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AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:

12s. 6d. in Advance;—3s if not paid until the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the *Credit system*, and stop the practice of making *good subscribers* contribute for those who *never pay*, he offers the following

Inducements for Clubbing,

by which means parties will be able to procure a valuable Family and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Province. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies of the Chronicle, *to one address*, to any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

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And! IN ADVANCE, and to *one address*.

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

Mutual Insurance Company,

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

DOOLEY'S
Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,
State Street, BOSTON,
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

CHARLES W. STUCKTON,
Attorney & Barrister at Law,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF ROSEWOOD, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN STATUARY, PLASTER, FREESTONE AND GRANITE.
may 1 DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

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

We Have Obtained the Victory.

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

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

6½ octaves Front, Mahogany Piccolo,	£50 0 0
Rosewood do. do. Piccolo,	55 0 0
Elegant do.	45 0 0
Cottage,	42 0 0
Semi Cabinet,	45 10 0
Full Cabinet,	50 0 0
Elegant, with French front, cane legs, and circular bottom,	65 0 0

The whole of the above instruments are 6 1-2 Octaves to A above.

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

Expert assistance of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

Soap and Candles.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE
Constantly on hand.

JOHN BROWN, begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to supply them with the above articles.

Portrait Painting Rooms.

☞ All orders for the Studio of Mr. William McFarlane, Messrs. Lawrence and Hayward, Prince William Street, or the Factory in Carleton Street, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BROWN.
St. John, June 18.

New-Brunswick
STEAM, SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY.—*Harding Street, St. John.*

HAVING put up the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Inside and outside Blinds, Window Frames, Mouldings, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to furnish to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this Province.

May 9. JOHN E. TURNBULL.

Bibles and Testaments.—9 Cases containing a general assortment, in prices varying from 3d. to 25s., received by the *Lisbon*, and for sale at the Bible Depository.

July 1. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

JAMES LOFTUS,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.

Begs to inform his friends that he has taken the shop in King street, well known as "*Vernon's Corner*," where they will find a choice and well selected stock of

BEST SAXONY BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, ALBERT CLOTHS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, FANCY TROUSERINGS,
SATIN, SILK, WOVE QUILTINGS,
WHITE MARSELLS, AND FANCY VESTINGS,

Of the finest quality, which he will be happy to make up for them in his usual superior style, on terms as reasonable as can be obtained at and other Establishment in the City.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE:

J. L. would respectfully intimate that having for years been employed in the Cutting Department of HARVEY'S *Celebrated Military Establishment*, in Pall Mall, London, he can with confidence undertake to give perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust their orders to his care. Those who wish a well-fitting garment made of good materials, in a substantial English manner, may depend upon being faithfully served.

TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY.

J. L. would beg to state, that having had much practice in the above Establishment, and having a thorough knowledge of the practical part of *UNIFORM CUTTING*, he is prepared to execute in a superior style, all orders with which he may be entrusted. Officers wishing *correct measurement* to transmit to their Military Tailors in London, can be accommodated at this place.

Nicholes' Paletots made in the best London style. May 16, 1851.

REMOVAL.

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

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORALS GUARDED! *Good Pupils only Retained!! The Incorrigible Expelled!!!*—This School contains three departments—the INFANT, the COMMERCIAL and the MATHEMATICAL. The Infant department, conducted by a female, accommodates pupils of both sexes, from 3 to 6 years of age, in Spelling, Reading, Mental Arthmetic, and Natural History, at 7s. 6d per quarter. The Commercial Department, conducted by two teachers, receives pupils leaving the Infant Department, and furnishes to them a through instruction from Spelling up to Common and Mental ARITHMETIC—the elements of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammer, &c., together with Reading and Writing, at fees from 10s to 20s per quarter.—The Mathematical Department, conducted by two teachers, comprises Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Book Keeping, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., the Reading Writing, and Speaking of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and Classics, at fees from 25s to 50s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
May 16 tf *Manager.*

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

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

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

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

VULCAN FOUNDRY MANUFACTURES.—A large assortment of the manufactures of the Vulcan Foundry, consisting of Bay State and patent Union COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, Close Stoves, PLOUGHS, &c., &c., all of the most approved patterns and descriptions. For Sale at the Warehouse of the Subscribers.

The above Goods can be recommended to the attention of the public.

Orders for Castings or Work required at the Foundry will have attention, if left at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 22. North Market Wharf.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, &C.
Fourth Door North Trinity Church, Germain St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

KEEPS constantly on hand, COFFINS of all description which he will furnish at Prices that will defy competition.

A HEARSE always on hand—Palls, &c. furnished.

P. S.—CABINET FURNITURE, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.

English and American Fashions, 1853.

THE Subscribers have received the Spring Style Hat Blocks and in their employ both London and New York Workmen, are now busily engaged in making up SPRING STYLE HATS to suit all parties, whether they may prefer English or American Fashions.

The "Office House" being about to be torn down, we shall, on the 1st May next remove the whole of our business to the Store, No. 12, NORTH SIDE KING STREET, previous to which we are desirous to reduce the Stock on hand. Parties favoring us with a call will, therefore, be furnished at reduced prices.

☞ Our present Stock consists of HATS and CAPS, of every description.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, *North Side King Street, and East Side Market Square*
Feb 18.

FRESH LADING.

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS;
5 bbls. Crushed SUGAR;
2 1-2 tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
15 bbls. Linseed OIL;
2 bbls. Miniature Bottles of INK;
1 barrel Nutmegs, 1 barrel Cream of Tartar;
5 casks SALTPETRE.

Also daily expected—

One thousand boxes more of Window GLASS, including all sizes, from 6x8 to 40x50.

JOHN KINNEAR.
May 27, 1853. Prince Wm. Street.

Poetry

SOME THINGS LOVE ME.

BY T. H. READ.

All within and all without me
Feel a melancholy thrill,
And the darkness hangs about me,
Oh, how still!
To my feet the river glideth
Through the shadow, sullen dark;
On the stream the white moon rideth
Like a bark!
And the linden leans above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me—
Even me!

Gentle buds are blooming near me,
Shedding sweetest breath around;
Countless voices rise to cheer me
From the ground.
And the lone bird comes, I hear it,
In the fall and windy pine,
Pour the sadness of its spirit
Into mine!
There it swings and sings above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me—
Even me!

Now the moon has floated to me;
On the stream I see it sway,
Swinging boat-like, as 'twould woe me
Far away!
And the stars bend from the azure;
I could reach them where I lie,
And they whisper all the pleasure
Of the sky:
There they hang and smile above me,
Till I think some things there be
In the very heavens that love me—
Even me!

Now when comes the tide of even,
Like a solemn river slow,
Gentle eyes skin to heaven
On me glow;
Loving eyes that tell their story,
Speaking to my heart of hearts;
But I sigh—a thing of glory
Soon departs.
Yet when Mary stars above me,
I must think that there will be
One star more in heaven to love me—
Even me!

Miscellany.

WILLIAM BLAKE;
OR,
'TIS BUT A TRIFLE.

BY GEORGE BLOOD.

"'Tis strange!" exclaimed William Blake, as he arose, weary and unrefreshed from his couch, "how it haunts me! 'Tis but a *trifle!*" He threw back the shutter, and looked out about the beauties of the early morn. The light as it streamed full upon his face, caused him to start involuntarily while the blush which mantled his forehead spoke of a sudden emotion within.

And had the young man done, which had disturbed his usual serenity of mind?—what was it that had broken his slumbers, and caused him to display so evident a feeling of shame? He called the thing which troubled him a *trifle*. Ah! William Blake, wert thou not offering a plea to conscience? If thou hadst committed a wrong deed—if comparatively it may be called a trifle—even though it should appear as "light as air," still will it rest with its dark shadow upon thy soul; still will it press thee with its intolerable weight; still will it haunt thee with its image and disturb thy repose.

William Blake was a young man, who had just reached his majority. No wealth had greated him on his entrance into life—no brilliant prospects gilded the future. Fortune smiled not upon his brow, and rank knew him not in his obscurity. Still he possessed a treasure, a rich legacy, which had been bequeathed to him by the piety and affection of a beloved mother. His mind had been stored with the teachings of a pure and elevated morality. He had been taught that wisdom was better than riches, and that true happiness can only be found in the paths of recitude and virtue. Every pain had been taken, every care exercised by his anxious parents to implant in his youthful mind those sterling principles which alone can abode the trials and vicissitudes of life, and preserve us from the perils which constantly threaten our ruin.

At the age of sixteen, he had left his quiet home on the banks of the Hudson, for the din and bustle of that great commercial emporium, New York. Sad, indeed, and painful, was the parting of the mother and son. He whom she had cherished in tenderness, loved and counselled in youth; he in whom all her happiness, and in a measure her support, depended, (for she was now a widow), was about to leave the abode of peace and contentment, to quit—perhaps for ever—the home of his childhood—the fond parent who had nurtured him, and launched out on the tempestous ocean of life. Mrs. Blake was keenly alive to the dangers which he would be liable to encounter; she knew the stratagems and allurements which were used to destroy the innocent and unwary; she trembled to think of the temptations which he would find strewed in his path, she wept when she thought of her lonely and cheerless condition when her only child should be withdrawn from her side, to mingle in the business of the world. Yet, with all these feelings, so peculiar to a mother, she was consoled with the pleasing consciousness that she had discharged her duty to William, that she had instructed him in every principle of virtue, and that his mind had been ennobled, elevated, and expanded by the precious seeds which had been sown. She prayed that her efforts might not prove void and fruitless, and trusted that the lessons she had inculcated would form a moral armour impervious to every assault.—Though the influence of a friend of his late father, William Blake obtained a situation as a clerk in a dry good store, and soon became engaged in the active business of trade.

The proprietor of the establisment, Mr. John Woodruff, was a generous and warm-hearted man, who, pleased with the appearance and manners of young Blake, no less than with his upright deportment, and the untiring industry which he displayed in the service of Mr. Woodruff, to the period when we introduced him to the notice of the reader. During this long intervail, he had kept steadily and undeviatingly on in his accustomed course.—His character was irreproachable. Not even the whispering of envy had attempted to sully the purity of his soul. Composed of such materials, impelled by such principle, and guided by the unerring dictates of truth, he appeared preeminently formed to fulfil his duty in whatever sphere he might by chance be placed, whether as a citizen esteemed for his integrity and worth, or as a man in authority, noted for his unceasing exertions in behalf of the public good.

William, during his long residence in the city, had made many friends, by whom he was much esteemed, but there was an intimacy which he had contracted with whom he deeply and fondly cherished, who requires to be particularly mentioned. I his valued associate was Mary Denham, the daughter of his father's friend, to whose kindness he had been indebted for the situation which he held in Mr. Woodruff's establishment. Being a frequent visiter at Mr. Denham's whither he resorted, both for advice and the pleasure of society, he could not fail of becoming acquainted either with the personal graces of Mary, or the still more lovely virtues of her mind. This intimacy, increasing and strengthening at every succeeding visit, ultimately gave way to a deeper and more tender sentiment, and finally, on William's twenty-first birth-day, he made a formal declaration of his passion—for they had long been united in heart—and was accepted. Mr. Denham, long aware of the attachment which subsisted beteen his daughter and William, was fully prepared for the expected result, and confirmed the happiness of Mary, by giving his approval and expressing the pleasure which he experienced in contemplating their union.

Mary Denham, although a dowerless bride, was enriched with every noble quality. Educated in the strictest principles of virtue, she had kindled into a "purer fay serene" by her constant intercouse with William. Not that she had received from him those perfections and graces which adorned her person, but her admiration of the character of her lover had unconsciously refined and elevated her own.

Mr. Denham was, what is called, "in comfortable circumstances." He had a large family to provide for, with an income little more than sufficient. He could not therefore be expected to bestow any pecuniary gift upon the youthful pair. William, though fully sensible of this fact, was not disheartened at his opening prospects, but felt that he possessed an inestimable treasure in the fair girl that he had won. He had, by strict economy, saved a considerable amount from his earnings, and with these comparatively small means, a heart full of love, hope, and energy, he was resolved to consummate his happiness by wedding Mary, and then try his fortune in the world. The day had been fixed for the important ceremony—that day which love in its eagerness anticipates.

Reader! hast thou ever on a bright summer's morn, when the odor of flowers is wafted to the senses, when the sunbeams glitter like jewels upon the waveless sea, when birds of dazzling plumage peal forth their orisons from every grove, when an indescribable sweetness and innocence appear to rest upon all things around; while thus gazing upon the grandeur and beauty of Nature, while thy fancy, excited by the scene, is busily gathering materials wherswith to frame a dream of the loveliness of Paradise, hast thou turned thine eye from Earth to Heaven and while looking upon that intensely blue sky, clear pure and tranquil, hast thou been startled by perceiving a small black cloud (like the genius of evil) hanging upon the verge of the horizon!—if thou have, thou hast doubtless wondered why it should intrude its dark, forbidding visage upon a scene so fair! 'Tis thus, strange and unaccountable though it be that sin enters abruptly the heaven of innocence, and shadows the loveliness of virtue.

"John, dear!" exclaimed a finely-shaped, showy, but petulant-looking woman, arraying herself before a large mirror, which graced, with its glittering surface and still more glittering frame, the cream colored wall of a fashionably furnished apartment in a very respectable looking house in Third street. "John, dear! you'll not forget, will you?" And as the half audible monosylluble "No!" was conveyed from the mouth of her worthy spouse, through the hall, and its faint echo smothered by the slam-bang of the door, she looked in the glass and said, in a peevish tone—

"Dear me, what strange creatures these men are!—they think of nothing but their dollars and cents. Well, I hope Henry will not take pattern in this respect from his father. I'm resolved to make him a gentleman, and then will despise these vulgar pursuits. My son measure tape, will he? No, shan't he! Not for all the Woodruffs in the world—and so Mr. John Woodruff, that is my firm resolve. It may be very fit employment for young Methodist Blake, whose solemn gravity one would think would scare away customers; but my son is destined to fill a higher sphere. Dear me, does'nt it fit lovely!—if I could only have got the lace! Ah! that would have been the finish, and I'll not give him an hour's peace till he brings it. Well, I must away to Miss Hill's, and show her how nice my dress sets." And the vain, petulant woman disappeared through the door.

"Miss Hill!" exclaimed a loud clear voice, as its possessor entered a millinery establishment in the Bowery, "let me express to you my gratitude for the high satisfaction which your work has given me. Just see how admirably it fits."

The person thus addressed made a low courtesy to the compliment, and proceeded to contemplate with the eye of an artist the production of her consumate skill.

"Madam," rejoined she, modestly, after a short inspection, "you flatter me."

