a woman's nature there is such a necessity to approve where she admires, and to believe where she loves—a devotion compounded of love and faith is so much a part of her being—that while the instincts remain true and the feelings unorrupted, the conscience and the will may both be led astray. Thus fell "our general mother,—type of her sex—overpowered rather than deceived by the colossal intellect—half serpent, half angelic.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the "Golden Knife and Fork," Stanton's Brick Building, Dock street, by the *Middleton*, the following Goods, which being late for the Season, I now offer cheap for cash:—
600 doz Table KNIVES & FORKS, in Ivory, Self Tip, White Bone, Black Tip, and Stag Horn Handles.
300 doz. of 1, 2, 3 and 4 bladed Pocket KNIVES;
60 doz. Scissors, of different sizes and patterns;
Just opening—1 case of the best Albata Silver Plated Cruet STANDS, 4 to 8 bottles; and 1 case of WAX DOLLS, fit for Christmas presents.
W. B. NICHOLSON,
January 19. Proprietor.

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.

Hats, Caps, &c.

Opened per "Eastern City," at the CHEAP HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE, North side of King street, the following descriptions of new styles HATS and CAPS:—
GENTS' Drab Napoleon HATS;
do. do. Gutta Percha do.;
do. do. Wide Awake do.;
do. Black Kossuth do.;
do. do. Warrior do.;
do. do. Beauties do.;
do. Silk Glazed Bangor CAPS;
do. do. Ringold do.;
do. Brown Cloth Emperor do.;
do. Black Satin Spring 55 HATS.
For sale at lowest market prices.
April 12. LOCKHART & CO.

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

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received and for sale by
October 26, 1855. FELLOWS & CO.

Just Received
50 CTLS. large CODFISH, 20 do. small do. } in prime order
60 do. POLLOCK,
144 pieces of excellent GRIT GRIND STONES from 18 to36 inches diameter. JOHN MARVEN.
August 19th. Ward-street.

FALL & WINTER
CLOTHING, &c.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE,
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.

Wholesale and Retail General outfitting Establishment.

R. HUNTER,

HAS now made up, and offers for Sale, the largest and most general assortment of CLOTHING, ever previously offered for Sale in this market, with a great variety of all other Goods, suitable to the trade.
R. H. would respectfully intimate that he posses advantages superior to any other in the trade—importing his own Cloths and Trimmings direct, on the most advantageous terms, and having the Clothing made up on his own premises, by the best of workmen, under the immediate inspection of a superior Foreman, Mr. J. McNiven; he therefore offers his present Stock of Goods, by *Wholesale and Retail*, undoubtedly very much cheaper than similar Goods can be had at any other Establishment of the kind in the City.
The Stock consists of—
Over Coats,—Under Coats,—Vests,—Pants,
in all the various materials now in use, and made up in the most fashionable styles;
A splendid assortment of CLOTHS, comprising Siberian, Himalay, Mohair, double Mill'd Kersey, Beaver, and Pilot CLOTH, suitable for Coats; Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Corduroys, Homespuns, Moleskins, &c
Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of—Shirts Collars, Shirt Fronts, Stocks, Opera Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Mufflers, Trunks, Valises, &c.
HATS, CAPS,
Goodyears' Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes and Leggins, Hats, Gloves.
☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth, and leaving their orders can have their Garments made up to the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most fashionable style.
No second price—all Goods marked in plain Figures.
Oct. 26. R. HUNTER.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE Subscriber wishes respectfully to inform his friends and the public that in order to provide the travelling community with a large and commodious house of entertainment in this City, he has purchased and fitted up at great expense that large and convenient Hotel, situated on the North side of Kings Square, and known as the FOUNTAIN HOUSE, where he intends to serve the public, and will be able to accomodate a large number of persons with well furnished single bed rooms, good Sitting Rooms, and all other conveniences for the comfort of travellers or permanent boarders. Also—a splendid Barn—none to exceed it in the City, with stalls for forty horses, and a large yard attached, all under cover, where sleighs, carriages, and loads of country produce can be driven in free from storms.
The subscriber is thankful to his friends and the public for the liberal manner in which he has been patronised and assures them that strict attention will still be paid to those who favour him with their patronage.
August 10. G. RIX PRICE.

