St. John Chronicle.

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. Davidson & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

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

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—$3 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

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE:

By which means parties will be able to procure a valuable family paper and Business Newspaper at a CHEAPER RATE than any newspaper offered in this Province. He therefore 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;

For $40 in advance, 21 copies for One Year;

Mind, IN ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publishers.

All letters, orders, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

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

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, President.
J. V. LAWRENCE, ZENAS RICE, } Directors.
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, }
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, Solicitor.
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, Secretary.

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

DOOLEY'S
Merchants 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.

Auction and Commission Card.

THE Subscriber having extensive acquaintance throughout the Province, has concluded to devote his attention particularly to the business of COMMISSION MERCHANT & AUCTIONEER.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the several departments of trade in this City and Province, as regards imports and exports, and having by the experience of a number of years acquired a distinct knowledge of the value of all commodities, both real and personal, he trusts he can with confidence recommend his abilities to the community, as competent to do justice to the sale of any property which his friends may place in his hands.

JAMES ADAM,
Office in Water-street.
Oct. 1

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED!—MORAL GUARDIAN! *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 Arithmetic, 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 Grammar, &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 30s per quarter.

S. D. MILLER, A. M.,
Manager.
May 10

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

MANUFACTURER of the finest Silver Plate, viz: Tea Pots, Water Urns, Tea Spoons; Forks, Table, Dessert Spoons; Forks, 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.

Persons, Hearses, and others, furnished with plate, on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ The highest price given for Old Silver.

NEW-BRUNSWICK STEAM SAW, PLANE, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY,—Hazelett Street, St. John.

HAVING fitted up the best machinery that can be procured, including Steam Engine of Thirty Horse Power, the Subscriber is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business, in a manner not to be surpassed by any establishment in the Province. Orders from country merchants, masters of vessels, and others, will be punctually attended to, and the work forwarded free of charge, on board any vessel or other conveyance, in the manner directed. Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, and every description of Work in the above line, made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders from the country, with the cash, or approved paper, will be punctually attended to.

Lumber of all kinds, Shingles, Clapboards, Pickets, Lath, Spruce Scantling, Hemlock Boards, Spruce Boards, Pine Boards, Cedar Posts, Rails, Shingles, &c. &c. constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest price.

JOHN E. TURNBULL.
May 6.

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Lockhart & Ritchie, Prince William street, and intends to devote his attention to the business of AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT, in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS McPARTLAND.
St. John, Nov. 29, 1852.

☞ Premises to be let, Front Cellar for about 1000 barrels Flour as above.

WM. WISEMAN,
HAS removed his place of business to Dock street, opposite the Store of Mr. Punchard, where he will be ready at all times to execute orders in his line.

☞ Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

AT the Third Quinquennial Meeting of this Company, held in London, 24th June, 1852, a Surplus of £42,400 Sterling, (being four-fifths of £53,000 Sterling) was declared distributable amongst the Policy holders entitled to participate. This sum allows of a reduction of Premium for the next five years, of £9,523 16s. 3d. Sterling, per annum, or an equivalent reversionary Bonus payable at Death, of £28,570 19s. 7d.

The reduction of Premium averages 36.22 per cent. on the Premiums payable during the next five years.

The reversionary Bonus averages 50 per cent. on the Premiums received during the last five years, or 9 per cent. on the sums Assured.

Upon the Policies which had been full five years in existence, the reversionary Bonus averages £ 1-2 per cent. Premium on the sum assured, a result which has never been seldom equalled, and will bear comparison with that of any Office.

The following Table illustrates the Bonuses declared:

		Average Reduction of Premium.	Average Reversionary Bonus.
1st Division—1842		16.833 per cent.	21 per cent
2d. "	1847	31.333 "	53½ "
3d. "	1852	36.22 "	60 "

On the 31st December last, the

Existing Assurances were	£1,099,843	10	2
The Capital Funds of the Company were	230,363	15	6
The Annual Income was	47,721	2	6
The Divisible Surplus was	53,000	0	0

The Directors consider, and trust the Policy holders will agree with them, that the position of the Company is highly satisfactory, and hope that, taking into account the continually increasing competition they have to encounter, the progress of the Company has equalled their expectations, as the benefits actually realized equal, and in most cases surpass, those afforded by the largest established Offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
July 23 *Agents for New-Brunswick.*

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF LONDON.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling.

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

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.
Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOANS.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the Insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

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) Silas Botsford, Esq.
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.
St. Stephens: W. T. Rose, Esq.
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
February, 1853. *Manager, St. John, N. B*

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
[*Established in* 1836.]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company has empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent and Inspector of Property, in the receiving of proposals for insurance, and the execution of policies, and all other the usual duties of an agency; and to collect and receive the premiums of insurance, and all moneys payable to the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of policies.

The Policies issued, and the conditions and rates of insurance, are those of the Company, and are the same as those issued by the agents of the Company in the cities of Boston and New-York, and are as low as those of any other responsible Fire Insurance Company; but the underwriters hereby give notice, that no business will be accepted at less than the established rates, and that no underground risks, or any other doubtful business will be accepted to our Company.

All losses, if any, will be settled without referring to the Directors, at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B.,
4th August, 1852.

PURE ZINC PAINT.—Per Arcadia 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.

POETRY.

[SELECTED FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Oh! it was hard to part with thee,
My own, my darling boy!
My singing bird, whose childish glee
Filled all the house with joy.

Thy step was like the wild gazelle's—
Thy heart as light and free;
And as the tone of silver bells
Was thy sweet voice to me!

But yesterday thine eyes were bright
Thy cheeks with health did glow;
Thy fairy form was bounding light,
And o'er thy brow of snow,

In silken ringlets, soft and light,
Floated thy waving hair;
Thy sunny smile was very bright—
So much of love was there!

How little did I dreamth at Death
Could come in such an hour,
Or that the Spoiler's withering breath
Was on my cherished flower!

It drooped as droops the fairest flower
Before the driving rain:
In vain we strove—no human power
Could make it bloom again!

Sweet bud! forever passed away!
On that celestial shore,
Where God's own glory makes the day,
It blooms forever more!

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

BRITAIN'S HERO.

Rest, aged warrior, well achiev'd is the fame
That grav'd on British hearts your noble name;
Sleep sweetly calm, thy cherish'd Mem'ry's blest,
A Nation's tears bedew thee in thy rest.
Thy Sov'reign's pride in council or in war,
Thy sov'reign mourns her kingdom's brightest star
Britain's proud son, the saviour of our land,
Who turn'd the tyrant's blow from off her strand;
Long history's page shall heroes' deeds extol,
But never again a Wellington enroll.
Thou watchful guardian of thy country's cause,
Despising aught unmanly for applause,
While warlike glory urg'd thee 'gainst the foe,
Thy noble heart mix'd mercy with the blow;
The soldiers weal thy ever constant care
Long Britain's troops will mourn the loss they bear,
Widows and Orphan of the fallen brave
Bewail a Friend and Father at your grave;
The sons of Britain crowd around thy bier,
And inward sigh "Our Wellington lies here."
Fame mourns her noblest hero—sad adieu;
She rends her wreath o'er thee and Waterloo.

Cornwo, 18th November 1852.

MISCELLANY.

A DAY'S ESCAPE.

"Let us escape from the City ways, and take a little holiday in the country." LAMBE.

The love of country scenes and country pleasures exhibits itself in various phases of our city life; and whether we gaze upon a picture in a gallery, or, escaping from the bustle and turmoil of the dusky streets, taste the pure air of heaven that's "lying by the rivulet," the feeling is the same; and this unquenchable, unextinguishable love of nature it is, amid all the foul temptations of the world, that keeps us pure, and teaches us that the glory of God's handiwork is better than the gain of silver and gold. This feeling it is that crowds our parks on summer evenings, and fills the vans to overflowing that wend their dusty way to suburban pleasaunces like Hampton Court and Richmond—and we never gaze upon a picture representing trees and water, hill-side landscape or rustic porch, the deep forest glade or the tiny bit of garden before a labourer's cottage, the breezy downs or even the well-stocked farmyard, without thanking God in our hearts that he has made us so pleasant an abiding place.

It is not that there is a deficiency of rarer sight to be seen, or piquant excitements to be experienced, or anxieties to be suffered in the crowded towns, that the escape into the country becomes a pleasant relief; it is that the inaudible and noiseless foot of Time, travels more slowly to our senses amid the woods and green leaves murmuring; it is that the spinners and knitters in the sun—the bee and butterfly and gaudy coloured moth, and humming insects of a thousand hues—are never seen amid the din and bustle of the crowded highway; it is that the roses of the spring throw out their scent more bountifully when no dull housewall intervenes between them and the sky; it is that the faint gleaming of the dappled east—the mountain's misty top—where wild birds wheel and whoop—the music of the sunny air, that thick around the woodland glades hums gloriously—come welcome to the sad and weary senses of the town-kept wanderer; it is that beside the brink of haunted stream or down among the depths of woodland dells, the voice of nature comes in gentlest whisper and breathes into our heart of hearts, saying to our cravings, and heart-burnings, and ambitions and hatreds, and littlenesses, and covetousnesses, Peace, be still.

Now, the contemplation of a picture or a little trip out of town, gives rise to good and improving thoughts; if they make a man return to his daily toil with a better resolution and a firmer hope, then are pictures galleries and railroads, steamboats and covered vans, especial messengers of comfort to the world.

And this occasional "escape" has other and more important uses to fulfil; it reaches to the world's workman that there are better things to occupy his mind than the sordid cares of life—it gives him hope to bear the brunt of the battle and the heat of the day—it inspires him with manly courage to face the dangers and consciousness of poverty—it disarms temptation of half its seductive power, and makes him feel himself, as he stands erect in the fields beneath God's sky of blue, that, though a little lower than the angels, he is made in the image of his Maker.

The world has been a long time considering this knotty problem—a long time debating this question of a people's amusement; and there are some—they are of the old fashion, though, and slow to understand that which they were never taught—even now, who doubt the good that comes of parks and pleasure gardens for the poor; some who cannot comprehend what more workmen want of elegancies—who think that the poor have nothing to do but work, and go to church on Sundays in their best. They lie under a great mistake—a wilful and most destructive error—which, unless it be corrected speedily, will beat upon its darkened wings the tempest and the cloud of disaffection. No; it is a better thing that men should lift their voices up to heaven in fields and woods, and pleasant places in humble thankfulness and praise, than that they should meet together in the crowded and pestiferous byeways of great cities to curse the rich and grumble at the hard times.—The rich cannot do everything to ameliorate the condition of the poor, but they can do much; they can teach men that labour is honourable—that toil is the natural inheritance of the sons of Adam—(that they feel and sympathise with honest industry—that they are willing to encourage all who aspire to good—that the barriers of society are not erected in a proud and exclusive spirit, never to be broken down; in a word, they can bestow on their striving fellow men a noble and enduring gift, a gift beyond all reckoning and estimation, the gift of education.

A NEW STEAMBOAT PADDLE WHEEL.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.

We were invited by Capt. William A. Bury, of Grosse Isle, on Wednesday, to examine the model of a new Paddle Wheel which he has invented, and for which he has entered a caveat at the Patent Office. The model was roughly put together, but certainly exhibited a simple application of a well-known principle, which it carried out in the construction of wheels of a large size, must work a complete alteration in their make.