"How!" said Mrs. Woodruff, "is not the work excellent? the waist well cut the bosom exquisite? the drappery graceful? the skirt majestic? the set beautiful? and the *tout ensemble* ravishing?"

"But nearly all these qualities are chiefly owing to the shape and proportions of the wearer," replied the milliner, smilling.

"Do you think so?" said the lady, with a look of unfeigned satisfaction. "*Ah, Mademoiselle, rouse me flatter trop.*" (She sometimes enunciated a phrase of French because it was "*so fashionable.*")

Miss Hill could scarcely restrain from laughing.

"Pardon me," said Mrs. Woodruff, "if I have been unintelligible, I pride myself much upon my French; it is a divine language, and is spoken by the *ton*. As for English it's abominable—a harsh, barbarous dialect, only fit to be used by the vulgar; how in the world can it be tolerated by the refined and polite?"

"And do you speak French incompany?" enquired Miss Hill, amused with the vanity of her guest.

"At every opportunity," replied the lady, in a stately tone; "that is to say, when my husband is out of hearing, for he's a thorough American, and dislikes what he calls foreign trumpery! But bless me! I declare!" continued Mrs. Woodruff, chaning her tone—"what a splendid piece of lace!" And taking a card from the counter, she unwound a yard or two of the rich fabric, and held it up to her admiring gaze.

"Yes, 'tis very pretty," observed Miss Hill. "I suspect it is designed to decorate a wedding-dress."

Mrs. Woodruff heard not the latter part of this remark, so busily was she engaged in inspecting the article. Taking a small slip of something from her bosom, she looked at it for an instant, and uttered a low acclamation of surprise. "Is it possible?" said she, mentally; "the very same, I declare; bless me, how singular!"

"You appear to have conceived a strong fancy for the lace," said Miss Hill, wondering how such a trifle could so absorb the lady's attention.

"I have something very strange to tell you," remarked Mrs. Woodruff, withdrawing her eyes for a moment from the object of her curiosity; "very strange, indeed, I assure you; but, first, can you tell me where such a beautiful article can be purchased?"

"As to where you could obtain that particular pattern," replied the milliner, "I could not inform you."

"Then you did not buy it yourself?"

"No, it was left here by a person who wished it put upon this dress," said Miss Hill, taking the article named from her table, and displaying it to the lady.

"What beautiful muslin," said Mrs. Woodruff, passing it through her hands; "and so it is to be trimed with this lace! how fine it will look!"

Miss Hill nodded assent.

"I hope you will not think me impertinent," continued the lady, "if I should ask you who this dress is intended for? Really the person displays great taste."

"With pleasure, Madam, I would satisfy your inquiry, were it in my power; but all I can tell you who this dress is, that the muslin and lace, and even the measure, was left here by a young man of the name of Blake, who requested me to make it up for him in the neatest style, and said he would call for it when finished. I suspect it's a wedding dress."

Mrs. Woodruff could scarce conceal her emotion. She first grew white, and then turned scarlet, and began to flourish her handkerchief before her face.

"Black, did you say was his name?" asked the lady, in a tone of affected indifference.

"*Blake*, Madam, I think he said Blake," replied the milliner; "but since you appear interested in the person, I think I can find his address." And opening a small drawer, she took out a card and presented it to Mrs. Woodruff.

The eye of the lady glanced quickly at the characters. It was the name of William Blake which she beheld incribed upon the surface.

"*Tis he!*" exclaimed she, mentally; "a wedding-dress, did you say, Miss Hill?"

"I only think so," replied the milliner, becoming weary of this catechistical infliction; "I do not trouble myself about other peoples business."

Mrs. Woodruff puckered up her mouth and frowned; but smothering her displeasure, she said, in a bland tone—

"You are doubtless surprised, Miss prised, Miss Hill, at the interest which I have appeared to take in matters which you might suppose I had no concern; but as you have answered my enquiries, I shall now explain to you the reason of my surprise on beholding the lace. You perhaps are aware, Miss Hill, that my husband keeps a Dry Good establishment in Pearl street, and that he deals occasionally in haberdashery, or small wares. I seldom or never visit his place of business, but it so happened that last week Mrs. Arlington called upon me in her carriage, and insisted that I should go with her down town, as she wished to make some calls. By a strange fatality, the driver took us by a circuitous route to Whitehall, and was unlucky enough to pass by my husband's establishment. Ashamed at our situation for what lady ever visits such a whilpool of bustle, such an ocean of boxes and bales?—that I was about expressing my indignation at the driver's conduct to Mrs. Arlington, when the coach stopped, and we were set down before Mr. Woodruff's store. "Come," said my companion, 'we have ample time, let us go in here and look at the goods; your husband, too, will be glad to see you; besides, I want to change a little money.' And before I could answer, being frightened out of speech as well as out of all sense of propiety, I suffered myself to be handed out of the coach, and then handed into my husband's presence. To be brief I was afterwards glad that I made the visit; for I beheld so much that was beautiful, so many fine silks and satins that I felt perfectly delighted. Among other things, I saw some splendid lace, and cut off a small slip from one of the choicest pieces, which I intended to keep as a pattern, as I thought it likely I should require some for this dress, which you were then making. That I have wanted it since I last saw it, I'm miserable enough to know; but judged to my surprise, Miss Hill, when visiting you this morning, to find here the very identical description of lace, which I have lately been troubling Mr. Woodruff to bring me from his store! Is it not a strange coincidence? See!" continued the lady, taking from her bosom a small fragment of lace—"see! is it not the very counter part? is not the resemblance complete?"

"The texture and pattern are certainly alike," said Miss Hill, with a smile; "but I see nothing in that to excite supriise. I grant that the article is superb, and the pattern neat, yet doubtless you could find any quantity of it in the market."

"If there be," said Mrs. Woodruff, "It has escaped my vigilance, for I have been searching for it these two days—but dear me! half-past eleven, I declare!" continued she, displaying with much ostentation a gold-cased time-piece; "pardon me for detaining you upon matters so trivial," and gathering up her "majestic skirt," she made a stately inclination and departed.

To be Concluded next week.

DR. JOHNSON.—Johson is better known to us than any other man in history. Every lang about his coat, his wig, his figure, his face, his rolling walk, his blinking eye—the outward signs which too clearly marked his approbation of his dinner, his insatiable appetite for rob-sauce and veal-pie—with plums; his shewing unshakable third tea, his trick of touching the posts as he walked, his mysterious practice of treasuring up orange peel, his morning slumbers, his mutinous dispatches, his mutterings, his groanings, his puffings; his vigorous, acute, and sarcastic eloquence; his vehemence, his hatred of tea, his fits of tempestuous rage, are all familiar to us. [Macaulay.

A snob one day seeing an Irishman examining a horseshoe which he had found on the road, says to him: "Offeilo! don't you know what that is?"—"Well, it's what I'm trying to think." "Why, it's a horseshoe, you fool." "Oh, what a thing it is to hev the larning. Here I've been this hole hour thrying to tell if it was a mare's or not."

DERRIANA;

HISTORY OF THE SEIGE OF LONDONDERRY, AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.
IN 1688 AND 1689.
BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.
Continued.

On the twenty-fourth Colonel Gustavus Hamilton called a council of war at Coleraine, and represented to the officers that a want of ammunition had rendered it necessary for them to retire into Derry, which they were about to do, when some squadrons of the enemy's horse appearing before the town, they repaired with their whole force to the ramparts, from which a few shots repulsed the enemy. Lundy had been in Coleraine the preceding day, whither he had gone to give his advice and assistance, the tendency of which soon proved to be the facilitating of a general surrender to King James's army. On the twenty-fifth, while the men of Derry were in active preparation to resist the impending storm, a fire broke out at an early hour in the morning in an out-house near the magazine, which causing a suspicion of treachery, the whole garrison got under arms, manned the ramparts, and remained there several hours in expectation of the enemy. On the same day intelligence arriving at Enniskillen of the arrival of Captain Hamilton in Derry with a great store of ammunition and arms, the Governor sent Nicholas Westley, Esq., and the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, Rector of Kilskerry, with a guard of twenty-four men to that city, with letters to Hamilton and Lundy, for a supply of arms and ammunition.—Captain Hamilton was desirous to comply with the request, but Lundy showed the cloven foot in the coldness with which he received the messengers, and in refusing to give a single musquet complete. He, however, consented with reluctance that they should get sixty musquet barrels, without stock or lock, which had lain useless for a long time in the stores, and out of five hundred barrels of gunpowder then in the magazine, he gave them but five. These were safely conveyed to Enniskillen, to which no further supply of arms or ammunition was sent during the arduous contest that ensued, but the brave defenders of that town supplied themselves by disarming their enemies, until Major-General Kirk sent them a relief.

Early in the month of March, the Rev. George Walker, Rector of the Parishes of Donoughmore and Erigal Keroge, in the County of Tyrone, who had raised a regiment in and about Durgannon, for the protection of that part of the country, rode into Derry, and settled a correspondence with Colonel Lundy, whom few or none suspected of treachery at that time, and whose character for experience in warfare and zeal for the Protestant religion stood very high. On the return of Mr. Hamilton of Kilskerry from Londonderry to Enniskillen, he met Mr. Walker at Lifford, where a token passed between them, which proved afterwards of great use during the siege.

During the first five or six weeks of the siege, Mr. Hamilton says, the Irish army did not much scruple to let both men and women pass between Derry and Enniskillen, by which means a constant communication was kept up between these places, but afterwards, as might be expected, they would suffer none to enter into the blockaded city, by which means all intercourse with other places was completely cut off.

About eight o'clock in the morning of the twenty-seventh of March, General Hamilton appeared with his whole army before the ramparts of Londonderry. He advanced within fifty yards of the works, under the shelter of some hedges and ditches, on the blind gate side and near the church. The mill sheltered them within forty yards of the bastion. They raised two batteries, one of which played on the draw-bridge and the blind gate, a shot from which broke the chain of the bridge, which Captain Archibald M'Culloch, with great hazard of his life, fastened again while the enemy were firing very rapidly at him. The other battery did but little damage, killing only one man, knocking down some chimnies, and making a few breaches in the church roof. Captain Hugh McGill killed their gunner with a musket shot. From the beginning of this month to the end of September, the weather proved extremely wet, both in England and Ireland, the rivers were frequently overflowing their banks, and fevers and dysentery very generally prevailed. At four o'clock in the afternoon of this day a considerable quantity of snow fell suddenly about Londonderry, and in about an hour afterwards General Hamilton and his troops retired in great confusion from the formidable position which they had taken. The heaps of timber and earth which had been used in blocking up the gates on their approach, could not be removed with sufficient speed to enable the besieged to make a prompt pursuit, but many of them leaped from the walls, and seized several of the retreating enemy, with some fire arms, commissions, clothes, and tents. Among the prisoners taken on this occasion, there was one Courtney, who had deserted to the enemy in the course of that day. The loss on the side of the defenders of the town, was three men killed, a small number to lose considering the continued fire to which they had been for some hours exposed; that of the Irish was uncertain, because they carried off their dead, and not deeming it prudent to spare time to bury them, they put them into a house, according to the report of the country people, and burned them to ashes. Thus ended the first day's enterprise against the maiden city, and it was an epitome of the whole siege. On the succeeding day the foraging parties advanced from the city within two miles of the enemy's camp, and brought in some cattle and other necessaries. On the twenty-ninth, Sir Arthur Rawdon's regiment was ordered to march to Moneymore, Colonel Skeffington's to Dellaghy and Dawson's bridge, and the passes on the Bann above Portglenone, and Colonel Cannings to Magherafelt. These arrangements were made in consequence of accounts being received of the advance of Colonel O'Neill towards Coleraine with two thousand men. O'Neill, who was son to the ferocious Sir Phelim, had resided in Derry for some years before this time, and the approach of a military man so well acquainted with the passes through the country as he was, added much to the alarm caused by the report of a reinforcement coming to Hamilton's army. The pass between the Counties of Londonderry and Antrim, at Toome, was entrusted to Colonel Hewston, within four or five miles of which, at the new Ferry, Major Michelburn was ordered to take his station. Colonel Edmonston, commonly called the Laird of Duntreth, was ordered to secure and defend the pass of Portglenone. Sir John McGill's regiment was sent to Kilren, where care had been taken to sink most of the boats and cots on the Bann. Sir Tristram Beresford's regiment, with Colonel Francis Hamilton's, and several detachments to the number of three thousand men, were left to defend Coleraine. The Protestants at Faughan, under the command of Captain Blair, beat back some of the Irish who had crossed the river there. On the approach of the Protestant troops to Moneymore, in which there was a strong garrison of horse and foot, belonging to the Castlereagh family, the Irish quitted it, leaving behind them great quantities of provisions, which were very acceptable to Arthur Rawdon. He sent a supply of them to Colonel Hamilton, who had just written to him from Portglenone, that his men were almost starved with hunger there. Late on the morning of Friday, the fifth of April, the Arthur were to Portglenone, and found all was there in confusion and in the hands of the Irish, that they were on the eve of a very great and signal defeat, and he had drawn off a considerable part of the besieged. The enemy was however, very active, and there was a continual fire long on both sides. The rest of the enemy went, early the next day, and that place of Portglenone, in possession of Hamilton, and on his side of the town, was set on fire by well directed bullets, which drove them all in precipitate haste.