CLOTHING BY WHOLESALE,
AT
GRANITE HALL,
No. 1 DOCK STREET.

ENGLISH and Domestic Manufactures for Sale at very Low Prices, for Cash or approved payments.
Received by "Liberia"—8 Cases London Made CLOTHING.
Oct. 26. T. R. JONES.

Valuable Farms for Sale.—The Subscriber offers for Sale, Lot No. 6, at Salmon Creek, Johnston Parish, Q. C., containing 100 acres. The lot is most valuable for WOOD of almost every description, including Maple, Birch, Spruce, White Pine, etc. It is situated within a mile and a half of Green's Cove, where a woodboat may load at any time while the navigation is open. The Post road to Judge Perry's landing runs across the front of the property. Persons wishing to view the place will please apply to Mr. Robert Strong, living in the vicinity.
Also, a Lot of Land, containing 200 acres, situated on the English settlement, head of Washademoak Lake, thirty to forty acres of which are cleared, ten acres having been ploughed. It has on it a good Frame Barn, in the vicinity there are Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches, several Schools, a Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Oat Mill, and a Carding Machine.
The post road runs through the property, and it is well timbered. There is a Stream by which a Mill may be driven. There is likewise between fifteen and twenty acres of interval not cleared. Mr. Richard Pearson, on the adjoining property may be applied to by persons who may desire to see the premises. Apply to W. H. ADAMS, or to
(Sept 28) JOHN HALL, *Saint John.*

Notice to the Public generally.

GAS PIPES AND FITTINGS, AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
At the Store of JAMES DYALL, Water Street.

1ST of Prices:—1 inch Block Tin Tube, 1s. 8d. per foot; 7-8 do. do. 1s. 6d; 3-4 do. do. 1s. 3d.; 5-8 do. do. 1s; 1-2 do. do. 9d; 3-8 do. do. 6d; 1-4 do. do. 4d;
1 inch Stop COCKS, 16s; 7-8 do. 12s. 6d; 3-4 do. 8s.; 5-8 do. 6s 6d; 1-2 do. 4s 7d; 3-8 do. 3s;
1 inch CUPLINGS, 2s 6d; 7-8 do 2s. 6d; 3-4 do. 2s; 5-8 do. 1s. 6d; 1-2 do. 1s. 3d; 3-8 do. 1s; 1-4 do. 9d.
1-2 inch Drop Screw, 9d; 3-8 do 7 1-2d. Work, 1s per hour.
P. S.—Parties wanting New Houses Fitted up, would do well to call at the Subscriber's Shop, near to the Coal Shed, Water Street.
August 31. JAMES DYALL.

TAR, TAR.—61 bbls. Wilmington TAR, For Sale at lowest market rates.
G. M. BURNS,
July 30. South Market Wharf

JOHN KINNEAR,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
IS NOW RECEIVING, FOR SALE:—
300 BOXES 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x14 Window GLASS;
100 Rocking and other CHAIRS;
50 boxes CLOTHES PINS;
TUBS, PAILS, and other Wood Ware
12 William CAPS, falling Tops.
ALSO—In Warehouse and in Store:—
250 boxes Window GLASS, from 12x18 to 18x24;
100 boxes half white, 10x12, a superior article.
Aug. 17.

To Close up Small Lots.

LOT 8d. Color Linnen COATS, only 5s.;
Lot 9 do. do. 3s. 4d.;
Lot 10 Black Alpaca COATS, only 12s. 6d.;
" 11 Mixed, do. do. " 10s. 6d.;
" 12 Black Russell Cord do. " 11s. 3d.;
GRANITE HALL,
June 1. No. 1 Dock-street

NEW! NEW!!
Received per Steamers, at New Number, 41 King Street, a few Cases new style Hats:—
IN Young ENGLAND'S;
In Young FRANK'S;
In Young AMERICA'S;
In Young RUSSE'S;
In Young AUSTRIA'S.
For Sale at selling off prices.
July 20. LOCKHART & CO.