The wheel which he has invented is formed in all its parts exactly like the paddle wheels of a steamboat, with the exception of the paddles or buckets. In the common paddle wheel the paddle or bucket is a solid oblong board, fastened firmly across the two parallel arms. In this new wheel a paddle or bucket is affixed to each arm by a strong hinge in the inside corner of the arm. The two paddles being equivalent to one common one. The paddle itself is an oblong piece of wood, shaped like a wedge, and hung in the arm, so that the heavy end is between the arms, and the light end is outside. But the lightest division of the paddle has the most surface, and it is upon this fact the utility of the invention depends.

For instance, the wheel revolves, the paddle strikes the water, but it is so hung on the arm at a certain angle that the outside corner gradually sinks in, and as the wheel revolves, the surface of the paddle meets the water gradually, but so as to press it back against the arm, where it is firmly held by the pressure caused by it own motion through the water; as the paddle rises to the surface, the angle at which it comes out of the water permits the heavy end to fly back against the inside of the arm, and it thus comes out edgeways, exactly on the principle of feathering an oar. The paddle, by the simple operation of the principle of gravitation, remains, with its edge directly in the line of the revolution of the wheel till the arm passes the perpendicular when the paddle falls into its place ready to meet the pressure of the water again.

It is well known that in the revolution of the paddles of our ordinary steamboats, an immense amount of power is lost by having to lift a heavy weight of water with every turn of the crank.—Numerous contrivances and inventions have been tried as a means of overcoming and doing away with this useless weight which the boat is obliged to carry: but we know of none that has not been found to comphested to be useful or available.

We have been told that, at each revolution of the wheels of the May Flower, the lift of water by the revolutions of the wheels is equal to eight tons, and the lift is increased in proportion to the speed. If the engine makes sixteen revolutions in a minute, she has also to expend force enough to lift 28 tons in that time. This is so much dead loss. We do not know that this is precisely the case, but it illustrates in some measures one of the difficulties of steam navigation, which this invention of Capt. Bury's is intended to overcome, and the principal one. There are two others of minor importance. The first is, that in the passage of the paddle the wheel-house, it has little or no resistance to overcome from the pressure of the air. The other is, that in a river navigation, where snags are met with, there is little or no danger of the paddles being smashed by coming in contract with them. In regard to the lift of water, Captain Bury stated that he tried this model, which is about four feet in diameter, in the water, turning it at the rate of thirty revolutions per minute, and a person could remain within two feet of where the paddle came out of the water without being wet.

As the working of this model has shown that the principles on which it is constructed are correct, and that his wheel actually gets rid of the causes of the loss of a large amount of power on steam vessels, the whole question is resolved into whether large wheels can be constructed to work equally as well as the model works, and not be liable to get out of order by the immense pressure to which they are subjected. It is thought by those who are used to the making of such wheels, that these can; and during the winter, we believe a pair of these wheels will be put on the Swan. It cannot involve any great loss if they do not work, for the common paddles can be put in the arms at any time. But we think this invention, from its very simplicity, must be successful.

THE LAST PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Having heard that the Messrs. Weigall had lately executed a portrait of the Duke of Wellington, and knowing his Grace's aversion to sit for such a purpose, we paid a visit to their studio, and have gathered from them the following particulars:—The portrait referred to was the last for which his Grace sat. Mr. Weigall, jun., painted a miniature of a lady of rank, which was much admired at the exhibition of the Royal Academy; and partly with a wish to serve the young artist, and also to preserve an original likeness of one that had played so important a part in the present generation, and whose friendship she had the honour to enjoy, she succeeded in getting the Duke to make an appointment to sit to the father and son, for a bust and miniature at the same time, the lady kindly undertaking to come and keep him in conversation at the time. The Duke rode to the artist's residence, Somerset-street, Portman-square, and the artist, receiving him in the hall, conducted him to the drawing-room. Mr. Wiegall sen. offered to assist the Duke up stairs, but he did not appear to wish it, and told the artist to go up and he would follow. The Duke was dressed as he wished to be taken, wearing his various orders, and had on his blue dress-coat, with the star on his breast. Over these he wore a light grey paletot, of which he at once proceeded to divest himself; but not accomplishing it very readily, Mr. Wiegall went towards him and offered his assistance He would not have it, and, almost rudely, told him to keep his hands off. After considerable difficulty, he at length succeeded, and then commenced taking off his large jack boots. Mr. Wiegall thought it most prudent to let him have his own way, and did not interfere. After many efforts, he succeeded in kicking off a boot, and with it went a shoe; but the artist thought from the rebuff already given he had not better interfere, and allowed him to pick it up himself, which he did, "and then," says the artist, "we got on capitally together. He wished to be posted standing, and is so represented in Mr. Wiegall, jun.'s miniature, the original of which was exhibited in last years Royal Academy. Before describing his Grace as a sitter, we will narrate some of the preliminaries to his becoming so. He introduced himself saying, "Mr.—— sent me here to see a portrait" (one the artist had previously executed), and seeing it he said, "I know that; it is very good; very like Chantry's: but there's a painting I want to see. This was of course shown to the Duke; it was by the son. He remarked, "That's very good; your son is a very clever young man; and looking intently at the artists, and observing their embarrassment, said, "I suppose you would both like a sitting." He then hinted that he had declared he never would sit again to anybody, observing, "But I supposed I must." An appointment was made for the following day—and with his usual punctuality he came to the minute. They had, however some trouble to get him to sit, assuring him that while the face was being painted it was really desirable. He then said 'Well, gentlemen, I am entirely in your hands, and will do what you think best." As soon as he had taken his seat, he said, "I know how to sit very well; Laurence told me: you see I keep my eyes on the same spot, and then the artist always sees one point: if I do not keep my eyes on the same spot, he does not see the same thing: and" (turning to his friend) "these gentlemen should be considered, for they have not only to observe and imitate, but to verify what they see. I suppose they begin by getting one feature correct, and then commence upon another, until the whole is finished." And he observed at the same time, that was the way all difficult undertakings were accomplished. This was the Duke's view of the subject. At one time he turned suddenly round to the artist, and remarked—"There is one peculiarity about my head which Chantry told me off;" and putting his hand to three sides of his head, said, "Flat here—flat here, Sir—and flat here, Sir!" and, with his finger up continued, "Three sides of a square;" again repeating, "That I know, for Chantry told me so." Mr. W. then took opportunity of saying that he would like to verify the model by the actual measurement; but had some delicacy in making the proposal. The Duke immediately said, "By all means; whatever is necessary;" and taking up the compasses handed them to the artist, who had thus the opportunity of minutely measuring every feature in that remarkable face. On comparing the same with the bust by Nollekins, which was taken when the Duke was in the prime of life, it is curious to observe the difference in the proportions that time had made. At the third sitting, the artist remarked to him that he did not wear his orders; and he took out of his pocket a crumbled piece of paper, and placed them on himself, observing—"I did not put them on, coming out, for the worst of it is I find the people think I am after something. Now, on Saturday when I was coming here, I saw a fellow running by my side. I turned round my horse and asked him where he was running to? He said, "To see where you are going to!" Well, then, I remarked, I am going through Stanhope Gate—and darted off." A beautiful and interesting little girl, the daughter of the artist's patron, was present during the sitting, amused herself with some childish attempts at drawing what she called the windows of the opposite house, which she desired to draw the Duke's attention to. Patting her on the head, he observed, "Very meritorious! Very ingenious! I am considered a great favourite with children. I was at the house of Lords S—— the other day, and there was a fine little fellow there who had evidently been told that I was coming, and was one the look-out for me. He called soldiers 'Rub-a-lubs. As soon as I went in he came up to me and said 'you are not a Rub-a-dub at all for you don't wear a red coat!'" His Grace soon, however, remarked that he was not always fortunate with children;—"I was lately in the house of a French Marquis. They brought in a little child to see me: I wanted to take it in my arms, but the child seemed to have a great aversion to me and shrank from me. So I said to the little thing. 'Pourquoi' and clinging to the nurse, it said, 'Il bat tout le monde.' I suppose she had heard her nurse say so, and thought then I should beat her."—[The Lady's Newspaper.

A LAST LOOK.—There is a feeling that resembles death in the last glance we are ever to bestow on a loved object. The girl you have treasured in your secret heart, as she passes by on her wedding day it may be, happy and blissful, lifts up her laughing eyes, the symbol of her own light heart, and leaves in that look darkness and desolation for ever. The boy your father's spirit has clung to, like the very light of your existence, waves his hand from the quarterdeck, as the gigantic ship bends over to the breeze; the tears have dimmed his eyes, for mark! he moves his fingers over them—and this is a last look.

A farmer who recently had his butter seized by the clerk of the market for short weight, gave as a reason, that the cow from which the butter was made was subject to the crump, and that caused the butter to shrink in weight.

REFORMED ROMANIST PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.
1853.
SIXTH ADDRESS TO
Protestants throughout the World.

MEN AND BRETHREN IN CHRIST JESUS!

This is the sixth time we address you—the sixth since the providence of God, and imperious necessity, called forth our society into existence, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-four. The blessing of Heaven, and the stern realities that have crowned our past labours, nerve us now for this formidable task, and animate us again to seek anew the guidance of Omnipotence, and the enlistment of your central sympathies in the cause of spiritual freedom throughout the earth, not only in the boundless empire of Britain herself, but in every country and in every land wherever freedom of thought and freedom of expression prevail, in favour of our fellow beings who are born for eternity, but who are not as yet fellow-heirs with us in the blessed hope of eternal life—in behalf of souls who are yearning to be released from the iron fetters of Rome; and finally, to unite you all in one common unbroken bond of immortal brotherhood, for the destruction and annihilation of the Pagan and Papal tyranny of despotic power, wherever it is seen and felt on the wide field of the earth's circumference.

BRETHREN BELOVED!—Is not this a hallowed work—a most noble enterprise? One worthy of man, created after God's image, to aspire after; one not beneath the dignity of angels, of spotless purity and holiness, to look into. THE SALVATION OF MAN WAS THE REDEEMER'S MISSION; and, surely, the certainty of redemption for ourselves and others is a prize priceless, far exceeding in value the golden discoveries in the mines of Central Oceanica, and on the yellow, shelving banks of the Sacramento, in far-famed California.

The present era of the world, rich with the inventions of art and science, facilitates the task of imparting knowledge—Scriptural as well as secular. The surpassing powers of steam, by sea and land; the electric signal, with vivid rapidity, communicating mind to mind and thought to thought—annihilating space, and connecting terrestrial regions widely separate, promise to set up, at no distant day, the EMPIRE OF UNIVERSAL INTELLECT, and to make man, what his creator has designed him to be, HIS SPIRITUAL WORSHIPPER—his servant in spirit and in truth. God has brought to light those principles, hitherto concealed for ages; and men of this generation cannot better occupy them aright, than by diffusing, with their assistance, among every creature of the human race, the manifold blessings of the GOSPEL OF CHRIST, saying to the slave of every colour and of every clime GO FREE—worship your Creator, as He has commanded you, in the imperishable Revelation of His Holy Will. This is the highest purpose to which modern inventions can be applied. And, BRETHREN PROTESTANTS, you are imperatively called upon now to use them for that sacred end. In the natural world, diffusion of light puts darkness to flight; so it will be found in things spiritual. The dissemination of salvation places man before his Maker as a redeemed, accountable being, and levels to religious equality the Hesperian Pontiff and the Liberian freed man. The prize of eternal life is laid open to both; and he that seeks it aright shall surely find it.