At two o'clock on the morning of the seventh, a serious come to the Protestant army at Coleraine, that Lord Galway, Colonel Gordon O'Neill, and

Colonel MacMahon, had advanced to Dungannon, with three thousand men, with the intention of cutting off the garrison at Moneymore. The same letter desired that Sir Arthur Rawdon should hasten back to Moneymore, and he was a mile or two on his return with Major Baker, Captain Hugh M'Gill, and Captain Dunbar, when he heard that the Irish, having on the preceding night passed by the guards kept on the river side by Colonel Skeffington, were then advanced within a mile of Colonel Edmonston's trenches. Sir Arthur sent immediate notice of their approach to Colonel Edmonston, one company of whose regiment, quartered in some country houses near the river, fired at the passing enemy till their ammunition was spent. When the boats came within half a mile of the trenches, they landed the men, and plied back and forwards across the river till they had ferried over a considerable party. Two or three companies of their grenadiers advanced first through the bog of Glenone towards Colonel Edmonston's trenches, in which he had only one hundred and twenty men. With sixty of these he went out to line a ditch on the side of the bog towards the enemy, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw to guard the trenches. He there vigorously opposed the Irish, whose numbers every moment increasing, at last overpowered him and obliged him to fall back. At this time Sir Arthur Rawdon and Captain Dunbar came to the trenches, and were surprised by a volley of shot from the Irish, who immediately sent one hundred grenadiers to line the hedges on the way to that only pass by which their opponents could retreat, and to secure that point from a body of Protestants whom they saw advancing towards it. This party consisted of five companies of foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitney, coming to the assistance of Colonel Edmonston. Whitney commanded three young captains to lead on the men, but when he saw the enemy he retracted his orders, and commanded the men to face about and retire; he was obeyed by all but Captain James M'Gill, who, ashamed of so base a retreat, went on towards the pass; Sir Arthur Rawdon and Captain Dunbar came to the pass at the same time, and having no other way to escape, ventured through all the shot poured in upon them from the hedges, until they met Captain James M'Gill, upon which, when they were about to charge the enemy again, they perceived another party of Irish in the rear, and in a few minutes Captain M'Gill was shot off his horse; a captain of the Irish grenadiers came up and ran his sword through the body of the fallen and wounded officer, and another of the savages dashed out his brains with a musquet. By the time that Sir Arthur Rawdon had got over the pass, Major Baker and Captain Hugh M'Gill had come up to it with as many men as they could get together, and had stopped Colonel Whitney's party in its shameful retreat. Edmonston and Shaw also got to their assistance, by different ways, but the soldiers having little or no ammunition or match left, the number of the Irish every moment increasing, and news arriving of Lord Galmoy's approach to Moneymore, it was resolved that Edmonston and Whitney should retreat with their regiments to Coleraine, that Sir Arthur Rawdon and his own regiment of dragoons, with Colonel Skeffington's and Colonel Canning's regiments of foot should retire towards Derry, which was accordingly done, Lieutenant Colonel William Canning having the command of Canning's regiment, which had been raised at Garvagh.

The loss at Portglenone, though numerically small, was considerable to the Protestants at this critical time, for besides a few common soldiers killed or missing, with Captain Henly, who was wounded and taken prisoner, and Captain James M'Gill, who was cruelly put to death in a condition which would have excited the sympathy of a civilized enemy the services of two able officers, Colonel Edmonston and Sir Arthur Rawdon, terminated here; the former died at Culmore Fort in a week afterwards, of a disease caught in the trenches at Portglenone, in a season unusually cold and wet, and the latter, who was always of a tender constitution, was so injured in his health by the fatigue he suffered on this occasion, that he was obliged to retire from the army. He was so obnoxious to King James's government, that in the Parliament held on the ensuing month, he was particularly exempted from mercy, as "one of the principal actors of the rebellion," as it was termed, "and one of those who advised and fomented it, inveigling others to be involved therein." Sir Arthur Rawdon had married Helena, daughter and heiress to Sir James Graham, youngest son to the Earl of Monteith, and through this lady the present Marquis of Hastings is thought to have a title to that ancient Earldom which is now dormant by the failure of male issue.

The Irish having crossed the Bann, all the Protestant army of Moneymore, Magherafelt, Dawson's Bridge, Belaghy, Toome, and Newferry, retreated over Carntogher mountains into Derry. Coleraine too was abandoned, and all the population of the country, not belonging to the Church of Rome, followed their armed protectors, with the exception of those who, from age or infirmity, were unable to travel, and a few captains who took protections from the enemy.

On the ninth of this month, this body of distressed people arrived at the Waterside, and the ferry which led over to the city; the army without a General, and the terrified crowds that followed in the rear, presenting as melancholy a spectacle as could be presented to the human eye. Driven by the sword of a merciless enemy from house and home, destitute of all provisions or clothing except what their precipitate flight allowed them to carry about their persons; with a pursuing foe in their rear, and a deep and rapid river in their front, their last hope was an admission, by the slow means of a ferry-boat, into a garrison already crowded with afflicted families, and scantily provided with the means of subsistence. The dragoons alone had brought with them a store of meal and other provisions, and those, with the rest of the horse, were ordered by Lundy to Strabane, Lifford, and Letterkenny. The rest were ferried over, and received with cordiality by all but the treacherous Governor and a few of his secret adherents. On the next day Carnes of Knockmany returned from London with instructions and a letter from King William to Colonel Lundy. As he came near the city, he met some officers and a great many people going away from it. Lundy had offered passes to these officers, and by his discouraging representations prevailed on them to quit the place, which they did under strong suspicion of that treachery which, although it detracted from the credit of his assertions, furnished an argument sufficiently strong to prevent them from expecting safety under such a commander. Carnes delivered the King's letter to the Governor and Council, acquainting them with the cause of his coming, and the forces which were on their passage from England for their relief. He earnestly dissuaded them from deserting this place, now the last hold of the Protestants of Ireland, with the exception of Enniskillen, which was not likely to stand against the forces advancing towards it; and he desired, according to his instructions, a particular account of the present condition of the city, as to men, arms, ammunition and provisions. In consequence of communication from the King and their friends in England, the Council resolved to stand by each other, and not to leave the kingdom, or desert the public service, till their affairs should be settled in a secure posture. A copy of this resolution was posted on the market house, and read next morning at the head of every battalion in the garrison. Signatures affixed to it were those of Lord Mountjoy, Sir Arthur Rawdon, Paret Phillips, Hugh Mitchell, Richard Crofton, John Hill, George Hamilton, Arthur Upton, James Hamilton, Nicholas Pedison, H. Montgomery, Thomas Whitney, William Monsonby, Richard Johnston, Robert Lundy, Richard Whitley, Daniel M'Neil, William Shaw, Edward, Gervais Squire, J. Blaney, and John Hamilton. The soldiers expressed their joy at this resolution by loud shouts and huzzas; many were encouraged by it to remain in the city, although they had resolved to go away; but Carnes' letters to several persons of note, who had fled in a panic to Rathlediee, for the purpose of embarking there for Scotland, were fruitless, and while the soldiers and townsmen were murmuring at Lundy's criminal neglect of all means of defence, the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the Foyle, preparing to cross the river in their boats. In the mean time, the Rev. George Walker receiving intelligence that the Irish army was advancing to Derry, had rode thither, and communicated his information to Lundy, who treated it as a false report; upon which he returned to Lifford, where he joined Colonel Crofton and his regiment on the 18th of April, and fought the enemy across the river during the whole of the night. The Fin and the Mourne, themselves composed of many rivers flowing from the surrounding mountains of Donegal, unite at this town, and form there a broad and rapid Foyle, swollen at this time to its brim, and rendering the passage of it by an army almost impossible. An account of the transactions at this time, to be found in a poem discovered at Armagh, some years ago, states, that the Irish, after losing many men in the water, and staining its waves with gore, forced their way over the river at Lifford, and pursued the retreating Protestants with great slaughter; but the state of the floods at this place rendering it impossible for dragoons to pass over at Clady, three miles higher up, without swimming, no credit can be given to this story, and it may be the more safely classed under the head of poetical fiction, because Mackenzie tells us, that on the next night, Colonel Hamill, the gallant proprietor of Lifford, with his regiment, which he had raised there and in the neighbouring town of Strabane, repulsed the enemy with the aid of Crofton and his men, whom Walker had left there on the morning of that day, when in obedience to Lundy's command, he went to take his post at the Long Causeway. Walker adds, that Colonel Crofton maintained this post against the enemy on the second night's defence of it, with great resolution. A proclamation had been issued from the Council at Derry on the thirteenth, requiring that all who would fight for their country and religion, against popery, should appear on the fittest ground for battle near Cladyford, Lifford, and the Long Causeway, to engage the enemy on the ensuing Monday, and to bring with them at least a week's provisions for men, and as much as they could for horses. The signatures to this order which had not been affixed to the preceding one, were those of Walter Dawson, William Stewart, John Barry, C. Frowde, Francis Hamilton, and Kilner Brazier. At this council, Lundy was chosen Commander-in-Chief, a trust which, for reasons best known to himself, he readily accepted. On the same day, Major Stroud made some proposals to him, of which no notice was taken, and most of the suburbs on both sides of the river were burned or pulled down.

On the fourteenth, the enemy's army marched from the water side, where they had on the preceding day made a show of crossing the river, and proceeding towards Strabane. The vigilant Cairnes, on perceiving their movements, went twice to the new Commander-in-Chief, urging him to take some prompt measures for securing the passes of the Finn and the Foyle at Clady and Lifford; but a careless reply, that orders to this effect had been already given, served to diminish the general astonishment at the sad occurrences of the ensuing day. Several other persons sent word to Lundy, that if he did not march the men from the city that day to defend the passes, they could not arrive in time to do so next morning, and entreated him to be with them at both these places on that night. Lundy having already decoyed Lord Kingston, and a thousand horse and foot, which he had collected in the provinces of Munster and Connaught, for the defence of Sligo, and ordered to stay and keep the passes between Lough Erne and Ballysnannon, sent an express to that nobleman, which he received at ten o'clock this night, requiring him and his troops to join the Protestants in the Lagan, and be at Clady, Lifford, and the Long Causeway, before ten o'clock next morning. The nearest of his forces were at that time thirty miles from any of the places to which they were ordered, so that the design of so short a notice was accomplished by the impossibility of obeying it. His Lordship, however, marched at an early hour in the morning towards Derry, and when he had brought his men within five miles of Raphoe he met several of the Protestants running from Clady, who informed him that Lundy, with the British forces, had fled to Derry, the Irish having advanced in pursuit of them as far as Raphoe, after having forced their passage across the Finn water. In a popular historical play called "Ireland Preserved, or the Siege of Londonderry," the feelings of the Protestant officers at this time are thus delineated;—The scene having been changed from Derry to Castlefin, Colonel Mitchelburn thus addresses a brother officer; "What do you think, Colonel Murray, is this fair dealing or not? On Tuesday last I parted with Governor Lundy, who promised that I should be relieved or reinforced with strong detachments of men, arms, and ammunition; does he think that I can defend all these passes against the enemy with little more than one regiment? 'Tis now the afternoon of Sunday, and we see no appearance of troops, although the great body of the enemy's troops marched from the water-side of Derry yesterday. I expect their attack to-night." The Town Major of the city replies: "'Tis admirable that he does not take care; a good commander would not send his men farther than he would venture to go himself. See how regular General Hamilton advances, although he has not one half the number of men that we have, while our Governor lies sotting and drinking in Derry, waiting for the enemy to come and pull him out of it by the ears. He sends us upwards of twelve miles from the city, as the Governor of Coleraine packed us off to be surrounded and cut off by the enemy's horse and dragoons. Twice have we escaped with our lives, by a good retreat; I hope we may be able to do so a third time." Mitchelburn answers: "He is safe, my friend, though we are not. General Hamilton and he combine against us; we have enemies before and behind us; we are betrayed, sold, our lives allotted and designed by them to be a sacrifice to the enemy's fury. Colonel Murray says: "'Tis a most deplorable case; think how we are served. Lord Kingston is within twenty miles of us, with three thousand foot and a thousand horsemen, to join us; yet by private designs and villainy, this treacherous Governor and his friends are not contented to get this kingdom to themselves, but attempt to destry us root and branch. Thus we are scattered through the country, on purpose that the enemy shall have little or no opposition."

At six o'clock on Sunday evening, Mitchelburn had dispatched an express to the Governor at Derry, imploring assistance.—He stated that the enemy's troops were advancing upon him, and that their only preservation for that night was the flush of water in the river, occasioned by the heavy rains. Lundy replied that he would march next morning with two thousand men and five pieces of cannon. On the morning of Monday, the fifteenth, Colonels Cunningham and Richards arrived in Lough Foyle, with two regiments of foot, and other necessaries for the support of Derry. They sent their first message to Lundy from Greencastle, desiring his orders about landing, and received no answer to it. The second message they sent from Redcastle, about two o'clock in the afternoon, and hearing in reply that the Governor had gone with his forces to fight the enemy at Clady, Colonel Cunningham wrote to him from on board "*the Swallow*," letting him know that two well disciplined regiments had arrived there with him, and might join his army in two days at the farthest, being likely to be of great use on any occasion, but particularly for the encouragement of new-raised and untrained men. He added his advice, to stop the passes on the Finn till he could arrive there, and enable him to join battle with the greater probability of success. Having received no answer to either of the communications he dispatched another with a messenge, from Culmore castle, at nine o'clock that night. *To be Continued.*

The Chronicle.

Saint John, August 19, 1853.

Seven Days later from England.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst., and 114 passengers, among whom was James Smith Esq., of this city.

The Pacific arrived out on the 3rd inst. The America passed the Arabia going into Liverpool.

In Parliament, Lord John Russell stated the intentions of the Government respecting Jamaica. The principal feature of the plan is, that England guarantees £550,000 sterling to adjust the difficulties, and appoints Sir Henry Bartley the Governor of the Island.

Mr. Gibson's motion for a Committee on Ocean Penny Postage is postponed until the next session.

In the commons Sir J. Pakington moved the clause of which he had given notice, abolishing the monopoly of the East India Company in the manufacture of salt in India. After a lengthened discussion the house divided, when the clause was agreed to by a majority of 7—for the clause 117; against 110.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued on the 18th or 20th inst.

The Black swan is singing at Liverpool.

Lieut. Murray met a highly respectable meeting of the Liverpool merchant's on the 5th, and explained his wind and current theory. His observations were respectfully, and apparently, cordially received the Mayor presiding.

A government order prohibiting the slaughter of cattle at Buenos Ayres has alarmed British importers of hides, stocks being lower than in 15 years past.

The Hungarian Barroness Vombeck has obtained £800 damages for false imprisonment at Birmingham.

The Stockport opperatives have at length returned to their work, and abandoned their formidable strike.

The Duchess Olga, of Wurtemburg, daughter of the Czar, is in London, where she was received with distinction.

A testimonal is in progress to Miss Chisholm, the patroness of Australian emigration.

The emigration commissioners have advertised for tenders for ships, for the conveyance of 300 Chinese from Hong Kong to Demerara and 1000 to Jamacia.

The board of national education in Ireland had been broken up by the resignation of the archbishop of Dublin, Baron Greene and Blackburn.

Lord Ruthven died in Perthshire on the 27th of June, aged 76 years.

Miss Vandenhoff, the actress, was recovering from her long and alarming illness.