Fish, Oil, Rice, &c.
Now landing at South Wharf—
250 QUINTALS first quality CODFISH;
100 do. do. POLLOCK;
6 Barrels COD OIL, good;
—IN STORE—
80 Qtls. large COD; 56 do. do. small;
3 Tierces RICE; 15 boxes No. 1 & 2 Soap;
10 Boxes Mould CANDLES—Forsale by
October 8, 1855. JOHN MARVEN.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Established in 1836—Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
OFFICES—37, Castle Street, Liverpool; 20 and 21 Poultry, London; 61, King-Street, Manchester 56, Wall Street, New-York; 3, Bridge Street, Sydney; and Elizabeth Street, South Melbourne.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

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

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.
Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esquire, } *Deputy*
Joseph Christ Ewatt, Esq., } *Chairmen.*

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Francis Shand, Esq.	William Lowe, Esq.
William Earle, Esq.	Alex. Macgregor, Esq.
George Grant, Esq.	John Marriot, Esq.
Francis A. Hamilton, "	Thomas Sellar, Esq.
Thomas Haigh, Esq.	Charles Saunders, Esq.
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Geo. Hall Lawrence, "	Hugh Hornby, Esq.

SWINTON BOULT, *Esq., Secretary.*

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

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W. Brown, Esq., M. P.	Hon. F. Ponsonby,
Sir W. P. DeEstho, Bt.	John Ranking, Esq.,
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Fred. Harrison, Esq.,	S. Boult, Esq., Secretary
Donald Lanarch, Esq.,	to the Company.

Resident Secretary, Benj. Henderson, Esq.

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Samuel Ashton, Esq., *Chairman.*

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

Resident Secretary, R. A. Kennedy, Esq.
Medical Referee—E. Blackmore, Esq.
Auditors—T. B. Blackbourne, Esq., and Davie James, Esq., H. H. Cantan, Esq., London.
Capital and Resources—1853—£596,223 14s. 9d.; accumulated funds and capital paid up 1854—£665,724 18s. 3d.
Constitution—Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited. All Directors must be proprietors in the Company.
Business—Insurance against loss by fire of every description, both at home and abroad.
SWINTON BOULT, *Sec'y to the Company.*
The undersigned, as the authorised Agent of above Company, continues to issue the policies of the Company, which will protect the assured from loss by fire upon every description of property usually covered by fire policies.
☞ All losses which may occur under policies issued at this Agency will be paid *immediately*, on the production of the usual proofs to establish the claim. Apply to either A. Jack, or
May 25. EDWARD ALLISON, *Agent.*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, £500,000 sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.
BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

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

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

Advantages offered by this Society.
PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund,
LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.
DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.
Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly or Quarterly.
Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.
A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.
Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.
CALIFORNIA.—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.
Bathurst: Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.
Fredericton: J. Henry Phair, Esq.
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.
Monkton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1850. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

SPECIAL NOTICE.
VALENTINE & CO'S EXPRESS, will leave ST. JOHN, for PORTLAND and BOSTON every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, by Steamers *Adelaide* and *Eastern City.*
ANSLEY & TUPTS, AGENTS,
June 15. No. 2 South Market Wharf.

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

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

JOHN KINNEAR, Prince W. Street,
OFFERS FOR SALE
SPIKES, NAILS, &c.
Per "Liberia," and on hand
60 KEGS 5, 6, 7, and 8 in. SPIKES;
40 kegs 12s and Horse NAILS;
Brandram's White LEAD and Boiled OIL;
3 tons PUTTY, and 50 tons Black PAINT
10 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE;
Copal and Bright Varnish;
Refined Bees WAX and BORAX, &c.
St. John, June 22, 1855.

CLOSING BUSINESS
AT
Granite Hall, No. 1, Dock Street.