BRETHREN, as we said before, in the year gone by, let there be PRAYER, ACTION, UNION; and with the aid of the PRESS, the STEAM, and the TELEGRAPH, Popery and Slavery shall both totter and fall together.

To descend now from this lofty eminence, this general view of these two gigantic evils that afflict the human family, and to point out practically, on closer observation, the remedy by which these monster plagues—POPERY and SLAVERY—may be abated, and finally eradicated and expelled from the earth, shall be the subject matter of our Annual Address for the year 1853.

The former evil—Popery—flourishes in our own little island, as luxuriantly and vigorously as on any part of the habitable globe, because her people are naturally more religious and given to idolatry; and because they are countenanced and encouraged in this fatal superstition by the pecuniary endowment of the State; and this is to them an overwhelming and convincing argument why they will not abandon it. This endowment, coming from the mind of the nation assembled in the Imperial Legislature, does more to confirm the people in idolatry, than all the teaching and preaching of the priests of Rome. The three estates of Parliament give their solemn sanction to this religion; and it appears, at first sight, inconsistent and rebellious for the members of the National Churches to set themselves up against this Act of the Legislature, and to denounce it, in the words of our Homilies, as "DAMNABLE AND IDOLATROUS," and the enemy of God and man. Yet, the faithful servants of Christ discharge this duty; and woe be unto them if they do not! because the pure law of heaven as revealed in the Statute Book of God, commands them to declare, without fear of man, this full, perfect, and dreadful denunciation.

See our last year's Address on the Sin of Idolatry in Britain, pp. 3 and 4. It is, consequently, needless to prove again that Popery is idolatry, and that all who are partakers of the Sacrifice of the Mass, and assist in setting it up, are guilty of that awful sin, in the sight of a jealous God.

Conscience compels us, brethren, to speak out plainly and honestly. We are not, therefore, to be accounted your enemies, because we tell the truth.

Since the year 1829, Popery has vastly increased in influence and wealth, in this United Kingdom. That it should not do so, in these respects, would be truly miraculous; though it has, in some localities in this island, through the faithfulness, and honesty, and zeal of a few God-fearing men, diminished, by the conversion of numbers of its votaries to the true religion of Jesus Christ. But we must maintain, in the face of all boasting, and vanity, that since that unhappy year, her power and wealth have risen to a position that commands the notice and astonishment of every traveller in this kingdom and country, who is not a superficial observer.

This is not an empty assertion—not the airy bubble of an inflated imagination—it is a sober, melancholy truth, verified by facts; and God forbid that we should misrepresent, overstate, or overrate them.

Out of many instances take one, which stands prominently above all others,—the Mass Houses over Ireland, and especially those of the City of Dublin. In that year, there was scarcely a remarkable building of that kind in this city. Now, out of the nine Roman Catholic parishes, into which this city is divided, there is only one solitary exception in which a new Mass House is not to be seen and found,—not only the most remarkable house in the parish, but varying in height, in strength, in magnificence, with the best structures in the parish, and far exceeding most of them in style and architecture. In addition to this, almost innumerable new buildings of the different Roman religious orders have been erected in and around the city since that period, with gorgeous splendour and peering into the very clouds.

This fact will suffice to prove our point. And, on the contrary, what is the state of the parishes in the Protestant Established Church? In the twenty parishes into which the district of the city is divided, not a single parish church has been erected during that long period, while Popery has been thriving; and those churches that were built prior to the time mentioned are with difficulty kept from decay: one of them is demolished and ruined, and its recovery hopeless; and some of them have been contracted in their size to suit their lessened congregations. We might be more minute on this topic from our own personal observation and inspection; but we forbear from detail, unless we are driven on by disagreeable necessity. And to add to the infelicitous statement, the ancient, venerable pile of St. Patrick's Cathedral, so long the pride and

The Chronicle.

Saint John, January 21, 1853.

THE FISHERIES.

The official returns of the State of Massachusetts declare that in the catch of Mackerel for 1852 there was a falling off from that of 1851, of no less a quantity than 102,906 barrels! This fact will abundantly prove the value of our fisheries, when they are well protected from foreign trespassers.—[illegible] have reaped larger gains during the past year [illegible] has ever been their good fortune to acquire in any previous season. The American papers and official statistics have clearly convinced us that it would be madness to part with the smallest share of our interest in the fisheries upon any terms. Let them be vigorously prosecuted by our own fishermen, for the benefit of themselves in the first instance, and the country to which they pay a willing and cheerful allegiance in the second, and an increased prosperity will be the reward of both. We have given our carrying trade to the Yankees, and the navigation of our rivers to their steamboats, and what, we would ask, have they given us in return? They have just the same right to the occupation of our wilderness lands, as they have to our fisheries, and—*no more*. It is due to ourselves and to posterity to keep them out of both. The time is rapidly approaching when our countrymen will have use for all that belongs to them, whether it is to be found upon our teeming coasts, or in our magnificent forests.

AN OLD BOOK.—The Camden Literary and Library Association have in their possession a large book, originally published in Latin, at Rome, in the year 1639. It is a curious specimen of composition and typography.—*Exchange.*

[We have an older book than that. It is a large Bible in the Dutch language published at Hague, July 29th, 1637. It embraces the old and new Testaments, of the translation adopted by the National Synod of Dordrecht of the Netherland Reformed Church. The characters are the German text, and are as beautiful as any type of the present day. It is strongly bound and well scented with huge brass clasps. Every book has its first chapter adorned with an introductory ornamental capital letter, which, for beauty of design and grace of execution, has no superior now. So beautiful indeed are these letters that before the book came into our possession some sacrilegious wretch cut a great number of them out for transferring, no doubt, to adorn some modern picture Bible. (Scientific American.

We have no difficulty in beating our scientific cotemporary in this contest, as we have now before us a bible in excellent preservation too, and printed in Old English letter, with a highly illuminated title-page, bearing the following imprint, which we copy literally:

"THE HOLY BIBLE, containing the Old Testament and the New: Newly translated out of the Original Tongues: and with the former Translations diligently compared and revised, by His Majesties special commandment. Imprinted at London, by Robert Baker, Printer to the King's most Excellente Majestie. Anno 1613."

Having thus settled the matter with the *Scientific American*, and wholly eclipsed "The Camden Literary Association," we shall now refer to another work in our possession, also in good preservation, with the following title-page:—"THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, with the Psalter, or Psalmes of David, of the translation which is appointed to be read in Churches. Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Baker, Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majiestie. Anno 1589."

The Old and New Testaments are bound up in the same work. The binding is of oak, covered with stout calf, and strengthened with brass at the edges.

At the end of this work we have the psalms in metre; the first verse of the hundredth psalm is literally as follows:

All people that on earth do dwell,
Syng to the Lord with cheerful voyce;
Him serve with feare, his prayse forth tell,
Come ye before him and rejoyce.

In the preface to the first-named work, we have the following from "The translators to the reader;" we transcribe the remarks literally, merely altering the style of the orthography to suit that of the present day:

"Now the Church of Rome would seem at the length to bear a motherly affection towards her children, and to allow them the Scriptures in the mother tongue; but indeed it is a gift, not deserving to be called a gift, an unprofitable gift: they must get a license in writing before they can use them, and to get that they must approve themselves to their confessor, that is, to be such as are, if not frozen in the dregs, yet soured with the leaven of superstition. Howbeit, it seemeth too much to Clement VIII. that there should be any license granted to have them in the vulgar tongue, and therefore he overruleth and frustrateth the grant of Pius IV. So much are they afraid of the light of the Scriptures that they will not trust the people with it, no, not as it is set forth by their own sworn men, no, not with the license of their own Bishops and Inquisitors."

And what has been the result? Let the condition of every Popish country furnish the awful reply.

Since writing the above, we have been shown a large folio edition of "The Herball or General Historie of Plantes. Gathered by John Gerarde, of London, Master in Chirurgerie. Imprinted at London by John Norton, 1597." This ancient and valuable work is owned by J. W. Boyd, Esq., of this city.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Wendell Phillips, of Boston, recently delivered a lecture at the Tabernacle in New York, on the subject of "*The fine Arts.*"—Among other things he asserted that Dr. Lardner published a pamphlet in 1839, in order to prove that a steamship could not cross the Atlantic, while in the same month the *Sirius* made her passage to New York.

In the eighth edition of Dr. Lardner's work on "The Steam Engine, &c." published in the autumn of 1841, the author distinctly proves, that in 1836, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association at Dublin, that he admitted the establishment of a direct line of steamers to ply between the West coast of Ireland and Boston, touching at Halifax. And at the next meeting of the Association at Bristol in 1837, he again urged the superior advantages of this line, in comparison with the project of a direct line between Bristol and New York. Dr. L. quotes from the *Times* of the 27th August, 1837, from his own speech on the subject in Bristol in this paper, in order to show that he treated the subject of Atlantic Steam navigation in a favorable light, and as wholly practicable, and this in opposition to the views and arguments of Messrs. Brunel and Field.

If we mistake not, the *Savannah* and *Curacoa*, American steamers, crossed the Atlantic *prior* to 1836, and yet we are told by public lecturers in 1853 that Dr. Lardner had pronounced it a physical impossibility in 1839!

☞ The weekly edition of the *British Colonist*, published at Halifax, comes to us in completely new clothing. It is published in quarto form, with new type, and presents an appearance equal to any paper printed on this side the Atlantic, while the reading matter is equally spicy. The last page is adorned with a piece of music, "Long parted have we been," music by Henry Russel, which of itself is worth the whole year's subscription.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The construction of this beautiful and substantial fabric is at length completed, and every body and his wife, and all kinds of vehicles, are daily crossing over the wildest and most romantic portion of the falls by its agency. We perceive that the tolls are fixed by the corporation as follows:

Every passenger, (except the driver of a vehicle, who is included in the charge therefor, and children under five years of age, who pass *free*)	1d.
Vehicles, with one horse,	6d.
Every additional horse,	3d.

[illegible] BRIDGE will afford a valuable facility for all persons travelling from this City towards Fredericton or Saint Andrews. The opportunity which is afforded by it of viewing the magnificent falls at the mouth of the River will attract a large number, not only of our own country folk, but of strangers who are in the habit of visiting Saint John, and thus the means will be furnished of rendering the stock of the bridge company among the most profitable of any in the Province. It is a bold and spirited undertaking and richly entitles its enterprising promoters to all the advantages it is likely to secure for them.

CHURCH MEETINGS.

IN THE PARISH OF HAMPTON.