The London Post says that on the tenth of August it would be known whether Europe is to have peace or war, as the Russian answer will arrive at that date. The proposal sent to St. Petersburg by the four powers is of a nature of an ultimatum, and the Post is confident it will be firmly adhered to. If the reply be a refusal, there can be no doubt that the powers will proceed to action. Any attempt to delay or evasion will be treated as if Russia pointedly refused the proposal or rather the ultimatum. Moderation is carried to its extreme length, and patience can no longer endure.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Eastern difficulty is within a few days of being settled, either for peace or war. The public generally look on the state of affairs as less satisfactory. The present position of the question stands thus:—

Until the 10th or 12th of August, the Czar's final answer to the ultimatum of the four powers—Austria, France, England and Prussia—cannot be known. If he accepts that ultimatum, his troops must be immediately withdrawn from the Principalities, and the conference at Vienna, pursuing its arrangements, will conclude a treaty to protect Turkey in all time coming. If the Czar refuses the ultimatum of the four powers, or evades a reply, which will be considered equivalent to refusing, the allied fleets will be ordered to the Bosphorus, and if not further, and active measures will be taken by France and England to maintain the integrity of Turkey. The question, therefore, is on the point of solution, for peace or war—a choice that rests solely and wholly on the personal will of Nicholas. Until the 10th or 12th of August, therefore, we must disregard all rumors, either favourable or unfavourable, as nobody but Nicholas himself can know what his intentions are.

A Frankfort journal says that Austria intends not only to demand reparation from the United States for the Smyrna affair, but insits that the Porte shall immediately procure the extraordinary of Kosta.

St. Petersburg letters say that when the Czar heard of the Kosta business, he advised Austria to settle it as easily as possible, and do anything rather than give the United States a pretext for interfering in the affairs of Europe.

The state of affairs at Constantinople and in the Principalities remained unchanged. Only 6000 Russians will remain in Moldovia, the bulk of the army being advanced into Wallachia. Although the Hospoders nominally retain sovereignty, the Russians had appointed a board of three commissioners, nominated be the Czar, to decided on all political measures, their decision being final.

The Russians are fortifying Jassy and Bucharest. Warlike preparations continued to be made by Russia and Turkey without intermission.

Syria is in a very disorganized state. The Christians were leaving Antioch and Aleppa for the coast. At Laodicea a Turkish mob had attempted the life of the Russian Consul. In other parts of the Turkish empire great confussion and disorder prevailed.

The Russian demand on Persia are to cede the important Province of Tauris in payment of a debt of eighty millions of rubbles, Russia offering to hand over the balance between that sum and what the Province is worth.

Cholera is on the increase in Persia. The plague has broken out at Khrozen.

FRANCE.

The Turkish question alone occupies public attention, the Government taking the precaution to keep the public mind tranquil on all matters.

M. Kisseloff, the Russian minister, having asked from the Government explanation of an anti-Russian article in the *Constitutionel*, received for answer that the *Moniteur*, alone express opinions of the Cabinet.

Fifty-two French field officers were on board the steamer Ajaccio, to enter the Turkish service.

All domestic and other servants residing in Paris are ordered to register at the Prefecture of Police, under penalty of imprisonment and expulsion.

An immense loan of 400,000,000 francs is seriously entertained, to extend Paris beyond its present limits, and to erect market places and other public works, designed by the Emperor.

PORTUGAL.—The controversy continued between Portugal and the Papal Court, respecting Ecclesiastical patronage in the East Indies.

The grape disease continued to spread. A public meeting was called on the subject at Lisbon. Brandy was £30 sterling per pipe.

ITALY.—The exports of breadstuffs from the Roman States is prohibited.

Severe sentences had been passed at Venice on numerous persons found in possession of arms.

DENMARK.—Cholera continues its ravages at Copenhagen. The total number of cases 2,700—deaths, 2,5000.

MARKETS.

The Cotton Market was dull at a decline of 1-8d. for lower and inferior grades. Sales of the week, 44,210 bales.

At Manchester the demand for goods and yarns was quiet during the week, but manufacturers and spinners being well under contract, there was no preceptible change in prices.

LIVERPOOL FLOUR MARKET.—Warlike appearances tend to keep up the market, while fine weather and free imports dress it, and it is therefore inanimate—holders decline to accept lower, and buyers acting on the reserve. Wheat is 2d. lower; Flour, 1s. lower, but Indian Corn is firm at full rates.

The harvest in Great Britain will be late, and the Wheat crop is expected to be deficient.

No material change in the produce market.

There is no alteration in the Timber Market from the circulars issued on the 1st August.

MONEY MARKET.—Baring Brothers report money in great demand, and discounts dear out of doors. Consols leave off at 97 1-8 to 97 1-4.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Belfast, on the 27th, Lochmahagow, Saint John; 28th Ella, at Grimsby; Indus, at Limerick; Leaving, at Hull; Margaret, at Liverpool. 30th, at Hull, Lord Mulgrave; Nairne at Yarmouth; 31st, Norman, at Gravesend; Alidia Petronella, at Liverpool; 1st, Elizabeth Holderness, and Falcon, at Hull; George Carl, at Dublin; Eastern State, at Deal; Chimborazo, and Angora, at Liverpool; 3d, Sarah Ann, at Gloucester; 4th, Robert, at Deal.

Sailed from Liverpool, 3d, Essex, for this port; Wm. Vail, for Boston.

Arrived at Tralee, 28th ult., barque Prince of Wales, from Liverpool, for New York.

We copy from the *North Wales Chronicle* of July 22d, the subjoined interesting and important article. The anomalous position of the Established Church in the colonies, in regard to its internal discipline and government, has long been the subject of anxious solicitude among its members and best friends. It has been too long a source of mortifying contrast and reflection, that while all other religious denominations fully enjoy the benefit of self-government, in regulating their internal ecclesiastical affairs, the Church in these colonies has been endowed with no such privilege, and has therefore had to contend with difficulties and impediments wholly unknown to dissenters. The very essence of a *Church* is *uniformity* in doctrine, ritual, discipline, and practice. To ensure this essential uniformity, there must be authority to decree it, obligation to practise it, and power to enforce it. Without these, laxity and diversity will ensue; diverse minds and temperaments will introduce diverse systems; instead of unity will be latitudinarianism and practical dissent; instead of discipline and order will be insubordination and confusion. The truth of these axioms has too often been proved in the history of the Colonial Church; and hence its sincere friends have anxiously desired to find a remedy for the evil. That remedy the Hon. Mr. Gladstone endeavoured to devise; but however sincere might have been his intentions, his scheme was looked upon with so much suspicion, and was at the same time so little understood, that it failed to secure the confidence of those for whose benefit it was intended. The subject, however, has now obtained the attention of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and in such hands, and under such sanction, we should confidently hope that it will speedily attain to practical maturity. Having the authority of, and being prepared and introduced by, a Prelate so deservedly venerated and esteemed, we feel assured that this important measure must command the attention and confidence of Churchmen in general, both Clerical and Lay; and we shall therefore sincerely rejoice if its adoption and enactment by the Imperial Parliament and Her Most Gracious Majesty, shall happily remedy the deficiency so long apparent in the internal government of the Colonial Church.

"A very important Bill has just been introduced into the House of Peers by the Archbishop of Canterbury, enacting that the affairs of the Church in the Colonies shall be regulated by Assemblies of the Clergy and Laity.

The first clause provides that, in every Colony in which the Queen in Council shall declare the act to be in force, the diocesan may convene, prorogue, and dissolve an assembly of the clergy, being incumbents or licensed within the diocese, and of representatives of the lay members of the Church in such diocese.

The second clause enacts, that the votes of the clergy and laity shall be taken separately, and that the Bishop, as a separate order, shall have a veto on their decisions.

The sixth clause forbids any regulation to be made at variance with the Prayer Book, the articles of religion, or the oaths at ordination.

There is also a provision that no measure affecting the Colonial Church shall be valid without the consent of the Archbishop under his hand and seal, and the final sanction of the Queen in Council. In the appointment of lay representatives the electors, who are to meet on the summons of the clergyman, are to consist of all the laymen of the parish, of twenty-one years old and upwards, who have signed a declaration that they are members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and "belong to no other denomination." The representatives are to be persons chosen, in the proportion of one representative to every fifty electors, until the number four is attained, which is, in all cases, to be the maximum for each parish; and the representatives nominated must "have been a communicant or communicants in the said Church for at least the term of twelve months preceding the day of such meeting."

In a subsequent clause, provisions is made that no future assembly shall, by its standing orders, abrogate the regulation that all lay representatives shall be communicants. These "standing orders"—or, as the bill calls them regulations—and all alterations in them, are to be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to be submitted by him, within six months, to the Queen in Council, who may disallow them.

The eighteenth section declares that, for securing uniformity, "it shall be lawful for the Archbishop or Metropolitan for the time being, lawfully constituted, in any of the possessions in which this act shall be in force, to convene the Bishops of such Province"—these bishops having respectively to convene their several diocesan assemblies, or the representatives of them, at the place indicated by the Archbishop or Metropolitan. The whole are to form a provincial assembly, in which the Bishops are to sit and vote as one House, and the clergy and laity as another; and the divisions are to be taken by orders and by dioceses, so that nothing can pass which has not in its favour a majority both of the clergy and of the laity of every diocese taken separately. The regulations of this Provincial Assembly are to be subject to the same allowance or disallowance as those of diocesan assemblies.

If this measure be adopted, and there can be little doubt of its success, we shall have some hopes that its benefits may be made operative as well in the mother country. It has long been a reproach to the Church, that whilst all sorts of Dissenters have the privlege of governing their own communion, she has been practically excluded from the benefit which might be expected to accrue therefrom. The proposition will, no doubt, excite deep interest and deliberation."

The Consecration of the Roman Catholic Cemetery is announced to take place next Sunday. It is earnestly to be hoped that no Protestant will desecrate the Lord's Day by being present at the ceremony.—*Church Witness.*

☞ We are informed, on undoubted authority, that the present Chief Superintendent of Parish Schools is about to resign that important office; the experience of a year and a half having convinced him, that its very onerous and responsible duties cannot be effectually discharged under the present inefficient arrangements. The office of Chief Superintendent of Schools is one of the highest importance; the progress of education throughout the country must be in a great degree influenced by the manner in which the duties of his office are discharged; the effectual supervision and regulation of all the Common Schools in the Province, is a matter which concerns the whole community, and must materially affect the character and interests of the rising generation, and consequently the future welfare of the people at large. The person duly qualified for this important office, must be a man of superior education and general literary attainments; a man of integrity, sound principles and refined taste; he must be well acquainted both with the science of education and the practical working of the best systems; he must be competent to instruct the instructors, to advise, to assist, to regulate and controul both teachers and pupils; to express his ideas fluently, both orally and documentarily; as an educated man and a gentleman, his demeanor must be such as to command the respect of those over whom he presides, and whose operations he is required to systematize and improve; while at the same time, it must qualify him for familiar intercourse with those of superior station in society. These qualifications are indispensable; and to these must be added, as an important consideration, that the Chief Superintendant cannot possibly fulfil the duties of his office without a personal periodical inspection of every Parish School throughout the country. He must visit every one of them at least once a year; and must thus spend a considerable portion of his time in travelling, which must naturally subject him to much extra expense. For the due performance of these important duties, and as a sufficient compensation for the time and services of an educated gentleman, possessing the indispensable qualifications we have described, our generous Legislature allows the magnificent salary of £200 per annum, with an additional sum of £50 per annum for travelling expenses, a sum utterly inadequate. We greatly regret the retirement of a public officer, whose efficiency is so generally acknowledged; but are not at all surprised. Our only wonder always was, that a gentleman of such attainments and position in society ever accepted the appointment with such an inadequate emolument. The result, however, will be, that the Legislature must either grant a pecuniary provision for this service, more rationally proportionate to its importance and responsibility, or be content to see the situation in future filled by persons of inferior grade and ability, whose qualifications will reflect no lustre on their office, render no aid to the cause of education, and confer no benefit on the country.

☞ The following Address, signed by 138 churchmen, including all the Churchwardens and Vestrymen, of the Parishes of Springfield and Johnston, is sent to us for publication:

SPRINGFIELD, July 18, 1853.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—

We the undersigned inhabitants of the Parishes of Springfield and Johnston, beg leave to offer you this expression of our regard. We have for months past indulged the hope that the Lord Bishop of Fredericton would give our earnest solicitations a favourable consideration, and permit us to retain the Clergyman of our choice and our affections.—But since his Lordship has been *induced* to decide contrary to our wishes, and we cannot but think to the best interests of the Church, we are compelled to part.

To say that we regret this separation would be very far from expressing the sincere sorrow and disappointment, which, among almost all the inhabitants of these Parishes is felt at your removal.—We cannot look with indifference on the dissolution of our connection, which for upwards of six years has been a source of comfort to ourselves, and of well being to the Church of which we are members.

The separation is to us peculiarly trying. From the singular circumstances attending your removal from these Parishes, we cannot in justice to you, allow the present opportunity to pass without bearing testimony to your faithfulness as a Minister, and your kindness as a man. It is our firm conviction that your preaching has been in strict accordance with "the faith once delivered to the Saints," as that faith is understood by our Holy Church, and that you have so ministered the Doctrine, and Sacraments, and Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and the Church of England has received the same.

The aim of your private instructions has been the good of your people—their moral improvement as evidence of the sincerity and usefulness of their faith. The public ordinances of religion you have urged upon our reception as institutions ordained by Christ himself, as means and pledges of Grace to every devout and humble recipient.

In our daily intercourse we have found you kind and courteous, and in the ordinary transactions of life just and upright; and we cannot omit recording our conviction of your *strict integrity*.

It is equally painful to us to part with Mrs. Palmer, whose gentleness, affability, and the interest she has ever evinced in our well-doing, have greatly endeared her to us. Coming among us a stranger, unacquainted with the habits and customs of the country, she has in no instance wounded our feelings by a display of that superiority we are all willing to acknowledge, but in all things shewn herself a pattern worthy the imitation of all within the sphere of her influence. For her, as for yourself and your child (whose birth in this Parish increases his claim to our affections,) we offer our fervent prayers to Almighty God that He will protect and bless you where you go, and in His own good time restore you to us.

May His grace aid you in your ministry to be as acceptable and useful in the new and arduous scene of your labours as you have been to us; and may the good seed you will sow be increased an hundred fold, to the honor and glory of Him whose faithful servant you have proved yourself in such very trying circumstances.

REPLY.

HARVEY, A. C., August 13th, 1853.

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS,—

I desire to return you my most sincere thanks for the kindly sentiments so warmly expressed towards me in the address presented to me on my removal from Springfield; and be assured that the feeling of regret so generally evinced throughout the extensive Parishes of Springfield and Johnston at the termination of my ministerial services in that mission, is deeply reciprocated by me.

I shall, however, always dwell with heartfelt satisfaction on the period I have spent among you, believing, as I have every reason to do, that my labors have not been without success; and indeed the acknowledgment you have made that my humble endeavours have not only been a source of comfort to yourselves, but of well-being to our beloved Church, is amply sufficient to reward me for all the trials and difficulties to which I may have been subjected in the discharge of those duties; but now in our separation, it only remains for me to pray that you may continue to "hold fast the profession of your faith without wavering," "not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some."