THE whole Stock of CLOTHING will be sold off at Retail, at cost prices, and will be continued, until the whole Stock is DISPOSED OF.
☞ Parties will now have the opportunity of a choice of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
As the whole must and will be cleared
May 26. THOS R. JONES.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL & ALL PILLS.—Just received a fresh supply and forsale by Jan. 15. FELLOWS & CO.

CRUSHED SUGAR.—12 Barrels, now landing and for sail by JOHN KINNEAR.
July 13.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. street,
Offers for sale the following Goods on hand, in quantities or by retail:
BOXES ARROW ROOT; boxes ground and whole ALLSPICE; ALUM, in lumps; Tartaric Acid; American AXES and Handles; barrels Brimstone; Beeswax; Borax, Button Blue, Paste Blacking; Baskets; Wash Boards; BELLOWS and Brushes;
BLANK BOOKS;
Class Bottles; Wood and Paper BLINDS;
700 Wood and Cane seat assorted CHAIRS;
750 gross Vial, Common, and Taper CORKS;
Boxes of ground COFFEE; barrels of Copperas
500 lbs. English Cream of Tartar;
CHOCOLATE;
Bed Cords; Bird Cages; Cassia and CLOVES; ground and whole;
Chalk in bulk; Cupplier; Glass Decanters;
15 Cwt. Hen and Geese FEATHERS, (oil extracted)—assorted prices; Envelopes;
Fire Proof PAINT; bags English GLUE;
Barrels and Kegs Root and Ground GINGER;
Window Glass, of various kinds and qualities—almost every size required. Also,
Figured and Coloured GLASS;
Champagne, Show and Jelly Glasses
Assorted sizes bottles of INK; Blks. Lamp Black;
About 100 Dozen LOOKING GLASSES and Looking Glass Plates;
Black Lead for cleaning Stoves; Fluid and Calcined Magnesia, in glass bottles;
Kegs and Tins of Ground MUSTARD;
GLASS MILK PANS; Deer Mats;
Horse Ox, Boat Sheathing; Wrought and Cut NAILS; 1 barrel Nutmegs;
Barrels Linseed, Lard, Castor, Sea Elephant and Machinery OILS; Sweet Oil, in tin and bottles;
Red and Yellow OCHRE;
1000 Yards FLOOR OIL CLOTH, 1-2 yard to two yards wide; boxes ground Pepper and Pimento;
Barrels SPLIT PEAS;
WHITE, RED, AND GREEN PAINT, in tins and kegs; PUTTY, in bladders;
WRITING PAPERS;
250 different patterns PAPER HANGINGS;
Boxes Raisins; Cooking do; Bags SENNA;
Washing, Carbonate, and Baking SODA;
Patent and Blue Starch; Sulphur and Saltpetre
Casks Epsom SALTS; kegs Salacratus;
Sago and Snuff; Brown SUGAR; Carraway Seed
SOAP; Bags Shot; bales TWINE;
Chests TEA;
Barrels Turpentine, (spirits); Copal and Bright Varnish; 4 cwt. Blue Vitriol;
15 tons WHITING, in barrels and casks;
Wine Glasses in Crates, and barrels ground Red Wood. Feb. 9.

WE WO'
HORSE SHOEING
AND GENERAL
BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT
JAMES SCRYMGEOUR—
beg leave to state to the Public of New Brunswick that he has commenced Business on his own account next to the Golden Ball corner where he is prepared to execute all work in his line in a scientific and approved system.
MR. SCRYMGEOUR having served under the celebrated Professor Dick and been taught the business of SHOEING in the most scientific manner and with all the modern improvements, he conceives himself fully master of his trade, and above making any attempt to imitate or adopt any other persons' system. The method pursued by Mr. Scrymgeour is calculated when horses have been injured in their feet by bad shoeing, to remedy the evil, and restore them again to perfect usefulness.
The subscriber respectfully solicit a call from the public, as he feels assured of giving ample satisfaction.
St. John, June 29, 1855.