At a Meeting of the Churchmen in the Parish of Hampton, held at St. Paul's Church in the said Parish, on Monday, 27th of December, the Rev. W. W. Walker was requested to take the Chair, and Mr. George Otty to act as Secretary to the Meeting, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed—

Whereas, In compliance with the request of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, that the Churchmen of this Parish should convene for the purpose of taking into consideration the Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies; and whereas the said Bill is expressed in vague and general terms, and offers but little satisfaction to the relative position of members composing such convocation as would be established by it. And further, that any Bill likely to effect the interest of the Church in these Colonies, requires to be more thoroughly understood, therefore,

Resolved, That the Hon. Mr. Gladstone's Bill does not meet with the approval of the members of the Church in this Parish; and further, that the Churchmen of this Parish view with disapprobation any attempt at the introduction of Synodical action at the present time in the Church in this Province.

Resolved, That the Secretary do send forthwith a copy of the above Resolutions to His Lordship the Bishop, and also a copy for insertion in the public newspapers in St. John.

GEO. OTTY, *Secretary to the Meeting.*

IN THE PARISH OF HOPEWELL.

At a meeting of the habitual attendants at Divine Service in Hopewell, held pursuant to notice on Tuesday evening, the 4th January, inst., to take into consideration the Circular of His Lordship, the Bishop of Fredericton.

On motion of S. G. Morse, Esq., the Rev. Charles P. Bliss, was called to the Chair, and William Hallett, requested to act as Secretary. Whereupon the following Resolutions were passed *nem. con.*—

Moved by S. G. Morse, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Alva Peck.—

Whereas, The Bill lately introduced into the British House of Commons, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies, so far as it is understood in this Parish, is not approved of;—therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting, the said Bill should not be enacted.

Moved by Oliver Barbarie, Esq., and seconded by Joseph S. Reed, Esq.—

Resolved, That no Act of the Imperial Parliament, for regulating the Ecclesiastical affairs of the Colonies should be in force, without the concurrence of the Colonies.

On motion of S. G. Morse, Esq., the Chairman left the Chair, and Oliver Barbarie, Esq., being called thereto.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. Charles P. Bliss, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

CHARLES P. BLISS, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM HALLETT, *Secretary.*

IN THE PARISH OF DOUGLAS.

At a meeting of the parishioners of the parish of Douglas, held on Wednesday, 29th December, 1852, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter received from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Rector being voted into the Chair by Lieut. Col. Robinson, the following resolutions were brought forward;

Moved by the Rev. A. V. Stewart, and seconded by Mr. Allen Lawrence.—

1st. Whereas a Bill has lately been introduced into the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of allowing the Colonial Church, comprising the Bishops, Clergy and Society, to meet in Convocation, (which hitherto they have not been enabled to do,) to manage their own local ecclesiastical affairs.

Resolved, While they do not pledge themselves to every particular of the Bill called "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Bill," for want of further information on the subject of that Bill, yet it is the opinion of this meeting that under certain restrictions it would be very beneficial for the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity to meet in Diocesan and other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their Church affairs, believing as they do that it is a custom traceable from the Bible, and practised in primitive times. And further, that they would bring as an example of the blessing of God on such convocations, the Church of the United States, which is so flourishing, and is at this present time "taking root downward and bearing fruit upward" as a Missionary Church, not only in the United States, but throughout the whole habitable world.

To the above the following amendment was moved by Lieut. Col. Robinson, and seconded by Mr. Moses Lawrence,—

Resolved, That it is not expedient for this meeting to adopt the Hon Mr. Gladstone's Bill to explain and amend the laws relating to the Church in the Colonies. That the said Bill having for its object the establishment of Conventions in these Provinces, would, it is feared, increase party discussions and create new and unhappy divisions which might prove injurious to the cause of the Church at large, and particularly in this Province.

The amendment being put, it was carried by a majority, consequently the first resolution was lost.

And Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Lord Bishop by the Rector.

ALEXANDER STEWART, *Rector and Chairman.*

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.—The speed named in the following paragraph was built by James Smith, Esq., of this City. The accomplishment of this remarkable voyage will astonish the owners of the Yankee clippers, who are now *dead beat* by a New Brunswick ship.

THE CLIPPER PACKET TO AUSTRALIA.—The Marco Polo, J. N. Parker, commander, (late of Aitken, Lunt, Parker and Co.'s fleet, but the property of Messrs. Pelham and Co.) from the Mersey, sailed on Saturday morning last, in the Mount Sault Australian Clipper line, for Melbourne, after one of the most remarkable and successful passages. The Marco Polo was towed from Liverpool on the 6th of July, and passed from Queenstown on her voyage on the 11th of October, and moored at Port Phillip on the 11th, and in the river as above named, on the 14th, so that the voyage is the quickest on record, and space of five months and twenty days. Capt. Parker is about to be presented with a handsome testimonial, by some gentlemen connected with the Australian trade.

We are informed, on [illegible] that the contract for the Canada Mail Steamers has been entered to Torrance, Inman and Co., by the Postmaster and his associates, on the ground of a mistake on the Hon. Mr. Ross. The sum [illegible] is further, but has been undertaken by Messrs. Torrance, at £7000 more per mile than the Grand Trunk Line. The prospects of the Trois Pistoles Railroad are good.—[Montreal Pilot.

☞ The Legislature of Nova Scotia was to meet at Halifax yesterday.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—Last Monday evening, Dr. Paterson filled up the vacancy occasioned by the non-preparation of Mr. Cumming's Diagrams, and delivered a scientific lecture on the *Elements that constitute Water*. The decomposition of water was effected by the means of an elegant decomposing apparatus with a Smee's Galvanic Battery, and some of the properties of Hydrogen and Oxygen exhibited by successful and beautiful experiments. A few individuals who, we suppose, had come to hear Mr. Cumming, went away; but the respectful and *respectable* assembly that remained, appeared to [illegible] his lecture here Monday evening. And as the subject of Comparative Anatomy will come in for its share of attention, we are sure that both ladies and gentlemen in general will be both pleased and instructed by the lecture.

This evening, Friday, the Rev. Mr. Churchill, of Fredericton, will lecture on *The Patriarch Job and his Times*. As Mr. Churchill never lectured on our platform before, we bespeak for him a full house: his popularity, we think, will ensure him this without any other consideration.

THE CHURCH.—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton arrived in town on Saturday evening last. His Lordship assisted in performing Divine Service in St. John's Church on Sunday morning, preached at St. George's Church, Carleton, in the afternoon; and presided at the General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society last evening. His Lordship has kindly consented to preach in Saint Paul's Church, Portland (the "Valley Church"), on Sunday afternoon next, on which occasion a special collection will be made in aid of the expenses of keeping that Church open for Divine Service. His Lordship will preach in St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Sunday morning.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—If the business of the Court does not rapidly advance, it is not the fault of the learned Judge; as his honor uses his utmost efforts to expedite it, by urging Jurors to punctual attendance, and Lawyers to promptitude and expedition. On Thursday evening last, at half-past five p. m. when a jury was required for a fresh cause, only two jurors answered to their names; upon which his honor declared his determination to keep the Court open every day, till 7 o'clock, p. m., as he found that one hours' work in the evening was worth two in the morning; but that if Jurors would not attend, he would be compelled to close every evening at dusk; and then if the Court should have to sit four weeks instead of two, or be adjourned till April, it would be entirely from the default of Jurors. On Saturday evening His Honour complained, that the week's work had been a very poor one, owing to the above cause, and frequent excuses and delays from non-attendance of witnesses; and he therefore gave notice, both to Jurors and the Gentlemen of the Bar, that thenceforth no indulgence would be allowed; that the business of the Court must be promptly got through with; that Jurors and witnesses must be in readiness, and that the Court would strictly press on the business before it.—[Observer.

Since the above remarks were published, the eighth cause, (Hatheway vs. Seelye), has been terminated, and the Jury, after long deliberation, being unable to agree, were discharged. Six other causes have since been tried, and another, (Pollok *et al, vs.* the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company), is now undergoing investigation; making the fifteenth cause actually disposed of.—There are still fifteen others remaining for trial. As, however, the learned Judge can sit all next week, and, if necessary, for two or three days in the week following, there is no doubt that the business of the Court will be entirely cleared off, without an adjournment.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Common Council held a Special Meeting Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a Bill to Amend the present Assessment Law, with the view of distributing the burden of taxation more evenly. By the Bill, as passed, it is provided that a non-resident having a store or office in the city and doing business there shall be subject to taxation, as a resident on his personal property; that all joint stock companies, banks, insurance companies, &c., having only branches in the city, the principal offices being elsewhere, such for instance as the Bank of British North America, the Ætna, and other insurance companies, shall be subject to taxation in the same way as local companies of the same kind; that undivided properties shall be subject to taxation—the taxes in such cases to be recovered from the Executors or Trustees, who of course charge the amount so paid to the estate. Where a mortgage is held on the property it is proposed that the mortgagee and mortgagor shall severally pay taxes in proportion to their interest in the property. This section was proposed by Ald. Johnston. There were several other provisions, to which we are unable at present to allude more particularly. The prospection of the Bill proposing for the appointment of a Clerk, whose duty it should be to obtain information of all persons and property liable to be rated, prepare lists, &c., for the Assessors, and that the taxes should be collected by the Chamberlain, &c., was all rejected.—Caus. Ballentine, on this occasion, voting with the majority—Messrs. Johnson, Vanhorne, Littlejohn, Olive, and M'Avity. The minority were—Messrs. Walker, Cudlip, Nowlin, and Stephenson.

Nothing was substituted in lieu of this part of the Bill, so that the existing mode of collection will probably continue in force. Ald. Cudlip moved that property belonging to religious societies should be liable to taxation (that the word religious be omitted,) but no one seconded this proposition.

Some other business was disposed of. A committee of No. 5, petitioned to be heard, relative to a report of the Chief Engineer, on some claims for prizes. After discussion the petitioners were ordered to be filed and the Report was adopted. The petition of Mr. Munroe, to be allowed to retain his privileges, was received. One of the Hook and Ladder Company, who was removed by the Chief Engineer, petitioned to be reinstated; but it was declared to be essential to the well-being of the force that discipline should be observed.

Alderman Cudlip made some enquiries relative to the Hall Rooms, but the chairman of the committee could only make a verbal report that amounted to this:—that nothing had been done, and he could not say when anything would be. He had a conversation with Mr. Lawson, Mr. M'Avity was present, and according to Mr. Lawson's statement it is to say that the committee had nothing to do with it; that he was to receive his orders from Mr. Street. So the matter stated.

THE SEA.—We understand to be the sum received per steamer for the Liverpool Dock on the First inst., so that there must have been some mistake in the amount. The several amounts were ordered to be paid the Directors for their services.—*Freeman.*

☞ The Rev. G. N. Noble, Chaplain of Her Majesty's frigate, sailed from Southampton in the Liverpool for New York, where he will proceed to Valparaiso, where he expects to join Admiral Seymour, who will convey him to Shanghai, thence to Nankin, with Admiral Seymour, with the Queen's Commission by our Minister, with an address from Prince Albert at Osborne House, and was presented to the Queen.

The St. John Amateurs having under their management the Amphitheatre, Carleton, and having to the early part of the year, been hard up, we may we were thinking, for a pleasant Concert. Our amateur musical "genius" is numerous and talented, and we think it is high time that the public should be treated to a good concert. We understand, however, that the Amphitheatre is not in fit to be made lively enough for such a concert at Spencer Wood" on Saturday, or we should "all the town" did the day after that.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Dr. Cartwright, the discoverer of a process of extracting from pure and impure water, that is free from animal life, by means of a powerful solution of the substance known, is a certain cure for consumption.—*Exchange.*

Supposing this statement to be correct, would it be possible to effect this same desirable result by inhaling the fumes of boiling or burning sugar?