I am also glad to learn that my "daily intercourse among you" has been satisfactory; at this time, *especially*, the testimony you bear to my uprightness in "the ordinary transactions of life" is particularly acceptable; and on my own part I cannot but take this opportunity of tendering my warmest thanks for the innumerable acts of kindness I have experienced, not only from yourselves, but also from those who are not members of our Church, and which will ever be recorded in my memory; as well as for the liberality of your contributions, which during the past seven months have amounted to very nearly £70.

I feel truly grateful to you for your kind wishes for Mrs. Palmer and our child; the former, as many of you well know, deeply felt her separation from you, and it is only softened by the assurance of your regard and esteem, which it is her happiness to possess.

Be assured that we shall both always feel a lively interest in your welfare, temporal and eternal; and although our daily intercourse is now at an end, I trust that our mutual remembrances at the Throne of Grace, will be heard and accepted by our Heavenly Father. Believe me, my very dear friends, your faithful friend and servant in Christ,

R. DRAKE PALMER.

To the Churchwardens, Vestrymen, and others of the Parishes of Springfield and Johnston.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

NEW BRUNSWICK, August 16, 1853.

MR. EDITOR,—It is said, and I am afraid said too truly, that what is everybody's business is nobody's business; and we have a striking instance of this truism when we consider the treaty that is at this moment under consideration, and has been repeatedly pressed upon the American Government by the Home Government, and pushed on as rapidly as possible. It is called a treaty for the adjustment of the fisheries question, and reciprocal free-trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies; and in order to prove that I am correct with regard to negociations going on, I give an extract from an American paper, which I presume is correct:—

"The following are the demands made by Mr. Crampton at this present moment, in negociating with the American Secretary of State for a settlement of the fishery dispute:

1st. The admission of British built vessels to the privilege of American register.

2nd. The free admission of the British flag to the coasting trade between the American Atlantic and Pacific ports.

3rd. The abolition of our present bounties to the American cod fishery.

4th. A further modification of our tariff;—of course with a view to favour British interests.

5th. The original demand of reciprocity of trade with the North American Colonies."

Now, Mr. Editor, the more I consider this whole question, the less confidence I feel in Lord Aberdeen's Government, that our rights as colonists will be cared for, or that our interests will be looked after. I repeat, that the very fact of permitting a solemn and binding treaty between two nations, the letter as well as the spirit of which cannot admit of a *doubt*, to become a subject for negociation, proves that our rights as colonists are either not sufficiently cared for, or we are to be made the scape-goats to satisfy the insatiable avarice of the Manchester cotton spinners. I contend that there is an utter want of principle in thus carrying on a negociation which virtually affects the Colonies, and a spirit of despotism as far as the whig *radical liberal* Government in England is concerned, of which they ought to be ashamed. The treaty of 1783 was expressed in clear and unmistakable language, and because the north-east boundary was arranged by a most disgraceful capitulation (Lord Aberdeen being, I think, Foreign Secretary), the American Government have been encouraged to make the present demand, viz, that American fishermen have a perfect right to fish in British waters; and if left to Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Clarendon, and Mr. Gladstone, no doubt such a treaty would be at once carried out. But the British North American Colonies must look to Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, although free-traders in England, I doubt not they have the interests of the empire so much at heart that they would oppose any thing like concession to the Americans. I therefore, as a British colonist, the son of a British colonist, and as a loyal subject of our Sovereign, am prepared openly to state that reciprocity with the United States would have the effect of ruining the farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics of New Brunswick; for prices of agricultural produce would immediately be reduced most seriously in price; our country shopkeepers would feel the effects; no capital would be invested in manufactures; and with the necessary expenses of our Government, the amounts required for schools, Roads, &c., and the £60,000 for the interest of our railroads, our only resource would be direct taxation. I therefore call the members of our Government, or any other of the members, or any member of the House of Assembly, to point out to me that in the event of reciprocity between the British North American Colonies and the United States of America being carried out, how we are to get along in New Brunswick unless direct taxation is resorted to. And remember, Mr. Editor, that with falling markets at Saint John for country produce, and the specie taken from the vaults of our banks to pay for Yankee traps, we should soon be in a position that we could not help ourselves. I therefore call upon every farmer, manufacturer, fisherman, and mechanic in the Province, to have meetings in every County and Parish if necessary, and in unmistakable language shew that New Brunswick will not submit to such a violation of her just rights; that for the benefit of English manufacturers she will not allow her dearest interests to be sacrificed; and if the Executive and the Legislature do not take a firm stand in this matter, the voice of the farmers, protectionists, and fishermen, of New Brunswick will pronounce their condemnation. I do not wish to use rash or too strong language, but I am anxious that every person in the Province should be made aware of the importance of the present crisis. I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

A NEW BRUNSWICKER.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE]

MR. EDITOR,—I think it was Dr. Franklin who said that "it would be better for a young man if he were taught to sharpen a razor than to give him a £10 note;" the money might be soon or uselessly spent, whilst the knowledge communicated would stick to him through life. I make this preliminary remark in order to justify the apparently trifling announcement I am about to communicate.

In order to keep water-casks from shrinking during a dry spell of weather, I have found the following plan, and which I have adopted for some time past, to be very effectual:—turn the cask upside down, and occasionally pour water on the upper end, so as constantly to keep it in a wet state, and the object is attained. When the cask is in this position the sun only acts upon the outer surface, whilst the water, by the capilary attraction of the porous staves, assisted by its gravitation, permeates the wood, and the cask, perfectly tight and sound, is always ready for use at a moment's notice.

A HOUSE-KEEPER.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

was introduced in the year 1838, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity if this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all reasonable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

[From the Boston Evening Traveller.]

It is perhaps but an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us most favourably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months continuance, by the use of this Balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintances who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollors.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John, N. B.

CITY CUSTOM.

JAMES GARRETT & CO., would call the attention of their City Customers to a lot of French Satins and Silk Vestings, superior to anything of that description of goods heretofore offered for sale in this market. They will be made to measure at from 20s. to 35s.

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CHRONICLE.]

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CHRONICLE]

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On Tuesday morning, Mr. Michael McSorley, aged 40 years, a native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland. EDWARD ALLISON,
On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Neal, aged 98 years.
On Thursday night, Mr. Tomas M'Williams, aged 54 years.
On Wednesday after a short illness, William B., son of William and Mary Jane Peters, aged 15 months.
On Thursday morning at Carleton, Edith Maria, only daughter of John and Elizabeth C. Strange, aged 6 months.

MASONIC PIC NIC.

A new Lodge of Freemasons having recently been installed at Hampton, the Union Lodge, of Carleton, determined on paying their brethren a congratulatory visit; and accordingly, pursuant to previous advertisement, the members of Union Lodge, accompanied by a goodly company of the tender and lovely sex, and other friends, proceeded to Hampton Ferry yesterday, in the steamer *Richmond*. There was a goodly muster on the occasion, and being joined by the new Lodge of brethren, together with a bright array of the feminine charms belonging to the locality and vicinity, the whole party joyously devoted themselves to the rural pleasures of the Pic-Nic. Having a good Quadrille Band in attendance, the exhilarating exercise of the dance was vigorously indulged in, till 5 o'clock, p. m., when the visitors from the city re-embarked on board the *Richmond*, and returned to their homes after a day's truly pleasurable enjoyment.

We take this opportunity of observing, that the Carleton brethren appear to be much more spirited and enterprising than those on this side the Harbour. Immediately upon receiving their Warrant, the Carleton Lodge built for themselves a Masonic Temple, while the Lodges in this the largest and wealthiest portion of the city, remain somewhat like Noah's dove, having no resting place for the sole of their foot, but obliged to roam from pillar to post for temporary accommodation. Surely the brethren on this side the Harbour should immediately exert themselves, and wipe away this reproach.

Those ever charming Performers and Vocalists, the HERON FAMILY, have been delighting our Citizens every evening this week, with their admirable entertainments of Farce and Song. Having been recently joined by a fourth daughter, Miss Kathleen, and two younger branches of the family, (Boys,) the party now consists of eight individuals; and we do not hesitate to say, that no histrionic or vocal *troupe* of a similar class is more attractive and delightful, while the fact of all its members being *actually of one family*,—Parents and Children,—greatly enhance, the interest of their performances. Our former favourites, Miss Heron, Fanny and Agnes, have evidently benefitted much in health and personal appearance, by their recent travels; and their younger sister, Miss Kathleen bids fair to become an admirable addition to the corps. The Hall of the Institute has been crowded to overflowing every evening; a decisive proof of the attractive popularity of the family; and we hear on all sides strenuous lamentations, that their arrangements have required them to allow us only one week's enjoyment of their fascinating performances. We earnestly hope, however, that they may yet be prevailed upon to rescind this determination; and to remain a little longer in St. John than at first contemplated; and we cannot help believing that it would be beneficial to their own interests to do so.

☞ We understand that a Public Fair for the sale of horses, cattle, and country produce, is to take place next Wednesday, (the 24th inst.,) at Mr. Flewelling's, near Oak Point; and as it is the first attempt on the part of the inhabitants, we hope it may meet with every success. Even to those of our citizens who are not purchasers, we would recommend the trip, it being a convenient distance from the city, and still far enough away to have the benefit of the pure country air.

CURE FOR VIRULENT SMALL-POX, OR SCARLETINA AND MEASLES.

A merchant and ship owner of this city has had the following recipe sent to him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. L. Larkin member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who vouches for it as a medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure not only of small pox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could ever have been hitherto anticipated even by the most ardent philanthropist.

"On the first appearance of fever, or irritation ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined mode of treatment should at once be entered on. Take one grain each of powered foxglove or digitalis (valuable in the ratio of its greenness—the dark should be rejected) and one of sulphate of zinc (this article is commonly known as white vitrol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a noggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup or sugar, should be added. Of this mixture a table-spoonful should be given to an adult, and two tea-spoonfuls to a child, every second hour, until symptoms of disease vanish.

Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary further to note, that should the bowels be obstructed in progress of the disease, an evil by no means common, then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap (formed of two parts cream of tartar with one of jalap) and one grain of the herb, treated as above formed into a pastil with syrup or sugar, should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine shuts out every other form or article whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.

The *methodus medendi* of these medicines, capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appears to be as follows:—The herb, by its anti-febrile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, and prolific source of woe, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts the part of tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium.

Mr. Larkin adds—'No emigrant or government vessel should hereafter be allowed to put to sea without a few pence worth of these protectors; and it is further ardently hoped that as the dearest interests of our common humanity are so vitally involved in this discovery, the press of all countries will give publicity to this announcement.—*Boston Courier.*

MORE OF THE RUFFIANS.—The Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday says:—On the evening of Tuesday last as Mr. Powell of Bytown, and Mr. Gourlay of that neighbourhood, the latter carrying a valise containing a large sum of money were walking up McGill street they were accosted by a gang, who first charging them with Protestantism, knocked both to the ground with bludgeons. Mr. Powell, though fired upon, managed to escape this assault of apparent murderous intent, with a few severe contusions, but Mr. Gourlay was seriously beaten while on the ground, unprotected.

On the same evening the steward of the mail steamer *Lady Eglington*, a quiet inoffensive man, going out to procure supplies for his vessel, stopped to inquire his way of some people standing at a corner, when he was knocked down and severely beaten, that it was thought it would be necessary to leave him behind, when the vessel sailed, (at 6 o'clock yesterday.)—*British Canadian.*

Married.

On Monday morning last, the 15th inst., in the Wesleyan Church in this City by the Rev. C. Churchill, Mr. W. M. S. Evans, Moncton, County of Westmorland, to Maria M., daughter of Anthony Lockwood, Esq., grand daughter of the late Surveyor General of this Province, and adopted daughter of Joseph Gaynor, Esq.

On Wednesday evening, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. George Armstrong, Rector, Mr. William H. Dakin, to Susan E., daughter of Mr. Henry Stewart, Esq., all of Digby, N. S.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. William Ferris, A. M., Alexander Watson, to Miss Catherine Gault, all of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John C. S. Marvin, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Prince, all of the Parish of Portland.

Died.

On the 19th inst., Anne, wife of Mr. Archibald Watson, in the 19th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, Frances Louisa, eldest daughter of Samuel Shanks, aged 24 years.

On Sunday evening last, at Carleton, from injuries received by a fall in a ship-yard, while at his work, Mr. H. Panjoy, aged 36 years, leaving an affectionate wife and three small children to lament their sudden bereavement.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Michael McSorley, aged 40 years, a native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland. EDWARD ALLISON,

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Neal, aged 98 years.

On Thursday night, Mr. Tomas M'Williams, aged 54 years.

On Wednesday after a short illness, William B., son of William and Mary Jane Peters, aged 15 months.

On Thursday morning at Carleton, Edith Maria, only daughter of John and Elizabeth C. Strange, aged 6 months.

In Portland, 19th inst., Sarah Helen, only child of Mr. John Palmer.—Funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Springfield, on the 3d inst., Mr. Abraham Fairweather, in the 63d year of his age.

On board Barque *Nova Scotian*, on the passage from Greenock to Boston, on the 31st ult., Mr. William Wilson, of St. John, steward, aged 35 years.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Ship David Cannon, Robertson, New York, 6—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brig Albion, Mullins, Trinidad de Cuba, 18—Crane & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Purchase, Wyman, Boston, 4—C. McLaughlan, ballast.

Monday—Barque Hesperus, Evans, Boston, 6—S. Wiggins & Son, do.

Tuesday—Packet ship Liberia, Card, Liverpool, 43—J. & R. Reed, passengers and goods.

Barque Wm. Willmett, Pennington, New York, 6—J. Robertson, ballast.

Albert, Rowe, New York, 6—J. Robertson, ditto.

Brig Tweed, Bries, New York, 8—J. W. M. Irish, general cargo.

Schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, 7—master, ditto.

Jane, Anderson, Salem, 4—master, ballast.

Abbey F. Fenno, Musselle, New Haven, 4—E. D. Jewett & Co., do.

Lucy Ann, Lyons, New York, 8—W. Thomson, coal cargo.

Wednesday—Barque Conciliation, Jackson, New York, 6—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Native, Richan, Yarmouth, 2—M'Lauchlan do.

Brigt Hudson, Sawyer, Boston, 4—master, ditto.

Kendall, Catherine, New York, 7—G. Eaton, gen. cargo.

CLEARED.