Sunbury Cotton and Woollen
FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of this Province, that at a vast expense he has established an extensive POWER LOOM WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, for the manufacture of COTTON AND WOOLLEN CLOTHS, suitable for Domestic Wear.
To parties furnishing the Woollen Yarn, white warp and weaving, twilled or plain, 7d pr yard.
Blue warp and weaving, twilled, plain or satinnett, 8d pr yard.
Ladies' Plaid Dresses, made to pattern, with warp and weaving, 9d pr yard.
If ALL WOOL, twilled or plain, 50 yards and upwards, 4d pr yard. If under 50 yards, 4d 1-2d. Plaided ditto, 5d 1-2.

AGENTS.
Scoley & Beckwith, *Oromocto;*
J. & J. Hogan, *Saint John;*
Lauchlan McLean, *Fredericton;*
M. Muldoon, *Nerepis;*
George Kingston, South Branch Oromocto;
John Watson; *Ban Gannish.*
JOSEPH KINGSTON,
ROCKWELL FACTORY—NEAR THE OROMOCTO.
October, 1855.

THE HORSE,
In Health and Disease.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the Public generally that he is prepared to give his entire attention to all matters relating to the Purchase, Sale, and Treatment in Disease, of Horses entrusted to his charge. He does not arrogate to himself (as others have done) the *sole* right and qualification to give advice and administer Medicines in Veterinary cases, but simply refers to his many years experience and to the multitude of successful cases which have been confided to his care by the leading men of St. John and its vicinity.
ROLAND BUNTING, VETERINARIAN.
☞ Office at H. Austin's Livery Stable, King Square. Residence, St. George's Street, near the Centenary Chapel. August 17.

One Thousand Stoves.

E. STEPHEN has on hand at his STOVE WARE house, Water street, upwards of One Thousand STOVES, of all sizes, and almost of every possible description, which he offers at prices as low or lower than can be had at any Stove shop in the city. No doubt it is the best and most extensive assortment of Stoves for Retail to be found in any Warehouse within a circle of 500 miles.
October 5. 1m.

Just Opened.

A Few cases of Black and Drab FELT HATS, of all the various styles and fashions of the season. Know Nothings, and Know Everything Hats; Young America, England, Russia, and Bluenose Hats; Inkerman, Alma, and Balaclava, &c., &c. The remainder of our Panama and Leghorn Hats will be disposed of at reduced prices.
Summer CAPS, of various styles and qualities.
C. D. EVERETT & SON.
August 3. 15, King-street.

Hams, Tea, Apples, &c.

JUST Received—1 ton superior smoked HAMS;
40 bbls Apples; 2 Bales Cotton WARP; 25 Chests TEA; 30 boxes SOAP; 20 do. GLASS;
1 ton Redwood; 1 do. Logwood; 1 do Fustic—for sale by G. M. BURNS,
May 18. South Market Wharf.

Stone Butter Crocks and Jars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LANDING ex ship Imperial—5000 CREAM CROCKS, ass'd sizes;
4000 JARS, 1 2, 3, 4 Gals.;
2000 BUTTER CROCKS.
For Sale at Lowest Rates.
August 21. FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,
10 Dock-street.

English Looking Glass Plates.

FOUR THOUSAND PLATES of the following sizes—1 1-2 Inches by 5 1-2. Five Inches by Seven, 6 Inches by 8 1-2. Eight Inches by 10. 12 Inches by 18 inches, 12 by 20, and 20 by 34 Inches—For sale at low prices if taken to sell again.
JOHN KINNEAR,
September 18. Prince William Street

New-Brunswick Branch
OF THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

TRUSTEES.
John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. R. H. Blundell, Esqrs
Directors, &c., in Liverpool.
Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.—John Campbell, Esq., and J. Bramley Moore, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

George Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Johnston Esq.
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq.	George Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Robert McAndrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq.	Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Bradhurst Hill, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Thos. D. Horsby, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.	

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq
Directors, &c., in London.