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MADIAI.—Having received permission from the Tuscan Secretary of State to visit the Madiai in the prisons where they are severally expiating their enormous crime of possessing a Bible, we determined to take the husband first in order for, by a refinement of cruelty they are confined in separate prisons, in different parts of the country. Long corridors ran throughout the building, with these cells on each side of them, and at the central point [illegible] performed, so that care is taken to give to all the prisoners the comfort of religious services, except the unfortunate Madiai, whose deprivation in this respect is a severe, though inevitable, aggravation of their sufferings. The refusal of their Bible and and other devotional books is an unnecessary, cruel and dangerous feature in their solitary confinement. We found Francesco in a comfortable room in the infirmary, and the exemption which his illness procured him from prison discipline and prison dress, along with the hopes of a speedy release which he seemed to entertain, gave him a more cheerful air than we afterwards found in his unfortunate wife. We had a long conversation with him in French, this language being adopted at his own request, in order that the governor and doctor—who, I conclude, had been ordered to be present—might hear it. We did not feel ourselves bound to alter on this account what would otherwise have been the tenor of our conversation. As we had come with no intention of embittering his mind against the powers that be, no interruption was offered by either of those present. Nothing could be more pleasing than the whole conversation and manner of the poor prisoner. His reference to Scripture, which one naturally looked for in one whose love for it was his whole crime, and must form his whole consolation, were frequent. But all such quotations were perfectly free from cant or affectation, and seemed to be but the utterings of his heart. He was evidently much cheered by our visit, and his evenness of spirit and noble calmness seemed to make an impression, even on the Governor of the prison. The route to the prison of Lucca is over much more beaten ground. We found poor Rosa suffering from headache, depressed in spirits, still liable to pain from her old spinal complaint, and after repeated disappointments, unwilling to admit of hope. In her odious striped prison dress, with her hair cut to the prison regulations, and a cotton handkerchief over her head, those who had know her in her happiest days would with difficulty have recognized her now. She was, however, well supported from within; though she spoke of her arrest as having come upon her, like a thunder-clap. Her chief anxiety seemed to be conceal her own sufferings from her own husband, and to have more certainty as to the state of his health, shattered as she knew it to be. She had received visits from two remarkable personages, no less than the Grand Duchess and the Archbishop. So exalted a personage as the the former could have visited her in her cell, and for such an offence, without such a visit resulting in a pardon, I am at a loss to conceive. Not is it less singular that one charged with, and pronounced guilty of "Open impiety in the way of proselytising," should be twice requested by the Archbishop "to pray for him." Having given a temperate and scrupulously unexaggerated account of the present position of these unfortunate persons, we may with greater confidence solicit attention to the following statement, which should strike a chill on every heart, including even the hearts of their oppressors. It is our firm belief that, if their present sentence be carried out, or even if their present punishment be continued much longer, their lives will be sacrificed. Time will show how far we are correct in our view of the present state of their health. We have done our duty in testifying to what we saw and know—the awful responsibility must rest with others.

AUSTRALIA.—The last files of the *Sydney Morning Herald* contain accounts of a new propeller invented by Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General of New South Wales, a trial of which in a small steamer at that port had just excited great interest. It is called the Boomerang propeller, and is constructed on the principle of the weapon of that name used by the natives to kill game. Although the experiment was only on a small and imperfect scale, a speed of twelve knots an hour against a head wind is stated to have been obtained. The instrument is described to combine great strength and simplicity, while it has also the advantage that its motion in the water causes but a comparatively slight agitation, so that it is capable of being adapted to canal boats as well as to other vessels. At the conclusion of the trial, Sir Thomas Mitchell expressed his conviction "that the weapon of the earliest inhabitants of Australia has now led to the determination mathematically of the true form by which alone, on the screw principle, high speed on water can be obtained."

A HARD CASE.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following account of the suffering of a citizen in "the land of liberty," for the offence of giving a piece of bread to a hungry slave:—"Of Mr. Kaufman I would just say, that he is one of the most exemplary men in Cumberland County. He never has enticed a slave from his master; and beyond the simple act of giving the hungry fugitive bread, he has never aided, either directly or indirectly, in his escape. He is a brother of the late Mr. Kaufman, M. C. from Texas, and has a wife and a daughter, about ten years old; he was owner of a farm, containing about fifty acres of prime land, and was nearly if not quite, clear of debt, when his suit was first tried. The two suits, in the State Court cost him $1,100; last suits in the United States District Court, where he attended three or four times with witnesses before it was tried, cost him about $1,100 also; and the verdict against him of $2,000, making about $3,200 in all, leaves him not only without a home or property, but absolutely $1,000 in debt, above all his assets in the world. It seems that he is even deprived of the benefit of our poor law, and must inevitably starve, unless our kind friends in the place of giving bread to a hungry slave! His friends are now making an effort for subscription, to save his farm and deed it to his wife, and it is to be hoped that it will be crowned with success. It will surprise many in the North, of which a liberal portion will be found in this and Cumberland Counties."

A Quaker, vindicating the pertinacity of his sect in refusing to give titles to men gave this whimsical account:—"I had the honor," said he, "one day to be in company with an excellency and a highness. His excellency was the most ignorant and brutal of his species, and his highness measured just nine feet eight inches without his shoes."

An inquisitive priest having asked a young female her name, whilst in the confessional, she replied, with as much wit as modesty, 'Father, my name is not a sin.'

CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscriber has recently received:—100 Boxes Peppermint, Lemon, Wintergreen, Clove, Cinnamon, Rose, and Liquorice LOZENGES, and will sell them by the Package, below the usual market price.

Dec. 10, 1852. S. L. TILLEY.

[illegible] the city in historic literature, is now in a comparative condition of dilapidation, and would, ere this, have absolutely tumbled down, were it not for the personal, unprecedented exertions and princely munificence of the present Honourable Dean, for its repair and restoration.

What, we ask, in sober earnest and anxiety, is the cause of these reverses? We say, most painfully and emphatically, the pressure of Irish Popery from without, and the broken vows of Romish senators within the walls of St. Stephen's; and from some men, too, who, under that influence, have been intruded into the sacred office to "eat a piece of bread," from the highest to the lowest [illegible] their office is dishonoured, and the people diminished by their appeals and their lives.

Another permanent cause of this state of things is the

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Maynooth occupies Ireland for the Popery of the world. She has her £30,000 a-year, paid punctually from the Treasury of the kingdom for the propagation of her theology at home and abroad.—Backed by such an unvarying income as this, she [illegible] of divines for all her ecclesiastical [illegible] of good Ireland,—sends her supplies [illegible] Britain, and all her [illegible] for Europe [illegible] in the other three quarters of the globe. Thus Rome has, through English generosity, provision for her Church in Ireland and abundance for the heathen and her church abroad. She has about a tenth of her clerical forces raised for Irish warfare here; and the remaining nine-tenths as subsidies for her wars in all other parts of the world.

With the deepest conviction, therefore, we declare that Popery has nothing to fear for her ultimate tenure and success in Ireland, if the same national policy be adhered to, to subsidise her growth, and to retain her possession. Would you say it was the part of wisdom to put deadly weapons into the hands of a dangerous, desperate, able-bodied robber, and then to make a feeble sally or two upon him to dislodge and eject him from your premises? This is modern philosophy—this the sagacity of the age in which we live.—If this expediency, at the expence of principle—at the cost of experience—in opposition to God—he persevered in, we solemnly affirm again that Popery shall finally triumph here, and in Britain, too, notwithstanding the comparatively small but laborious exertions made by this and other kindred societies to repel her aggressions, and to evangelize this country. Voluntary, desultory efforts never accomplish any great enterprise; nor do isolated bands, however valiant and courageous, permanently defeat and overcome a well-disciplined and organised army in possession of a territory and its inhabitants. The conquests made and enforced by irregular levies and contingents shall vanish and pass away as an abortion, with the generation which gives them birth, while the trained and maintained army shall survive and regain the field and fortifications for ever, by calm, and cool, and silent perseverance.

These are the present tactics of Popery—*that* the character of our warfare with her.

How, then, brethren, are we to restrain and vanquish the grasping ambition of Rome? The answer is plain, simple, and intelligible to every servant of God. BY SPIRITUAL WEAPONS. "Not by might, nor by power, but by MY SPIRIT, saith the Lord of Hosts." As Irish Christians, it should be our constant obligation not to leave undone those things which it is our duty to do; and to do those things which we ought to do. It is an eternal obligation on us to put down Idolatry, and to strip her of that garment which she wears under the covering of Maynooth College. Abolish the national grants for training the youth of Ireland in the abominations of Popery; and you shall take the first and holy step towards the amelioration of this country and the improvement of the world at large. By this movement, you shall please God, and show to the nations that you have no fellowship with her. Secondly, recruit the ranks of the Church Militant with a faithful Ministry, in place of *dead men*, to war in concerted phalanx against idolatry, and all kinds of sin, and you may expect a multitude of blessings, and prosperity and peace in Zion.

SECULAR BLESSINGS FLOW FROM SPIRITUAL WARFARE.

But, beloved brethren in the Lord, we confess to you freely that we tremble for the Ark of God in Ireland. For though the trumpet has sounded and given out no uncertain sound in this island—once said to be the Island of Saints—against the MAN OF SIN and his head-quarters in Maynooth; yet it has not awoke those who profess to bear the Ark to prepare for the battle, and to bear witness against this NATIONAL INIQUITY. *Every* office-bearer should petition the great council of the nation to abolish this tribute to idolatry; but, alas! alas! how few have been roused to a sense of their own and their country's sin and danger, and have petitioned God or man for the nation's safety? To God—the jealous God—they must render an account, long and lasting. To us it matters not: mockery may be returned in reply. But when we look around—this instant while we write—at the state of Europe, what do we behold? The saints of God, for reading His word, tried, persecuted, condemned, incarcerated, slain. The torture, the rack, and the galleys, revived publicly to coerce them to deny the faith, and to crucify the Son of God afresh! In another part we trace the manœuvres of the priesthood to obtain political power, and to make and unmake kings and queens at their pleasure. In a third place, we see with amazement the audacity of the priests in setting themselves up above the jurisdiction of the legal tribunals, claiming exemption from the power of the law, and [illegible] with Tuscany, France, [illegible] Austria, and look on this unblushingly and with smiles of complacency.

Even PAPAL CHARITY herself may exceed her limits.

We think we can discern in the signs of the times, in modern Europe, the heavings of a moral earthquake to shake of these tyrannic cruelties of Papal oppression. The titanic Papacy is like a mine, beneath these moles, heavenly movements on the European continent; and were it not that she dreads explosion and her own destruction by the event, she would hazard the match to spring the mine—to ignite and burn the *Aeretical* church, and all the world beyond her pale.

Would to God, brethren, that we had a voice of thunder—a thousand voices in every language, and in every land, to utter our speech! We should proclaim and denounce to all rational creatures, whom God hath made, the MAN OF SIN, and the mystery and mystery, and the hell of sin, that follow after.