August 13th—Ship John Garrow, Hamilton, Liverpool, deals; Rochambeau, Stackpole, Liverpool, do; Barque Kong Sverre, Fischer, Dublin, do; Providence, Forbes, Leith, timber & deals; Brigt. Lalcaith, Wilson, Boston, boards & plank; Schr. Warren, Grant, Boston, do; Chieftain, Frazer, Halifax, ballast; Mary Jane, Bassett, Weymouth, lumber; Regulator, Craft, Eastport, pickets & laths.

15th—Ship Mermanos, Olsen, Hull, deals; Barque Palendar, Dennis, Greenock, timber and deals; Brig Frederike, Voss, Hull, do.

16th—Brig Daring, Joyce, Dundalk, deals; Vixen Moore, Surinam, assorted cargo; Schr Emily, Crowell, Halifax, do.

17th—Barque Niorfi, Olsen, Hull, timber and deals; Brig Echo, Gogstad, Grimsby, do; Schr. Martha Greenow, Whelpley, Boston, slewives; Armadillo, Hodgdom, Portland, lumber.

18th—Ship John Barbour, Marshall, Liverpool; Brig Marco Polo, Isaac, Liverpool; Schr. Avon, Pendleton, Boston.

Notice.

DR. STREET has REMOVED to SAINT MARTINS, where he will be found at his rooms in Price's Hotel and is prepared to practise his profession. Aug. 19th.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.—From Nova Scotia—SUPERIOR GRASS MATRASSES, for double and single berths, suitable for Cabins of Steamboats, Ships, Packets, &c. For sale cheap.
August 19. THOS. R. JONES.

GLAZED HATS.—Just received—100 dozen GLAZED HATS, for sale by the dozen cheap. Also—10 dozen Russet and Leather TRUNKS, in all shapes, from 19s. to 30s.
Aug. 19th, THOS. R. JONES.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE!
CLEARING OUT SALES
AT
GRANITE HALL,
No. 1, DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN.

I am now selling and shall continue to sell for
FORTY DAYS
The balance of my Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, at cost, to make room for a part of my large Fall Stock now on the way by the "BLACK BALL LINE."

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS, of the very best grades, imported direct by myself, will be made to measure, in a neat and substantial manner, cut in the most fashionable styles, and warranted both as regards fit and appearance, to equal and garments produced in America, and at such unprecedented cheap rates as will entirely eclipse the hitherto unequalled

LOW PRICES,
of this far-famed Cheap Clothing Establishment.
August 19. THOS. R. JONES.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!
Manager & Director, J. Heron.
THE HERON FAMILY,
BENEFIT OF MISS AGNES,
The inimitable representative of Comic Character,
THIS EVENING, (*FRIDAY*,) AUGUST 19th, 1853.
Two Burlesques,
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
—AND—
THE IRISH LION
Miss HERON as TIM MORE (a traveling Tailor).
☞ Saturday Evening a variety of Entertainments. Aug. 19th.

UNION LINE!
NIGHT AND DAY BOATS!

THE Steamers *Anna Augusta*, and *Union*, will leave Indian Town and Fredericton every morning at 9 o'clock, except Saturday, on which day they will leave at 10 o'clock.

One of the Steamers of this Line will leave Indian Town every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Evenings, at 9 o'clock, for Fredericton and returning will leave Fredericton for St. John on MONDAY, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAY evenings, at the same hour.

☞ Fare as low as any boats on the River.
THOMAS HATHEWAY, *Agent.*
St. John, Aug 19, 1853. North Market Wharf.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Person who has a thorough knowledge—as WAITER or Cook. Good testimonials can be given. Apply at the office of this paper. August 5.

TWENTY-PENNY CUT NAILS.—1000 LBS. 20d. CUT NAILS—for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN,
Aug. 5th. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

TO THE LADIES.

THE best Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS in the City are now to be had at Faulk & Hennigar's Shoe Store, received by the steamer *Niagara*, and made to order, consequently domestic. We feel anxious that the Ladies of our City would give our BOOTS a single trial, which will prove their superiority. Also: SHOES and RUBBERS as usual, cheap for cash. FAULK & HENNIGAR,
July 15, 1853. Germain St. Rocky Hill.

Molasses, Sugar, Rum, &c. &c.—Received ex brig *Texas*, from Surinam: 64 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 160 Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES; 35 Puns. fine flavoured Strong Proof RUM; 250 Raw Salted HIDES; 40 Dried HIDES; Bags of COFFEE; Mahoggay and other Woods. For sale in Bond or Duty Paid.
EDWARD ALLISON,
July 23. Union Street Wharf

LONDON AND GERMAN TOYS.

THE Subscriber has just received Two Packages from London, and Two from Germany, forming a good assortment of London and German TOYS, of every description—at Wholesale and Retail.

Also, 25 dozen well assorted Gent's WALKING STICKS. W. M. MAJOR.

Northern Tailoring Establishment.
Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes the attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

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

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

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

Steamer to Hampton.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the Steamer "WOODSTOCK" will run between HAMPTON and DRURY'S COVE, as follows:—
Cove at 5, p. m. Saturday; Hampton at 7, a. m. on Monday.
Cove at 10 a. m., on Tuesday; Hampton at 4, p. m. on Tuesday.
Cove at 10, a. m., on Wednesday; Hampton at 4, p. m., Wednesday.
Cove at 10 a. m., Thursday; Hampton at 4, p. m., Thursday.
Cove at 10 a. m., Friday; Hampton at 4, p. m., Friday.
Cove at 5, p. m., Saturday. July 29.

AT THE
American Clothing Depot.
South side King Street.

A Fine assortment of Fancy DOESKINS and Scotch TWEEDS, a nice article for Summer wear—which will be made to order lower than at any other Establishment, as they were bought at Auction at one half the Sterling cost—a perfect fit warranted.
June 3. JOHN L. SMITH.

CLARET AND HOCK.—Now Landing, ex *Richard Cobden*, from New York—16 Cases, each 1 dozen, CLARET, Chateau LaFon, and Johannisberger Hock.
RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

Fell Quarters.—Boarders and others patronizing the *Hibernian Hotel*, Church Street, from the Sister Provinces, will find the Currency the same—the English Shilling will be taken for the full Quarter, and so on *ad libitum*.
July 29. JAMES NETHERY.

REDWOOD! REDWOOD!!—Landing per Schr. *Ada*—2 Tons Redwood.
July 29. S. L. TILLEY.

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

Women's Cheap Prunella BOOTS,
Just received per steamer "Europa" from Liverpool—
THIRTEEN Packages of Women's, Girls, and and Children's Cheap Prunella BOOTS.
Also—A very beautiful variety of Ladies, Girls, and Children's fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, for the warm weather, &c.
August 5. S. K. FOSTER.

E. VERNON, M. D.,
Graduate of the Toronto Board of Medicine and of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

TAKES this method of informing the inhabitants of St. John and the surrounding country, that he has established himself on the North side of King's Square, two doors west of Gables' Corner, for the purpose of practicing his profession, viz., PHYSIC, SURGERY, &c. Dr. Vernon has devoted great care to the study of diseases in all their forms—and all the modern improvement in their treatment, in a number of the largest Hospitals in America—as well as in his own private practice for several years.

He likewise feels prepared to give the EAR and EYE, those most delicate and necessary organs, that care and attention which they may require—very many cases of deafness that have been considered as hopeless can be entirely cured by a proper and judicious treatment. Diseases and deformities of the Eye, as Inflammation—Cataract, Strabismouth, or Cross Eyes, &c. &c., are a few of the cases that will receive particular attention—and in all cases of disease of those organs, if the parties are not helped, the money will be returned. Sub-acute and Chronic diseases of the respiratory organs will in most cases be treated by the inhalation of Medicated vapours. Nervous diseases will be treated principally with Electricity, which is the safest and most efficient means

For the benefit of the poor, Dr. V., will remain in his office from 9 till 12 A. M. on Mondays, where he will be happy to consult, gratuitously, as many as can make it convenient to call.

N. B.—Office hours from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 till 5 P. M. through the week.
St. John, August 5, 1853.

NEW BOOKS.

MONTHLY Waverley MAGAZINE, July;
Westminster Review for Do.
The NATIONAL MAGAZINE for August;
Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the 5th, by William Stirling;
Wigwam and Cabin and other Tales, by Wm. Gilmore Sims;
Percy Effingham, a Novel, by H. Cockton;
Old Put or the days of '76;
Massacre of the Greeks on the Island of Scio by the Turks;
The British Cabinet of 1853;
Frank Forrester's Fish and Fishing with supple'nt Last Nos. Barnum's and Gleason's Illustrated News.
Also—An assortment of Newman's, Osbonie's and French WATER COLOURS—For sale at reduced prices. August 5. B. O'BRIEN.

Just Received by late Arrivals;—

SEA ELEPHANT OIL, in Barrels;
LARD OIL, in barrels;
Spirits of Turpentine;
800 boxes half white GLASS, (nearly equal to Crystal;)
25 boxes Ground PEPPER;
25 do. Ground COFFEE;
1500 pieces low priced PAPER HANGINGS;
200 gross Taper CORKS; 100 kegs coloured paint;
Five different qualities Steamed FEATHERS;
A quantity of assorted BRUSHES,
Tins of JAPAN, for carriages, &c.;
Barrels Mason's BLACKING,—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 15. *Prince Wm. street.*

CORDAGE! CORDAGE!
JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT:
100 COILS of assorted CORDAGE; For sale at low rates by
EDWARD ALLISON,
Aug. 19th, Union-street Wharf.

SUGAR! SUGAR.—Just landed—40 HHDS. BRIGHT Porto SUGAR, 150 boxes Souchong TEA, superior artice—For Sale by EDWARD ALLISON,
Aug. 19th. Union-street Wharf.

KEEP DRY!

GOODYEAR'S RUBBER COATS, CAPES, Leggings, and PANTS, of the very best quality, *warranted perfect.*

The New style Drab RUBBER COAT, a neat and superior Waterproof Garment at less than Manufacturers Wholesale prices, at GRANITE HALL, No. 1 *Dock-street.*
February 25. THOMAS R. JONES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(481) CROWN LAND OFFICE, July 18, 1853.

THE Mining Rights reserved by the Crown in the Grants of the undermentioned Lands in the Parish of Saint Martins, County of Saint John, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on Wednesday the 14th day of September next, at noon, agreeably to the accompanying Regulations:—

Lots 3 and 4, and the western parts Lots 1 and 2, between Quaco and Rodgers' Lake; also the tract of 500 acres granted to Richard M-Kinnon.

Deeds of conveyance from thereof, have been exhibited at this Office by the applicant for this sale; but the purchasers must run the risk of defects, if any in their titles.
(8w) R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

MINING REGULATIONS.

1. Owners of Land may apply for a Lease of the Mining Rights reserved by the Crown in the Grants of such Lands, and the same will then be offered at public auction, after sixty days notice. The application to be accompanied by evidence of the title, and by a plan of survey of the Land made by a Deputy Surveyor.

2. The term of the Lease will be twenty five years, and will contain a clause of renewal, or that the Government may assume and take the improvements at a valuation, to be made by Arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee of or his Assigns.

3. The upset preference price to be five pounds, and payment to be made within one hour after the time of sale. A fixed rent of one shilling per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government. The statement on which such payments are to be made, to be on oath.

4. That if the Lessee or his Assigns shall not actually raise coal or other mineral to the value of one hundred pounds, from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of the Lease, the same shall become forfeited.

(432) CROWN LAND OFFICE, August 1, 1853

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

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

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

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at Dorchester.

100 acres, lot 119, Great Shemogue, M. Heaton.
28 acres, lot 15, block P. Botsford, W. M'Morries.
100 acres, lot 13, block W. Botsford, W. Briggs.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salsbury.

200 acres, block H, North of Shediac Road, near A. M'Kenna, John Smith.
100 acres, lot 5, block 4, Moncton, A. Murray improved.
200 acres, lots 34 and 35 west, block 10, Moncton, J. Allison.
160 acres, lot 36, west block 10, Moncton, G. Harrison.
100 acres, lot 37, block 10, Moncton, G. Harrison.
200 acres, lot 38, block 10, Moncton, W. Rogers.
134 acres, lot 1, township 2, Moncton, A. Wright.
100 acres, lot 14 north, north range, block 18, Salisbury, Thos. Wheaton.
100 acres, N. ½ 6 south range, block 18, Salisbury, Wm. Cormons.
200 acres, N. ½ 7, 8, south range, block 18, Salisbury, A. Seely.
200 acres, N. ½ 12, 13, south range, block 18, Salisbury, J. Willey.
100 acres, lot 35, block 31, Salisbury, J. Dobson, improved.
200 acres, lot 50, block 31, Salisbury, H. M'Monagle.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

100 acres, lot 10, block 13, Harvey, H. Smith; 20s. deposit to be allowed.

SAINT JOHN.

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

125 acres, lots A, B, Brandy Brook, Simonds, John Lee.
98 acres, lot 8, block 1, Saint Martin, James Boyle.

KING'S.

By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex Vale.

50 acres, lot 67 east, Londonderry, H. M'Laughlan.
100 acres, lot 24, block O, Sussex, George Crow.
100 acres, lot 45, block D, Sussex, J. Teakles.
17 acres, lot Y, block 26, Studholm, P. Duffy.

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Colling, at Gagetown.

100 acres, in rear of 11, southeast side Gagetown, Road, Charles, M'Mulkin.
275 acres, lot 5, block S, Gagetown, M. Givens.
250 acres, lot 9, range 6, Victoria, S. Corbett.
100 acres, Nelson Road, west of W. Olive, Gagetown, Samuel Gordon.
100 acres, lot 48, block R, Hampstead, J. Webb.
50 acres, southeast part of 76, Clones, John Pety.
100 acres, lot 132, Clones, next to J. M'Colum, J. M'Colm.
100 acres, lot 76, Crevy, 10s. per lot survey, H. Crawford.
100 acres, 8 north, and 10 north, Craftville, Isaac M'Leod.
100 acres, lot 3, Sand Brook, Moses Timmins.

By Deputy Snell, Front Range, Grand Lake.

23 acres, lot 46, block C, Waterboro', C. M'Lean.
100 acres, southwest parts of 7, 8, tier 1, West Waterloo, T. Worden.
100 acres, lot G, block C, Johnston, James Hughes.
100 acres, lot H, block C, Johnston, D. Hughes.
100 acres, north of G, block C, Johnston, Robert Hughes.
120 acres, lot 16, block G, Chipman, W. Hughson.
44 acres, lot 16, block 80, Chipman, C. Paskal.
100 acres, Mouth of Coy Brook, Salmon River, N. Smyth.
100 acres, lot 55, block 80, Salmon River, Robert Smyth.

SUNBURY.

At the Crown Land Office.