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

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

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

In addition to the more customary methods of Insurance, the Company likewise Assures Lives on any of the following contingencies:—
For the terms of One Year, Seven Years, or any other definite period.
For the whole continuance of Life.—The Premiums to cease, after a limited number of Annual Payments.
For Two Joint Lives.—The sum assured to be paid on the death of either.
On the longest of Two or Three Lives.—The sum assured to be payable at the death of the last survivor; or.
The Survivorships.—To secure the payment of the sum assured, if a life A die before another life B.
For a sum to be payable at age 60, or at death.
Premiums on Credit.—A portion of the Premiums on Credit. Assurances may be effected in various ways, not enumerated, to meet the convenience of parties.
The important advantages afforded by the Company in the Life Branch will include the following viz:—
The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from liability of Partnership.
Moderate Premiums.
Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to Two-thirds of its net amount, which may be applied at the option of the party effecting the Assurance:—1st. By the immediate payment of the sum so apportioned.—2nd. By an equivalent increase of the sum assured.
Small Charge for Management.—The expenses of the Office being borne in due proportion by the two Branches.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Policies lapsed by non payment of the Premium may be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, with a fine of 10s per cent., on the production of evidence to the satisfaction of the Directors of the good health of the life assured.
The Company will always be prepared to Purchase the Policies of this Office at their equitable value or will grant a New Policy in lieu thereto without any further payment of Premium, for a sum to be agreed on.
Extra Premiums, suitable to special circumstances, will be accepted to ensure a party possessing a Policy on the life of another to guard against the possibility of its being vitiated by the Life departing beyond limits, or by any other cause.
Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums after the day on which they respectively
Additional Advantages offered to Lives Assured with this Company at St. John, N. B.
I.—RESIDENCE.—Persons assured for the whole term of life will have permission, without the payment of extra Premium, to reside in any part of Europe, or in any place in North America to the north of 38 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.
II. VOYAGES.—They will also, if not seafaring by profession, be allowed, without any extra charge—
To cross and re-cross the eAtlantic Ocean, in steamers or first class sailing vessels;
To pass from any part of Europe to any other, or from any part of North America to another, within the limits above specified; also,
To pass to and from, but not to reside in any place which shall not be further south than 35 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.
☞ *Office, in Wright's new Brick Building, Princess Street, immediately above the Office of the Electric Telegraph Company, and nearly opposite the General Post Office, St. John.*
JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*
January 2nd, 1852.

TO BUILDERS and others.

JOHN KINNEAR, PRINCE-WILLIAM STREET, has on hand for Sale—
Sheet and Crown English and German WINDOW GLASS of every size, from 6x8 40x50;
English Polished PLATE GLASS, 1-8 to 3-8 thick, from 8x10 to 30x40;
English Rough PLATE GLASS, 16x24 to 16x30;
English Diamond GLASS, 6x8 to 10x12.
—ALSO—
Wrought and Cut NAILS, assorted sizes;
Red, Yellow, and Green OCHRES;
White and Coloured PAINTS;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OILS;
PUTTY, in bladders and Casks;
PAINT BRUSHES;
WHITING, in Barrels and Casks;
Spirit of TURPENTINE and VARNISH.
☞ Parties wanting Glass *cut* when a purchase is made can have it done. *March* 17.

Milk Pans and Butter Crocks.
In Store and to arrive—
300 DOZEN MILK PANS;
1600 BUTTER CROCKS;
1500 Covered STEW POTS;
1500 Jars.
100 Crates assorted EARTHENWARE packed suitable for the Country Trade.
600 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, (assorted sizes)
The above are offered at the present Market rates, Wholesale and Retail.
No. 10, Dock-Street.
March 23. FRAS. CLEMENTSON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. CLEMENTSON has received his first Spring Importations, consisting of those Goods which are particularly required by the Wholesale purchaser for the country trade, and including his Stock in Store, makes the best and largest assortment ever imported into this City. Merchants have now the opportunity of selecting any description of Goods they may require, and which are offered on the most liberal terms.
April 21. 10, Dock-street.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Robert's Poor Man's Friend; do. anti Scorbutic Pills; Morrison's Pills; Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Cockle's Antibilious Pills; and many other English Remedies. Sold by
Feb. 18 FELLOWS & CO

PAPER HANGINGS. More new Patterns of PAPER HANGINGS, just received at the new Paper Store—2000 rolls, all good patterns, now open. For sale low by
GEORGE NIXON,

COMMISSION
PAPER WAREHOUSE.