Thanks to the instruments we have before enumerated—the Press, the Steam, and the Telegraph—we can now, in the commencement of the second half of the 19th century, go far to make this sound be heard throughout the earth. We call upon the

PROTESTANTISM OF THE WORLD

to read these statements, and to ponder well upon the principles involved in them. Nature, Religion, the Voice of Heaven, God himself, tell us from within, above, about around, that the cause of *our* brethren is the cause of *all*—that man, the masterpiece of his maker, is the sufferer; and that every creature, in the [illegible] of his fellow-man, should express his sympathy for his fellow-man, not merely in words and acts, even unto death itself. If the Protestantism of the world now shall only speak the mind with God's blessing there shall be UNIVERSAL PEACE and LIBERTY. Let FEAR RUNCIE in [illegible] in Australia, in America, only [illegible] in Germany, and Popery [illegible] for ever, [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] and exceeded with the greatest sense of sympathy by the orator of the age—

GAVAZZI.

On the platform, indeed, he, in Dublin, addressed thousands in the course of his visits, and fired their imaginations to the highest intensity of fellow-feeling, in favour of the objects of his glorious mission; yet we must look in memory, that while the mere sound of his trumpet voice expired in the [illegible], the wings of the press bore his chirlling utterance to millions—to the remotest shores of the earth—to his own beloved Italy, and even, through the remparts of the Vatican, to the sanctuary of Pio Nono himself. Well may the Romanists tremble for the integrity of the Papal dominions, and the safety of his tiara, under the [illegible] of this native of Bologna! This Champion-general of the Italian forces is on his way to the New World, and will probably sail in the middle of February next for New York. He bears on his heart the spiritual freedom of the Peninsula, and the destruction of the Papacy; and we need scarcely add, that we wish him God's speed. In him the independence of Italy has found an advocate of world-wide celebrity; in America his advocacy will be received with tumultuous applause, and appreciated even above its worth in Europe.

Without drawing too much on our imagination, we may say, that Hesperia and America may meet in the persons of the Freed chief preacher of the Pope, and the authoress of the humble "Cabin," and seal a treaty for the everlasting freedom of the Pagan and Papal slave—FATHER GAVAZZI and ITALY—BEECHER STOWE and AMERICAN LIBERTIES! [illegible] ing of these parties, as the representatives of freedom, pledging themselves to prosecute their labours for the attainment of the emancipation of their constituents, and the multitudinous assemblage pouring in the consecrated oil of popular cordial assent, saying, this treaty shall be held sacred in the New and the OLD World—ratified on the altar of our common God, and registered as a covenant with prayer, in the archives of Heaven above.

SLAVERY.

On this other monster evil of the human family, we have now little space left to add how much we deplore and detest it. The fair authoress of the slave's "Cabin," has brought it out to wonderful notoriety, and made the abolition of it popular beyond example, by the skill and ability of her gifted pen. Her harrowing description of the beings in bondage of her own race, have touched the hearts of millions of British subjects; and were it possible for all to sign a petition to the free and independent population of the United States of America, we should, one and all of us, implore with supplication the *nineteen millions and a half of freemen* to let the *two millions and a half of slaves go free*. This manumission would be worthy of the great republic of Northern America, and mark with religious munificence the character of a mighty and an enlightened people. So long as this stain remains on the Confederation of the States, so long shall their independence be truly charged with merchandise in human blood, and with worse than Egyptian cruelty. No profession of Christianity, however high in one division of the Union, shall exonerate the charge of savage barbarity from the other, if it thus victimise, at the shrine of Mammon, two and a half millions of the human species. Call not that religion which fosters the sale of man's flesh—and pollute not Christianity by prefixing to it that denomination.—Name it, if you will, Paganism refined.

Dear Brethren in the States of America, we appeal now to you. In the name of humanity—in the name of Christianity—unite and pledge yourselves together, never to remit your labours until you snap asunder the shackles of the slave—until you expunge from your federal code of laws that which enslaves man to his fellow, and gives him the right of property in his brother's blood. Slavery is repugnant to God, as well as to civilised society—a chain to intellect—a fetter to barbarity—and suited only to the grovelling instinct of the brute creation! It is not for us to devise measures for the immediate process of its total abolition; but, let there be one united voice raised on all sides, from boundary to boundary in your vast republic—ABOLISH SLAVERY—*Annual Slavery*; and let an Act of Congress pass, to repeal the "Fugitive Slave Bill;" and let man, who is bone of our bone, go free. While such acts remain on your statute-books, the STATUTE BOOK OF HEAVEN is against you. Impose no yoke, or penalty, or purchase-money for the grant; let it be given freely, without price.—Ask only love in return, after the example of our heavenly Father, and this imposition will be more reproductive to your family and store than servitude, tax, or fine. We remember a quaint saying of a reformed Romanist priest to ourselves, a man who is now found faithful and laborious in converting Romanists in Ireland. "You will catch," said he, "more flies with a spoonful of honey than a hogshead of vinegar." Let the slave-owner in America apply this maxim in the case of the slave, and it will produce more fruit than the lash, the gosd, or the pillory. Let love, therefore, be the only impost. The 113,000 owners of this human property shall suffer no loss by this gratuitous, unqualified act of manumission. Pharoah of Egypt sustained no loss by the freedom of Joseph. The God of all flesh shall requite you all a hundred-fold; shall bless your basket and your store, and give you that which, with contentment, is great gain.

The slave of America, transported to the shores of Liberia, on the coast of Western Africa, unlocked from the bondage and the iron furnace, has thriven gloriously, and produced specimens of our race, inferior to none of our kindred humanity in other lands. Cultivate that garden with the emancipated slave, and it may produce a nursery for the civilisation and evangelisation of the African continent. The GOSPEL may, through them, deliver all Africa from *spiritual bondage*.

We have had some experience and correspondence with his Excellency, J. J. Roberts, President of the Liberian Republic, and we should think that that work, under his auspices, might be admirably carried on. We are happy to say, that from Dublin we have aided his Excellency to promote the evangelisation of Liberia; and though the contribution was small, it may, like the mustard-seed, grow and expand its shady branches to many a wearied native in that scorched and burning land.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, beloved brethren, we thank the press—the European, Australian, Indian, American newspaper press—which has borne our former message to you. Without this engine, mighty in its working, we could not have reached your hearts or understandings. We pray that these feeble words, with which we venture to address you, may move both with majestic power.

We believe, that unless the Holy Spirit of God move in favour of this liberation, all our own exertions and aspirations shall be vain. He alone can bless, and change the hearts of all men at His will. He can strengthen the feeble knee, and give acceptance to the intercessions of those who rely upon his arm. Ancient walls have fallen—the giant has been slain—the dead have been raised—the sea has been calmed by the moving, living spirit of Jehovah. To him, then, we look, in this stupendous enterprise, for his Almighty power to save, to convert, and to redeem; and with him we leave the issue. But, as we are clay in the hands of the potter, and as He has put it into our hearts to attempt to enlisten our fellow-worms on these momentous subjects, we would try to inflame you all as the sons of God.

Arise, then, in the might of truth, in the year 1853—move the hand that moves the universe. Prayer is the means which reaches Omnipotence—and the modern steam-press is the instrument which sways, under God, the earthly destinies of man. She holds the *law of opinion* in her right hand; and, in a righteous cause, can direct the wills and convictions of myriads of the human family into the blissful haven of unruffled peace.

PROTESTANT BRETHREN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

We invoke you now, in fine, the name of Him, whose cause this is, for the sake of all we have written above, to bestir yourselves! Up, and on! in this glorious warfare! The crown is certain in the conflict. Form a holy, universal alliance, for the emancipation of the Papist and the slave throughout the earth. The superstition of the *former* is as fatal to the soul, as the bondage of the *latter* is degrading to the body. In each MAN is the victim; and his portion in time and eternity may depend individually and collectively on your exertions, thus, this day is the new year with hope with God's grace from this day, you will never cease to AGITATE, so long as you have breath, by means of the three great divine levers in motion, until the chains of tyrannic superstition be loosed from the mind or the fetters of the Papacy, and the emancipation of the slave shall terminate in his relig

The Fishery Draft took place on Tuesday. The subjoined list exhibits the numbers and the value. No. 1 No. 60, which completed all of the value. No. 1 brought, we hear, £66.

1.	Wm. Breeze, jr.	32	John Cassidy,
2.	John H. Kinsman,	33	Lewis Emmet,
3.	Thomas Gow,	34	Henry Emmet,
4.	Wm. Walker,	35	John Boyle,
5.	John Lewis, Capt.	36	Charles Boyle,
6.	Benjamin Cromwell,	37	James G. Malick,
7.	Wm. J. Stevens,	38	Charles Dawson,
8.	Charles Mantle,	39	John Robinson,
9.	Geo. Sulis,	40	Wm. Brandage,
10	Geo. Flemming,	41	Wm. Davidson,
11	[illegible]	42	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	43	[illegible]
13	John Forsyth,	43	Simon Cook,
14	James Hancock,	44	Thomas R. Jones,
15	Robert Swanson,	45	James Mosher,
16	John Farrell,	46	J. L. Campbell,
17	Margaret Hunter	47	Noah Crawford,
18	Joseph Fairweather,	48	James Green,
19	John McGourty,	49	Ann Wilkes,
20	Michael Collins,	50	Mary Merritt,
21	John Began,	51	John Henderson,
22	Larry Fahey,	52	Joseph Lawrence,
23	Wm. Kenny,	53	Henry Frink,
24	J. McAvity, widow,	54	Jacob Deluc,
25	Wm. Russell,	55	John Buston,
26	Geo. String,	56	E. T. Knowles,
27	Thomas Patchell,	57	G. N. Robertson,
28	Cornelius Vaughan,	58	John Dougherty,
29	James Connoley,	59	John Humbert,
30	John Sime,	60	Samuel Wilson.

BANE AND ANTIDOTE.—Priest Cullen has lately sent forth a "Pastoral," in which he labours to show that Roman Catholics are more liberal than Protestants! The labour of refuting such hypocrisy is trifling indeed. We need only refer to a royal decree which has very recently been published in the *Madrid Gazette*, signed by M. Bertram DeLis, Minister for Foreign Affairs; it runs as follows:

"No foreigner shall be allowed to profess in Spain, any other religion than the Catholic [Popish] Apostolical and Roman religion."

Try again, Cullen, your present effort to gammon common sense, like many preceding it, has formed a most ridiculous failure.

☞ LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS.—The announcement of this enterprising project will be found in another column. The packets are first class vessels, the masters of them skilful and persevering, and the line being much wanted, will, no doubt, command a large share of public patronage.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The following story, which is alike remarkable for its novelty, and creditable to human nature, has been for some time past a pleasing topic of conversation on 'Change:—A years ago a merchant in this town unfortunately became a bankrupt, owing to his creditors about £10,000. He commenced business, and a few weeks ago, by fortunate dealings in iron, he realized a profit of 40,000. As soon as this gratifying circumstances was *in full accompli*, he sent a circular to his creditors, offering to pay them the whole of the £10,000 in full, with interest up to the present time.—*Liverpool Times.*

FARMER'S PRICES.—Country Market—Butter 10½ to 11d.; Potatoes 2s. 10d. @ 3s.; Beef 2½d. Mutton 3d. @ 3½; Pigs 3½d. @ 4d; Hay £3 a £4 15; Poultry, none.