50 acres, southwest ¼ 54, Farnham, O. Carr—3d. acre survey.
100 acres, lot 64, Farnham, A. M'Kenzie; 3d acre survey.
58 acres, lot 89, block 40, Blissville, Thomas Nason.
45 acres, lot 90, block 40, Blissville, John L. Nason.
110 acres, lot 58, block 41, Blissville, W. E. Shahan.
104 acres lot 59, block 41, Blissville, John Shahan.
200 acres, lots 90, 91, block 44, Blissville, J. Merserean.
100 acres, lot 92, block 44, Blissville, D. W. Merserean.
100 acres, lot 93, block 44, Blissville, I. V. Merserean.
100 acres, lot 95, block 44, Blissville, J. Merserean.
100 acres, lot 29, block 44, Sheffield, E. Knox.
100 acres, lot 30, block 44, Sheffield, J. Delong.
114 acres, lot 32, block 44, Sheffield, M. H. Coburn.
125 acres, lot 11, block 57, Salmon Creek, J. Wishart improved.

R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

(5w) White Oak Treenails.—Five Thousand White Oak TREENAILS. Apply to
June 17. A. G. LORDLY.

Saint John & Liverpool
Line of Packet Ships.
Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Essex,	T. Calvert,	853,	Aug. 1.
Imperial,	R. G. MORAN,	1279	16th Aug.
Eudocia,	S. VEAZIE,	1015	1st Sept.
Dundonald,	J. Gilkes,	1372	16th do.
Middleton,	H. NICHOLS,	996	1st Oct.
Liberia,	R. CARD,	875	1st Nov.
John Barbour,	J. PATTERSON,	990	New ship
Joseph Tarrett,	J. CRICKSHANK,	967	Ditto,
John Bannerman,		1000	Ditto.

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

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

The accommodations for passengers are superior either in the Cabin, Poop, or Steerage.

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

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. FENSIE BROTHERS, & Co., Orange Court, Castle street, or here, to
J. & R. REED.
July 23, 1853.

ATTENTION.

The Subscriber would wish to bring under the notice of the Public his carried Stock of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
CONSISTING of almost every article required in a family.

He would likewise call attention to a supply on hand of an excellent material for Gentlemen's Summer Wear, to be sold cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.
A. A. COUGHLAN,
No. 5 Prince William street.
June 17, 1853. Nearly opposite Pettingill's Ship.

S. L. TILLEY

HAS received per Miramichi, from London, his Spring Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

—ALSO—
10 casks WHITING;
70 cwt. Brandram's No. 1. White LEAD, in 14, 28, 56 and 112 lb. kegs;
2 tons PUTTY, in 7 and 14 lb. Bladders;
1 ton coloured PAINTS;
3 cases best Coach VARNISH;
4 cases Sallad OIL;
4 do. Lesher & Sons No. 1 STARCH;
1 do. Military, Honey, and Old Brown Windsor Soap;
1 do. GOLD LEAF. May 27.

NEW STYLES.

Just received, per "Admiral" and "Eastern City," from New-York and Boston.

A LARGE assortment of Gent's and Youths' Hungarian, Magyar, Cass, Jenny Lind, Cuban, D'Orsay, Elgin, Kossuth and other Hats, comprising all the newest styles—
Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Children's Leghorn, China Pearl and Fancy Trimmed Felt Hats;
Trunks and Valisses, various qualities;
Oiled Silk, a beautiful article;
Children's BELTS, very pretty;
Peaks, Braids, Straps, Sweets, Kossuth Feathers, &c.;
On hand—our own manufacture—all kinds of Fashionable HATS and CAPS.
All the above will be disposed of wholesale and retail at the lowest possible rates for each.
Hats and Caps made to order.
☞ The highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
July 8th. 12, North side King-street

OYSTER SALOON,
WATER STREET,
Two doors South Peters' Wharf.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to bring under the notice of the Public his Establishment, famed for best of Ocean Tribes of this life.
MUTTON,
AND ALL KINDS OF PIES—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WINES, LIQUORS,
SYRUPS, MINERAL WATER GINGER and other Beers—in the primest order.

THE hungry or thirsty have only to call, and make known their wants and they will be administered to, with Rail Road speed.
☞ Dinners—*served up at a minutes notice.*
JAMES KENNY.
ST. JOHN, JUNE, 1853.

GENTLEMEN may select from the largest and best varied Stock of Fitted and Unfitted
DRESSING CASES,
of every style, from 4s 6d to 80s each, at the Fancy Arcade, corner of King and Cross Streets.
July 5. J. CROUCH.

OVERALLS.—500 Pair Mechanics OVERALLS, for sale at 2s. 6d. per pair only, at Granite Hall, No. 1, Dock Street.
July 8. THOS. R. JONES.

ENGLISH HARNESS,—2 Setts superior London made Harness. For sale by
A. A. COUGHLAN,
July 1. No. 5, Prince Wm. street

ALE! ALE!—Just received from Halifax A 18 Casks (Keith & McLean's) superior ALE. For sale by EDWARD ALLISON,
August 1. Union Street wharf

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
BETWEEN
St. John, Portland & Boston.

Steamer ADMIRAL, 750 Tons,
CAPTAIN A. WOOD,
Steam'r EASTERN CITY, 650 Tons,
CAPTAIN WINCHESTER,

WILL commence on MONDAY, July 11th, leaving St. John at 8 A. M., and Boston at 11 A. M., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until further notice, touching at PORTLAND both ways on the Mondays and Wednesday trips. Friday trips will not touch at Portland either way.

For further information apply to
GEORGE THOMAS,
Agent Steamer Admiral
WATERHOUSE, CROSS & CO.,
Agents Steamer Eastern City
July 9.

BRANDY.—To arrive ex *James Reddie*, from Glasgow; 200 Cases fine old BRANDY.
In Store—
10 Hhds. Brandy—*Martell's*; 10 Hhds. 25 Qr. Casks ditto—*different brands*; 30 hhds. GENEVA—*Anchor Brand*; 6 hhds. 4 quar. casks superior SHERRY WINE; 10 cases, 2 dozen each, CHAMPAGNE (English Importations); 20 hhds SU

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. John, 5th August, 1853.

A

Allingham, William
Augustine, Joseph
Ames, Philip
Alvey, Samuel P.
Ammon, Mrs. M.
Avery, Charles A.
Anderson, Mrs. Ann
Adrian, James

B

Burns, James
Butterfield, Andrew
Burnham, C. E. 2
Brownskill, Mrs. John
Brogan, John
Boyce, Ann
Bryan, Geo. G.
Body, Thomas H.
Boyd, John
Brown, William
Brown, Louisa
Brennan, Peter
Byrne, Timothy
Bridgeman, Anthony
Bonney, Mrs. George
Brown, Mrs. Eliza
Brown, Mary Ann 2
Brenning, Charles
Bruce, Robina G. W.
Blair, Hugh
Brady, John

C

Cunliff, William
Curran, Patrick
Cunningham, Mrs. M.
Cunningham, Mr.
Curry, Edward
Collis, James
Cox, William
Cotter, Mary
Connolly, Mrs. S.
Conney, Michael
Coutley, James 2
Crowell, Capt. A. L.
Corbett, John
Connor, John
Conwell, Elizabeth
Cole, D.
Crowley, John
Clenane, Honora
Clarke, James
Calley, Andrew 2
Cardy, Mrs. Louisa
Cassidy, Peth
Cussey, Dennis
Crawford, John B
Chapman, S. C. W.
Clarke, Mrs. Mary
Campbell, Jean W.
Cathline, Joseph N.
Carothers, Mrs. Susan
Crague, Wm.
Campbell, Wm.
Chambers, Sarah
Crawford, Andrew
Campbell, Mrs. John
Cranney, Martin
Cartebu, Mrs. Geo.

D

Davenport, Geo. F.
Davison, Edmund
Duke, Sarah
Duly, Frederic
Dunbar, Mary
Dunn, Margaret
Donnelly, James
Dobbel, J. G.
Downing, James
Donnelly, Patrick
Dolen, Thomas
Dillon, Widow
Driscoll, Mrs. Mary J.
Driscoll, Mary E.
Dimmock, C. H.
Dyer, Thomas
Devitt, James
Dwelly, Laura J. 2.
Devlin, Bard
Davis, William
Dangerfield, Geo. 2.
Daly, John
Daggett, Henry

E

Eagy, Robert
Edmonds, Mary
Elliott, John
Ewing, Mr.
Erskine, John
Enright, James
Estes, Benjamin
Eaton, W. W.
Evans, Richard

F

Foster, Mrs. Margaret
Forrester, Mrs. Lucy 2
Forsyth, William
Fisher, Mrs. D.

G

Grubb, Thomas
Gaskill, Nathan
Green, George
Griffin, Thomas
Grimshaw, Mrs. Eater
Griffin, Miss Caroline
Gillen, James
Grant, Generson
Gardiner, Mary
Gray, Mrs. J. D. W.
Gaffe, Wm.
Bitts, Miss H.
Barber, Geo. G.
Burchy, Miss
Ballantine, James
Blackwell, Thomas
Graves, John
Grace, George

H

Hunt, H. G.
Hutchings & Burnham
Hunter, David
Howard, Catherine
Hesseit, Benjamin
Holton, T. L.
Hornbrook, J.
Hore, Mr. P.
Holt, Matthew
Harris, Charles
Hill, Geo.
Hickey, John
Hewitt, Wm.
Hanrahy, Mrs. Anne
Harnagn, Mrs. E.
Hanley, Catherine

J

Jones, Widow
Johnston, Mair
Johnston, Mrs. Margaret
Johnston, Robert 2
Jackson, Wm.

K

Kennard, John
Kneeper, John
Knight, Peter
King, Rain S. C.
Kelly, John (Kilkah)
Kelly, Cap. Thomas
Kelly, Mrs. Mary
Kaiser, N. C. E.
Kane, Mrs. George
Kenny, F. W.
Kenny, John
Kenny, Joseph

L

Lynn, John
Lynn, Thomas
Lynch, David
Lynch, John
Lynn, Robert
Lynn, William
Lynn, Wm.
Lynn, Mrs. Ann
Lynch, Mrs. Ann
Lynch, Mrs. Mary
Lynch, Wm. C. A.

M

Morrison, Martin
Manon Mangus
Macline, Robert
Mcginness John
Marley, Michael
Mafers, Henry
Matheson, Samuel
Marshall, Capt. Lat
Mahoney, Ellen
Metertues John A.
Meikle, James
Miller, James H.
Moolette, John
Mooney, James
Morrison, Robert
Mowrey, E. F.
Morse, Samuel
Moren, Lawrence
Mooney, Catherine
Morrison, Neil
Morris, James
Murphy, Mrs.
Maldoon, Malachy
Maldoon, Charles
Mullen, James
Murphy, John

Mc.

McCarty, Mary A. 2
McStay, Alice K.
McAfee, Mrs. Margaret
McAuley, Geo. & L. A.
McKen, Kenneth 2
McFarland, Widow
McDaid, Miss Biddy
McKee, Robert
McDevine, Mc Anne
McCleave, Eliza
McEacheron, John
McEvery, David
McDermott, John
McNeil, Angus
McPherson, William
McKee, Francis
McBride, David
McDonald, John
McDonald, Finnily
McDonald, E. Neal
McCormick, Stephen
McCoole, Rosy
McGowan, Catherine
McSorley, J.
McDonald, Wm. & H.
McCluskey, John
McCullough, B.
McAnnulty, Dennis
McGuire, Thomas

N

Neal, Mrs. Nancy
Nelly, R. W.
Nelson, Miss Hannah
North, John

O.

O'Neil, Mary 2
O'Kelahes, Thos.
O'Frey, Hugh
Ogden, Robert
O'Connor, Hannah

P.

Parks, Sylvester W. 4
Parsons, Mrs. H.
Patterson, Mary & Alex.
Patton, Hannah
Park, James
Peterson, Benjamin
Pender, Lauchlin T.
Pearce, Mrs. Eliza
Preston, Richard
Price, Stephen
Pitt, Alexander
Pickman, F. W.
Pinkerton, Dr. T. H. 2
Porter, Joliete S.
Pollister, Mrs.

Q.

Quinn, Neill

R.

Richardson, James S.
Regan, Jeremiah
Riley, Mrs. Angus
Ryan, John
Rogers, Alexander
Robertson, Miss C. M.
Russel, Edward

S.

Shade, A.
Sanders, David W.
Sharp, James
Sommerville, John
Stubborn, Joseph
Spencer, Margaret
Stevenson, C. A.
Seeley, Stuart
Sweet, Mrs. Phœbe
Stephenson, Anna
Sergant, William
Spurs, Mary
Smith, Charlotte
Sinclair, Mrs. Caroline
Sinclair, Catherine
Smith, Mrs. Ann 2
Smyth, Thos.
Spriggs, Peter
Smith, Mrs. Richard
Smithson, William
Stillerton, James
Smith, Samuel
Sullivan, Jeremiah
Sulis, George

T.

Talcott, F. L.
Tayler, Ezekiel
Thaim, Phœbe
Thomson, M. Jane
Towl, William
Tomson, Charles

V.

Vaughan, R.
Varley, William

W.

Watson, Henry
Waller, John
Ward, Michael
Walsh, Edward
Watt, M. Ann
Ward, Edward
Walsh, William
Willis, G. J.
Wilson & Co. 2
Wishart, Priscilla
Wier, Alexander
Wilson, James 2
Willis, Rebecca C.
Willis, Thomas
Whitcomb, Riz A.
Walters, Charles
Winders, Edward

Y.

York, S. E.

SHIP LIST.

Arabia
Anne
Albion
Arnolds
Argus
Agra
Argus, H. M. Ship
Cora
Corinthian, 3
Chamborazo
Chana
Chaudyere
Cayne
Charles
David Cannon
Elizabeth
Falcon
Georgiana
Josephine, 4
Jonah
James Reddin
Kate Rowe
Lavinia
Lancashire, 2
Northman, 2
Nassau, 4
Olive
Perseverance
Perilla
Progress
Relief
Rose, 2
Toulon
Vestal, H. M. Ship 2
Greenman

W. O. INDIAN TOWN.

Brown, Leonard
Gray, Jacob R.
McLellan, Augustine
Morrison, John
Milligan, Alexander
Nevers, J. M.
Robinson, M. J.

GOODS.

Just landing, 30th April from England and the United States:

40 CASKS 4 1-2 in 7 inch SPIKES;
16 tins of India Castor OIL;
1200 lbs. RICE, in BAGS;
100 do. Armatto Cake;
100 do. BORAX;
200 do. Black LEAD, for Stoves;
20 dozen Wood Chairs;
2 setts Cottage FURNITURE.