PETER C. JONES, No. , Water st., Corner of Devonshire, Boston, has on hand and for Sale, a large assortment Papers, as enumerated below.

WRITING PAPERS.
Blue and White Letter, Plain and Ruled.
" " Cap, "
" " Flat Cap,
" " Flat Cap,
" " Note Papers,
" " Bath Post,
" " Demy and Medium,
" " Folio,
" " Pocket and Commercial Post,
Plain and Ruled.
The above are from the best Manufacturers, and are offered at the lowest prices.
ENGLISH PAPERS.—Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Letter, Plain and Ruled; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscap; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Folio Post; Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Note Papers.
Tinted Papers of various colors.
FRENCH PAPERS.—Blue and White Letter, Plain and Ruled—Blue and White Folio Post—Blue and White Note Papers.
HARDWARE & CLOTH PAPERS.

16 by 21,	21 by 26,	21 by 30,	22 by 32,
24 by 34,	24 by 36,	26 by 36,	36 by 36,
36 by 40,	40 by 46.		

And any other size made to order at short notice.
MANILLA PAPERS.

14 by 20,	15 by 20,	16 by 21,	19 by 24,
21 by 26,	22 by 36,	26 by 36,	36 by 36,
36 by 40,	40 by 46.		

Wrapping Papers.
Single and Double Cap Rag and Straw,
" Crown Rag and Straw,
White and Colored Sand and Tea Papers.
BALING PAPERS.
26 by 36, 36 by 36, 36 by 40, 40 by 46
And any other size made to order at short notice.
Colored Papers, of all Colors, Glazed and Unglazed, White and Colored Blotting and Filtering Papers, Log, Envelop, and Post Office Papers.
PRESS PAPERS.
For Cutlers, Printers and Manufacturers, furnished at manufacturers' prices of any size required.
Bonnet Papers, Binders', Trunk and Bandbox Boards, Envelopes, of all sizes and kinds, English American and French.

P. C. JONES is Agent for Smith & Peters' Celebrated Enamelled cards, and has constantly on hand a large assortment of the various qualities, both Sheets and Cut Cards.
He is also Agent for Fisk's Boston Playing Cards, *which are considered to be the best manufactured in the United States*; and Fisk's Marble and Box Papers, a variety of patterns constantly on hand, at prices lower than the same article can be furnished for elsewhere.
Dry and Tarred Sheating for Ships and Houses
Printing and Book Paper.
Of all sizes, on hand and made to order.
Cash paid for RAGS.
June 29.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c.
Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain-st
St. John, N. B.

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased that beautiful and much admired Gothic Hearse from the Messrs. Lawrence, which he will furnish to parties requiring the same, with a careful driver.
He likewise attends to Funerals and furnishes every article in the above line in a superior style, and at prices more moderate than any other establishment in this City.
Orders from the Country attended to with care at the shortest notice.
FURNITURE.
M. N. P. will make to order, all descriptions of MAHOGANY, WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, and PINE FURNITURE, at short notice, of superior material and workmanship. Prices moderate.
☞ Every description of Upholstery, Curtains, Carpets, &c., attended to at short notice. Old Furniture cleaned and repaired.
N. B. On hand a beautiful lot of Coffin Plated plates for engraving on. March 10.

REMOVAL.

JAMES DORSON,
Tailor and Draper,
BEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business to the premises in Germain Street, recently occupied by Lee Tailor, where he has opened an assortment of the best West of England CLOTHS, *Doeskins and Ste