☞ The Royal Mail steam packet from Liverpool arrived at Halifax, 9 o'clock this morning. News not transpired. The Mail may be expected to-morrow night by express.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COASTING TRADE.

The November number of Blackwood's contains an able article on "The Restrictive Tariffs of Foreign Countries," which contains some intimations of threatening import to American ship owners. The writer complains with great asperity, of the conduct of the American Government, in shutting British vessels out from all participation in the carrying trade between our Atlantic ports and California, "under the shallow pretence that it is a coasting voyage," "Nevertheless," says the writer, "So far as regards steam navigation, British enterprise has discovered a mode by which the grasping propensities of the model Republic can be checked and a portion of this valuable trade secured to Great Britain. The Isthmus between North and South America is, happily for the commerce of England and of the world, not the territory of the United States; and we shall shortly, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. McIver and of the Cunard Company, have a direct line of splendid steamships from Liverpool to Chagres, on the Atlantic side of the Continent, connected with other steamships on the Pacific side, running from Panama to San Francisco, an uninterrupted and independent connection with those regions. Still it is all important that our sailing vessels should participate in a trade, the lucrative nature of which is enabling the American ship-owners to underbid us for freight in the eastern markets. That we should be justified in endeavouring to secure this by treating the voyage from this country to our East India possessions as a coasting voyage which is in all but the mere technicality existing in favor of the pretensions of America, there can be little doubt. Such proceeding however, would be of too bold a character for the present temper of the public to approve." There is, however, the writer thinks, a shorter mode, by which the object desired could be arrived at. "By throwing open," he says "our coasting trade to American shipping, she is bound by treaty to throw open her own to us. No serious objection could be urged against such a course, although there might be serious disadvantage, and even danger, in conferring the same privilege upon the shipping of Europe." Our ship-owners will perceive the necessity of preparing themselves either to avert or to meet this new and formidable competition.—*Salem (Mass.) Mercury.*

The Liverpool Humane Society, have presented a Gold Medal to Capt. Nye, of the United States Steam ship Pacific, and four silver medals to the four seamen who manned the life-boat, that rescued the 16 persons from the wreck of the British Barque Jesse Stevens, at sea on the 4th December.

BARK.—Fifty-three vessels, their tonnage amounting in the aggregate to 32,000 tons, were built in the district of Bath (Maine), during the year 1852. Forty of the number were ships, averaging in size from 406 tons, the smallest, to 1521 tons, the largest. The registered tonnage in that district is 131,449.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.

PUBLISHED IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Will commence on the 1st of January, 1853, a new Volume, being Volume IV. of this elegant illuminated Journal. It will appear with new type, new heading, and splendidly improved in every department, besides which, the price is to be greatly reduced. The publisher is resolved to commence the new year with a circulation of one hundred thousand, and therefore offers the most liberal inducements to clubs. Realizing the spirit of the age, the great improvements in the art, and the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher, with this change of price will vastly improve his already splendidly illustrated journal.—Especially will a great improvement be manifested in the engraving department, so that the literary character of the paper, as well as the pictorial shall appear in a style, not only to merit all the encomiums of praise so lavishly bestowed upon it, but also to challenge increased respect for its enhanced excellence and perfection. In short the whole paper will be far superior to any thing ever yet offered to the public by the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the regular contributors to the Pictorial, its high literary character will at once be understood.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. L. Sigourney, Mrs. Alice B. Neal, Miss Phebe Cary, Miss Alice Carey, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Mrs. Ann T. Winter, Mrs. S. P. Dougherty, Mrs. F. R. R. Webb, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Henry Wm. Herbert, T. B. Read, T. S. Arthur, A. J. H. Duganne, Epes Sargent, George W. Derby, Francis A. Durivage, Park Benjamin, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dan. Perley Finn, Esq. Bar.

The following are the terms of the paper:—One subscriber, one year, $2; two subscribers, $3; four subscribers, $5; eight subscribers, $10. The paper will be for sale in all the principal depots throughout the country, after the 1st of January, at six cents per copy.

Marriages.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Robert I. McLarnon, of Calais, to Miss Lucretia, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald McDonald, of Studholm.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Parrie, A. M., Mr. Robert Quail, to Miss Nancy Ewing, both of Portland.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. Robert Cameron, to Miss Sarah Rossborough, both of Portland.

At Greenwich, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. William Mills, to Lydia Caroline, third daughter of the late Mr. William Gorum, of Greenwich.

At Petersville, on the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. Arthur Graham, to Ann, daughter of Mr. William Bell, all of Petersville.

At Boston, on the 28th Dec., by the Rev. W. Howe, Mr. H. McIntosh, of Boston, to Miss Martha Anne Moore, of St. John, N. B.

Died.

On Sunday morning, Mr. John Hennessy, aged 57 years.

On Sunday the 16th inst., John, eldest son of Mr. William Dunham, of this City, in the 34th year of his age, leaving a wife and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On Wednesday last, in the 47th year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. Munson H. Treesdin.

At Carleton, on the 19th inst., Charlotte Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Solomon Belyea, aged three years and three months.

At Fredericton, on the 7th instant, Corporal George Ballard, 72d Highlanders, aged 30 years. On the 10th inst., Thomas Cowan, Private 72nd Highlanders, aged 22d years; and on the 11th inst., Edward Eadon, Private 72d Highlanders, aged 29 years.

At Hopewell Hill, County of Albert, died of croup, after 24 hours, illness, at 1-2 past 1 o'clock, A. M., Luther Hatheway, only son of Mr. Chas. H. Tucker, aged 7 months and 26 days.

At St. Andrews, on the 15th inst., Mr. Joseph Stinson, aged 88 years.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Thursday—Schr. Cuba, Brannen, Portland, 8—master, ballast.

Laleah, Fraser, New York, T. McHenry—flour.

CLEARED.

Jan. 15th—Brig Rocroy, Robinson, Cork, deals; Brigt. Juverna, Elder, Barbadoes, boards and shingles.

17th—Brig Caron, Ketchum, London, deals; Schr. Gazelle, Benton, Halifax, canvas.

18th—Barque Peruvian, Joslin, Troon, deals; Brigt. Three Brothers, Knowlton, Glasgow, do.

19th—Brig Clarence, Morris, Glasgow, deals; &c.; Brigt. Chas. DeWolf, Card, Glasgow, do.

The Barque Harriot, from this port for Dublin, put into Liverpool on the 28th ult., from stress of weather; no damage; would sail the following day.

Left at Surinam, 19th ult., brig Vixen, Moore, for this port.

The Isabella, Martin, hence, for Hull, was fallen in with on the 3d Dec., by the Florida, Mills, from Savannah at Liverpool, being water-logged and rudder gone; took off the crew.

The Barque Amelia, Holder, from this port for Australia, is reported by a vessel arrived at the Cape of Good Hope as having been spoken off that place, then 50 days out. No date given.

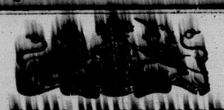
At St. Helena, 17th Nov. ship John Fielden, Strang, from Calcutta for Liverpool.

The Brigt. Laleah, Fraser, from New York for this port, put into Digby, on the 17th.

Arrived at Callao, about the last Nov., ship Lady Blaney, Wiseman, from Panama. At San Juan, about 1st Nov. ship Kelvin, Carrick, from Cardiff; all well.

Sailed from Montego Bay, 31st ult., brigt. Rio Grande, Smith, Cuba.

Ship Andover, (of New York) Delano, from St. John, N. B., for Cardiff, was recently reported ashore near the latter place. A letter dated Cardiff, Dec. 28, gives the following correct report of the disaster. The ship while lying in Penarth Roads, with a cargo of deals, parted her cables, drove afoul of a brig, dismasting her, and did other damage. She then drove over the Cardiff Sands, and for about five hours was thumping very hard. After clearing them she drove about three or four miles from Cardiff, and between that place and Newport, with seven feet water in the hold. She lay in a very bad position. Efforts were to be made to get her off.



NEW-BRUNSWICK

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:—

37th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in each County where Newspapers are published.

38th.—That this House will sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

OATMEAL! OATMEAL!

The Subscriber has received:

25 BBLS. OATMEAL, "fresh ground."
10 hds. CIDER, superior quality.

For sale by,
ROBERT ARMSTRONG.
Dec. 31, 1852. No. 7, Dock Street.

WINDOW GLASS, AND ALLSOP'S BITTER *A. L. E.*

10,000 FEET of Crown Window GLASS—7x9, 8x10, 10x11, 12x14, 12x18, 22x30, 20x28, 14x28.

30 Casks Allsop's (Burton-upon-Trent) Bitter ALE, to be sold low for cash. S. COOPER,
Jan. 7, 1853. 7, Dock Street.

RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL.—Per ship Olive—30 Casks of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, a part of them are convenient packages of 30 gallons each. S. L. TILLEY.

Testimony in behalf of the Scotch.

The following certificate of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM in the case of Influenza, Coughs and Colds, is from a Gentleman well and favorably known in the people of this and the adjoining Counties, and will doubtless induce all who are similarly afflicted, to try Wister's celebrated Balsam.—[Charlottesville, Va. Advocate, March 21, 1849.

Charlottesville, March 6th, 1849.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle,

Dear Sir.—In the winter of 1846—7 I was confined to my room and bed some two or three months, with a very severe cough, produced by a cold. This was attended with considerable pain in the side; I [illegible] thought I was going into a decline or consumption. I had heard much of Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and asked the opinion of my Physician about trying it; he made no objection; in fact he said I could take nothing better. I obtained two or three bottles; took it, and was completely restored by it. I have since made use of this Balsam in my family for influenza, Coughs and Colds always with decided success. I do not hesitate, and take pleasure in recommending this article to my friends and the public.

Signed, C. J. NOEL.

The genuine always has the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., in the General Wholesale Agent for the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

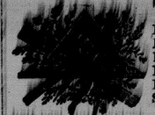
GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—The following Byelaw, passed by the Corporation of the City of St. John, having been transmitted for approval, viz: "A Law to establish a Country Market in Carleton;" the same was, on the 16th day of January instant, duly approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, January 12.

Pork, Tea,—MOLASSES, SUGAR.—100 Brls. very superior Mess PORK, packed in the city; 150 half chests TEA, various brands;
75 Hhds. MUSCOVADO MOLASSES;
50 Hhds. SUGAR. For sale by

WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Printing Business. Apply at the office of this paper. January 21.

Masonic Country Ball.



THE Brethren of ALBION LODGE, No. 570, (on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, intend having a Ball under their Banners on Monday the 7th February proximo, at the Saint John Hotel.

Dancing to commence at half past eight o'clock.

Brethren may obtain Tickets for their friends, who are not Freemasons, by making application to the Committee at the Saint John Hotel.

T. F. RAYMOND,
Secretary to the Committee.

January 21. [New Br. Free. Cour. News.]