JOHN KINNEAR.
May 6. Prince William Street.

FANCY ARCADE.

Corner King and Cross Streets, St. John N

Has just received per Bellearrigg from Liverpool, and steamers Admiral and Eastern City from the United States, the following articles in addition to the extensive stock on hand:

GOLD RINGS, in Wedding, set, signet and other kinds;
Broaches, French, English, American, in gold and silver;
Bracelets—an endless variety, every style;
Lockets—single and double, Gold and gold plated;
Ear-Rings—Gold with Coral, Pearl, Garnet, Brilliant and other setting;
Thimbles—Gold and silver;
Pencil Cases—Gold and silver;
Hair Pins— do do Mounted;
Fancy Goods of every description;
Perfumery, all kinds, together with upwards of 4000 different articles.

N. B.—Purchaser will find no such an assortment in any other Establishment in the two Provinces.

May 20. J. CROUCH.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

St. John Clothing Mart,

WATER STREET

Sign of the ROYAL ARMS.

MARKET SQUARE.

RECEIVED per late arrivals from Great Britain and United States, an extensive New Stock of West of England Superfine BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Albert Cloths, Cashmaretts, &c.; a splendid assortment of French, and English Figured and Plain Satins, a beautiful article, fit for wedding or other purposes; 10 cases of Satinetts, of supperior quality and latest designs; 5 cases of superior London Clothing of superior style, and of the latest fashions.

Ready-made Department.

Made in the Establishment—fashionable shades.

200 Dress and Frock Coats—blue, black and other textures;
300 Paletot and shooting Coats, various shades;
100 Russel Cord and Lustre Cloth and Sack Coats;
3000 pairs Pants, of every shade, quality and texture;
200 Suits of Boy's Clothing, in Cloth, Cashmarett, Russel Cord, Tweed and Satinett;
1500 Vests—Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cabmere, Baratheas, Valentia and White Moselles.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Men's White SHIRTS, Linen Trimmings
Fancy Regatta and heavy Striped ditto—blue, white and red.
Merino and Lambswool Shirts and drawers.
4 cases Gents' Silk and Satin HATS; 6 cases Kossuths and Leghorn Hats; 8 cases Boys' Cloth and Cassimere Caps.

Seamen's Outfits of every description; Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, Leggings, Sou'-Westers, Sporting Bags, &c.; 100 dozen Braces, Silk, India Rubber and Elastic; 20 boxes French Satin and Silk Neck-Ties and Stocks, plain and figured, a beautiful article; Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of every description; Silk, Cotton and Kid-Gloves; Trunks, Valises, travelling Bags, &c.; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; with every description of goods requisite for a general Outfitting Establishment.—Gents' selecting their can have their garments cut with exquisite taste, and executed by the best workmen—fit or forfeit.

This unparalleled Clothing Mart, known as the largest and cheapest in the Province, has now completed the Summer Stock of every description of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for Gents' Farmers and Tradesmen of every occupation.—All goods marked in plain figures, and no second price.

☞ WATER STREET, SIGN OF THE ROYAL ARMS, FRONTING ON THE MARKET SQUARE.

July 1st. F. NEILL.

"LOOK SHARP."

If you want to Purchase Cheap Goods call at the

Sheffield and Birmingham Warehouse.

STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET,

FIRST STORE,

"Sign of the Knife and Fork."

WHERE you will find one of the best assorted Stocks of CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS ever imported into this Province. Wholesale and Retail Purchasers would do well to call and examine the Stock before going elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase at this Establishment.

Just received the Spring Supply, by the *Liberia* and *Bellearrigg* from Liverpool, and *Admiral* from Boston—The Stock comprises the following articles; Table, Desert, and Carving KNIVES, in Ivory and other handles; butcher, bread, and farmer's Knives; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Bladed spring Knives, with various handles; RAZORS; of different makers; SCISSORS of every description; all kinds of BRUSHES and COMBS; tall and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, of various qualities; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottled CRUET STANDS; Tea and Coffee POTS; SPOONS: Alabata SPOONS and *Forks*; Fluid Lamps; Snuffers and Trays; *Tea Trays* and *Waiters*; Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Cream Jugs; *Pistols*; *Revolvers*; *Guns*; Sugar Bowls; hot water Kettles; Fire Irons and Fenders; *Gun Caps*, Slates, Harps, Carpenters Pencils; Letter Paper; Buttons, shirt Studs; JEWELRY, *Rings*, *Pins*, *Broaches*, *Watches*, *Bracelets*, Shawl Pins, Lockets, silver Spoons, Mugs, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses, Cash Boxes; with various other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Terms Cash.

W. B. NICHOLSON.
May 20. Proprietor.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

Stoves Franklins, Registers, &c.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of Cooking STOVES; Close STOVES; FRANKLINS; Register GRATES; PLOUGHS; and all description of CASTINGS; for sale at the *Vulcan Foundry Ware Rooms*, in Prince William-street, and at the Warehouse of the Subscriber.

The style, pattern, and quality of the Vulcan Foundry Cooking STOVES and FRANKLINS, it is believed, are equal if not superior to any in the market, while the prices are exceedingly low. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Orders for Castings or other work left at the above places will have immediately attendance.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
St. John Oct. *North Market Wharf*

HAWSERS, &c.—Received ex brig Eliza & Susan, from Sydney:—1 HAWSER, 120 Fathoms, 10 1-2 inch; 1 do. 85 do., 10 1-2 inch; 2 Square SAILS. For sale low from the vessel, by July 1. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

NEW GOODS.

North American Clothing STORE.

SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET.

Wholesale & Retail Establishment.

R. HUNTER, Proprietor.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment, per late arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES, a most extensive and varied assortment of GOODS, suitable to the trade, which, with the STOCK previously on hand, will be disposed of at prices CHEAPER than similar goods can be had at any other establishment in the Province, notwithstanding any unmeaning puffing that may appear in the papers.

R. H. possessing advantages in the purchasing and selection of Goods, not enjoyed by others in the business, is therefore enabled to sell on the most reasonable terms. The stock in part consists of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Cashmaretts, Russell Cord, with various other materials of light texture, for summer wear.

VESTINGS—In French and English Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Quiltings, &c.

A most extensive stock of CLOTHING, which has been made up with the greatest care, and subjected to the strictest inspection, not only of the Proprietor, but also of an experienced Foreman, comprising all the styles of Garments in the various materials now in use.

Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes Leggings, &c. A large stock of the very best Oil Clothing.

In the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT will be found everything usually kept in a general Outfitting Establishment, such as Shirts, Collars, Fronts, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Caps, Braces, &c. &c.

R. HUNTER.

R. H. having still Mr. J. McNicol as Foreman in his establishment, Gents who would prefer leaving their orders can depend on having their garments made up in the most fashionable style, and a perfect fit warranted.

Positively no second price. All goods marked in plain figures.

St. John, New-Brunswick, May 27, 1853.

May 1, 1853.

The Subscriber offers the following articles, comprising part of his present Stock, at the lowest market prices:

50 TONS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD—in 14, 28, 56 and 112 lb. kegs; 60 Kegs Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red PAINT; 1 Ton PUTTY in 7 and 14 lb Bladders; 25 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL; 3 Bbls. Spirits of TURPENTINE; 270 Boxes Crown and Sheet Window GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14, 11x14, 11x15, 12x16, 12x18, 14x20, 21x25; 2 Tins London Coach VARNISH; Bbls. American Coach and Furniture Varnish; 2 Bbls Pure Cod Liver OIL; 10 Boxes Saleratus; 1 Bale Senna; 140 Boxes assorted CONFECTIONARY; Bbls ground Logwood, Red Wood and Fustic; Casks Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Copperas and Cream of Tartar; 1 cask Paint, Shoe, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes; 12 Boxes Crome Yellow; 1 Cask Brunswick Green; 1 case Prussian Blue; 5 cwt. Dry White Lead; 5 cwt. Dry Red Lead.

May 1. S. L. TILLEY.

Refined Crushed Sugar.

ONE HUNDRED barrels Refined Crushed SUGAR;
5 tons COIDAGE, assorted sizes;
60 casks Raw Linseed OIL, "London";
50 barrels New Mess Beef;
80 barrels Mess and PRIME PORK;
50 hhds. SUGAR, landing and in Store.

April 1st. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

BRANDY.—Ex ship Saint John, from Port Glasgow:—
5 hhds. } Martell's Pale BRANDY,
10 qr. casks. } Vintage 1840.
For Sale by
April 22. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

St. John, 22d April.

7 CASES PAPER HANGINGS,

Containing 3,500 PIECES,

RECEIVED by the *Admiral*, this week:—This, with the Stock previously received, will make no less than *Three Hundred and Fifty different patterns* now to choose out of.

JOHN KINNEAR,
April 22. Prince Wm. street

National School Books.—The Subscriber has just received per brigt *Dandy Jim* from Montreal: The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Books of lessons, published in Dublin, by direction of the Commissioners of National Education, and republished by Special sanction at Montreal. B. O'BRIEN.

DR. PAIGE'S PERPETUAL ELECTROMATERS AND GALVANIC SUPPORTERS.—The Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the sale of *Paige's Electrometers and Galvanic Supporters*, he is now prepared, having received a general assortment, to supply customers at Boston prices.

Pamphlets, explaining the medical advantages of these Instruments, with directions for their use, furnished gratuitously.

Sept. 10 S. L. TILLEY, Agent.

New landing from Boston:

WOODEN WARE of various kinds; Jute and and other MATTS; Corn BROOMS; Wheel Heads; Wire Bird Cages and Rat and Mouse Traps; Children's Rocking HORSES and Pedestals; assorted Baskets, assorted Brushes, Dish Mops, Dust Pans, Iron-bound Measures.

Also for Sale:—

One Ton good quality PUTTY—in Bladders.

JOHN KINNEAR,
March 25. Prince William-street

NEW LANDING.—Wooden and Willow Ware; Chairs, Wood and Cane Seat, various kinds; Black, Yellow, Green and Red Paints; Barrels Dried Currants, and tierces RICE; Kegs Cut NAILS; Washing Soda; Casks Whiting; Barrels Brimstone; Kegs Mustard and Ginger; Chests Olive Oil and Barrels Oatmeal; Boxes Ground Coffee, and Ground Chicory; Pieces Oil Cloth, and Brls. Mason's Blacking. For sale by

June 15. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince wm. st

Oil White Lead, Starch &c.

30 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL,
29 boxes London STARCH,
25 Casks of Whitiron; 5 casks PUTTY,
5 Tons White and Coloured PAINTS, No. 1.
160 Bars Swedes IRON.
For sale low before storing.

May 27. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENTS—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. 13. FELLOWS & CO.

TO LET.

And Possession given the first day of May next.

THE HOUSE and Premises occupied by the late James Glass, situated in the Parish of Gagetown, in Queen's County, and known as the "GAGETOWN HOTEL." The House is in good repair, with Barns, Outbuildings, and a never-failing well of water. For particulars apply to Thos. Parks, Esq., St. John, or to the Subscriber on the premises. JANE GLASS.

Gagetown, March 16th, 1853.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

AN assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS; 80 Bushels TIMOTHY SEEDS, from Harvey Settlement;
4 Barrels Red Clover;
1 Bag White Clover; for sale at No. 1, North side Market Square. W. O. SMITH.

April 29, 1853.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Acteon from London—1 cask Pure White Zinc PAINT.—This article is highly recommended for indoor use, and will be sold at the same price as the best description of White Lead. S. L. TILLEY.

GENEVA.—Landing ex ship *Miramichi*, Myles master, from London;—20 Hhds. GENEVA, (Lilly Brand); 100 Cases ditto—For sale by

May 20th. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 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.
Moncton (the Bend) Bliss Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.,

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

New-Brunswick Branch OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Trustees.

John Shaw Leigh, and R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esqrs
Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

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

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

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq

Directors, &c., in London.

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

John Westmorland, Esq.

The Subscriber having been 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 upon an uncertain fund or contribution, the Capital Stock of this Company being an unquestionable security to the Assured in case of Loss or Damage by Fire.

LIFE BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

Moderate Premiums.

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

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

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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

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

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

Thirty Days are allowed for the Payment of Premiums after the day on which they respectively

Additional Advantages offered to Lives Assured with this Company at St. John, N. B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Health for a Shilling!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W Kirkus, Chemist 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed)

R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IT THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE.

North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sidney, New South Wales, dated February 25, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their professional skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WILLIAM JONES,

Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald,
New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSEY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

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

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9., 4. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s., 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, Queen; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. Khayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Jas. Gilbert, White, Belleisle.

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

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

11th FEBRUARY, 1853.

100,000 Feet of Window Glass.

now on hand, which is for sale at

FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

consisting of the following sizes:

306 BOXES containing 50 and 100 feet each, 7x9; 600 do. do., 50 and 100 do., 8x10; 200 do. do. each 50 do., 10x12; 100 do. do. do. 50 do., 9x12 to 10x14; 30 do., do. do. 50 do. 10x16 and 10x15, 20 do. do. do. 50 do., 11x14 to 16; 120 do. do. do. 50 do., 12x14 and 12x16 and 12x18; do. do. do. 50., 14x16 to 14x20; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x24 to 14x28; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 15x20 to 15x28; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 16x20; to 16x30; 70 do. do. do. 50 do., 18x24 to 18x30; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 20x19 to 20x30, 3,000 feet from 22x30, 24x26, up to 31x36.

Persons wishing Glass of any particular size differing from the above, can have it cut without any additional charge. Sales are made by the Pane as well as by the Box.

A quantity of beautiful French Crystal sheet GLASS, both double and single—thick—is ordered to be here in April, which will be quite as good for Shop and Store windows as plate, and will not cost quarter the price. Samples of which can now be seen.

Also—350 warranted Wool and Cane Seat CHAIRS, of various sizes and patterns. A great variety and from of FLAT GLASS, such as show Glasses, Tumblers, &c., with Alum, Cream of Tartar, Bread and Washing SODA, Brimstone, Refined and Crude E. I. CASTOR OIL, Blue Vitrol, &c.

Also—Spices of various kinds; Wrought and Cut Nails; Machinery and Lamp OILS; Writing and Wrapping Papers; White and Brown Sugars; Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine; Live Geese and Common Feathers; Ground Dye Woods; assorted Woodware Please apply at

February 11. JOHN KINNEAR'S.

FINE CONGO TEA.—Thirty Chests now landing ex "Adonis," from Halifax.

April 15. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE and LIFE Insurance COMPANY,

Instituted in 1836.

Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.

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Instalments called in,	£197,197 10 0
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