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

City of Saint John, 16th January 1853.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 16th day of February next, at noon, from persons disposed to lend Money on Debentures to be issued by the Corporation of this City, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, 15th Victoria, Cap. XI. entitled "An Act to provide for the Erecting and Making certain Wharves and Improvements in the Harbour of St. John." The amounts required will be as follows:

£1,000 on 1st March next;
1,000 " 1st April "

The Tenders to express the amount (in Debentures of £100 each,) the applicant will take, and the rate of Interest, not exceeding Six Per Cent. for which the Money will be loaned.

By Order of the Common Council,
THOMAS MERRITT,
CHAMBERLAIN.

Liverpool and Saint John Line of Packet Ships.

Sailing from Liverpool on the 1st of every Month, with occasional intermediate Ships.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
MIDDLETON,	H. Nichols,	996	1st Feb
LIBERIA,	R. Cann,	875	1st March
IMPERIAL,	D. Bateman,	1297	1st April
GAMBUSINO,	J. Jackson,	974	15th April
EUDOCIA,	S. Freeman,	1015	1st May.

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

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

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 Passage or Freight apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Fenwick & Co., 4 India Buildings, or here to
January 21. J. & R. REED.

S. L. Tilley has just received per *Hiram* from Boston—A new assortment of the very best qualities of RUBBER SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Also—A new lot of Ladies India Rubber Long Boots.
January 21. S. K. FOSTER.

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, an i republished by Special sanction at Montreal. January 21. B. O'BRIEN.

GRANITE HALL,
No. 1, DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Clearing Out Sales of the BEST GOT UP AND CHEAPEST

WINTER CLOTHING
IN THE CITY.

IN order to make room for a large and extensive Spring Stock, expected as early as February, I am determined to effect a Clearance without any RESERVE.

Persons in want of Clothing, by calling at once, will get a strong, neat and serviceable Garment at the same price the Cloth and Trimmings are furnished from the cheapest wholesale house in the City. THOS. R. JONES.
Jan. 14.

Store to Rent.

TO Rent to the 1st of May, the STORE lately occupied by Mr. P. Sweeny. Rent moderate. Apply to ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Freehold Property for Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853. (Cou.)

CHINA, Glass, and Earthenware SELLING OFF.

THE EXECUTORS INTEND TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS

Of the late SAMUEL COOPER, and WILL dispose of the WHOLE STOCK of the above Goods at

COST PRICE.

☞ Wholesale Purchasers will be supplied with GOODS at VERY LOW RATES.
Dock Street, St. John, Dec. 11, 1852.

PORTER! PORTER!

The Subscriber has received—

25 BBLS. Dublin PORTER, 3 doz. each, "Guinness's best"—for Sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
Dec. 31, 1852. No. 7, Dock Street.

GO TO GARRETT'S, KING AND PRINCE WM. STREETS, IF YOU WANT A GOOD TOPCOAT!

The Assortment is there this Winter.

SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the South Bay Boom Company will be held at the Office of the President on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

A. McL. SEELY,
St. John, Dec. 23, 1852. PRESIDENT.

SHOULDER BRACES.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
August 27. FELLOWS & CO.

NEW BOOKS,

Received per *Admiral*—

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK for JANUARY;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for do;
BLACKWOOD'S do. for DECEMBER;
A Life of Vicissitudes, by G. P. R. James;
Mansfield's Life of Gen. Scott, beautifully illustrated;
Hawthorne's Life of Gen. Pierce, with Portrait;
Napoleon and his Marshals, octavo edition, with splendid illustrations;
Select British Eloquence, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D.;
[illegible] by Jacob Abbott;
Mercantile Morals, by W. H. Van Doren;
The Orations of Thomas Francis Meagher;
First Impressions of England and its People, by Hugh Miller;
Scenes and Legends of Scotland, and Old Red Sandstone, by Hugh Miller;
Footprints of the Creator, or Asterolepis of Stromness, by Hugh Miller;
Peterson's Magazine for December;
Monthly Waverly Magazine for October;
London Quarterly Review do;
No. 130, Dickens' Household Words;
The Petrel, by Sir Admiral Fisher, (new edition;)
Tu-Diamonion by Traverse Oldfield;
A further supply of the Bivouc, by W. H. Maxwell. ☞ Late American Papers.
December 24. B. O'BRIEN.

CAMEL'S HAIR TOP COATS.—The above Coats are generally BLACK, with linings of Black Lustre Cloth, better than Silk, quilted, wadded, &c. They are considered by far the best looking, for a low-priced garment, of any material hitherto introduced for Winter wear. They are not expensive—they only cost from 50s. to 60s. J. GARRETT & CO.,
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

WOLF SKIN TOP COATS.—Those Gray and Black Warm Winter OVERCOATS were first introduced by us last winter. We recommended them to our customers as a superior coat for riding or driving, and we find they are highly approved of by all who gave them a trial.

We have a few of them just finished in a very superior manner, namely, braided with wide braid, blue and scarlet linings, large buttons, &c. They only cost from 40s. to 50s. each.

N. B.—Inquire for the Over Coat finished to represent fur. J. GARRETT & CO.,
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

DRAB TOP COATS.—The above Coats are extra made, over-laid, double stitched seams, Alpaca linings, and interlined and quilted in diamonds, with cloth under the wadding, the outside heavy Devonshire kersey. J. GARRETT & CO.
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

NEW MATERIAL FOR WINTER VESTS.—We have just introduced a new material for Vests, never made up for that purpose. They look well—colours are generally blue, drab, or black. They keep the chest as warm as if they were fur-lined. ☞ Call and see them.
J. GARRETT & CO.,
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

DOUBLE MILLED PANTALOON STUFFS,—Gents in want of a very superior pair of Pantaloons, which the cold cannot penetrate, can have them made to measure or otherwise.
J. GARRETT & CO.
Dec. 24. King and Cross-streets.

Castor Oil.—160 Gallons Fine East India Castor Oil for sale by
July 23. FELLOWS & CO

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the estate of the late DUNCAN FARRIS, of Waterborough, (Queen's County,) deceased, are requested to hand in their Claims, within three months from this date, duly attested; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN FARRIS.
Queen's County, Oct. 22, 1852. *Administrator.*

OYSTERS.—A Choice lot of excellent OYSTERS—best lot in the market. Just received. Also—DINNERS, SUPPERS, Lunches, Hot Coffee, &c. served up as usual at the OYSTER SALOON, Water street.
December 17. JAMES KINNY.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.

MAY be had at the *HIBERNIAN HOTEL*, on Monday 20th, and every day through the week; which together with Choice LIQUORS, a good selection of PASTRY, and plenty of POULTRY on hand at a call, is well worthy of the attention of the Public. JAMES NETHERY.
Dec. 17. Times Nbk. Obs.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE,
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andrews.
DAILY.

THE subscriber having become contractor for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between St. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS, begs leave to inform the travelling public, that he has provided himself with first rate teams and carriages, for the comfort of passengers, and that careful and attentive drivers will always be found on the route.

Orders left at the subscriber's residence, Great George street, or at the St. John Hotel, will receive due attention.
November 5, 1852. W. H. WILLIAMS.

A. PAGE,

BARBER, FASHIONABLE HAIR CUTTER, PERFUMER AND DEALER IN TOYS, &c. &c.,
Prince William Street,

HAS Received by late arrivals, a very extensive and varied assortment of ENGLISH, GERMAN, & AMERICAN TOYS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.,

Selected expressly for the *Christmas Season*, all of which are now ready for inspection, and on sale at lowest possible prices, for cash only.
St. John, Dec. 10, 1852.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

BOOTS & SHOES—Ex "Olive:"

FAULKE & HENNIGAR have just received Ladies, Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Sole made thin, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girl's Kid SLIPPERS, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS. Please call and see. Will be sold *cheap.*
Dec. 10. 61. *Rocky Hill, Germain street.*

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

THE Subscriber is now opening out a large assortment of English and German TOYS, and Fancy Articles, suitable for *Christmas Presents*, and *New Years Gifts.*
Dec. 10. WILLIAM MAJOR.
TOYS, AT WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL.

Hams! Hams!

JUST Received and for Sale—200 HAMS and SHOULDERS.
EDWARD ALLISON.
Nov. 26. Nelson Street.

CORDAGE.

NOW receiving ex "*Commodore*" from Liverpool—An assortment of Coltart's CORDAGE—For sale by
Nov. 12. EDWARD ALLISON.

COUNTY MEETING.—O. L.—A County Meeting of the Orange Society for King's County, will be held at Hampton Village, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m.—All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly. By order of the County Master.
King's County, Jan. 20.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—A special meeting of the *Grand Orange Lodge of New-Brunswick*, will be held in the City of Fredericton, on the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. All persons interested will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.
By order of the R. W. M.
WM. C. GODSOE,
Grand Secretary.

St. John Public Grammar School.

THE following is the course of Study proposed to be followed during the Term which is to commence on Wednesday, January 5th, 1853.

UNDER THE PRINCIPAL.

(The Senior division of the School attending in the forenoon, and the Junior in the afternoon.)

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, *Latin, Greek* and *French*. The lessons will include *Construing*, with attention to idiom, *Parsing*, with attention to the formation, derivation and the rules of Syntax, and *Scanning*, with the application of the rules of Prosody; and likewise the Antiquities, Mythology, Biography, History, or Geography, which may be necessary in the explation or elucidation of of the lessons. Grammar Recitations, and Written Exercises, either in verse or prose, will also be exacted on these days Every alernate Friday will be devoted to Repetitions

On Wednesday and Saturday, *Geometry*, plane and solid; *Trigonometry*, plane and spherical; *History of Greece*, with contemporaneous events and condition of other countries; *Planetary and Stellar Astronomy*, illustrated by Maps and the Celestial Globe, and occasional evening entertainments with the Magic Lantern and the Telescope; *English Composition*, to consist of letters, prose versions of poetical pieces, original efforts on given subjects, and written translations from Latin or French into English; and Natural Philosophy, to include Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Under MR. BLANCHARD, *Master of the English Department.*

(The Junior division in the forenoon, and Senior in the afternoon.)

Every schoolday, excepting Saturday, *Reading*, with attention to emphasis and just pronunciation; *Spelling*, with meanings and derivations, taught orally and by dictation; *Arithmetic*, both Mental and Written; *Book-Keeping*, according to the most approved plan; *Penmanship*; *Algebra*; and *Mensuration*.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in addition to the above daily lessons, *English Grammar*, with imitatory lessons in *Composition*, and the *Histories of England and America*.

On Tuesday and Thursday, *Geography*, both *Territorial* and *Physical*.

On Saturday, *The Use of the Globes*, and *Elocutionary Exercises.*

The present is a very favorable time for young pupils to commence their Classical curriculum.

The Master of the English Department can receive a few pupils, designed for an English and Commercial Education only, to be altogether under his own instruction.

JAMES PATERSON, LL.D.,
January 4th, 1853. *Principal.*

Cheap Room Paper.

THE subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, at a very cheap rate, that he has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five pence, Six pence and Seven pence a Piece. Call and see.
Dec. 7. S. K. FOSTER.

Men's Heavy Overall Wool Stockings.

THE subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Cathcart*, three cases of the very best quality of Men's Dark Grey Woollen Overall Stockings that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail. S. K. FOSTER.
Dec. 7.

Children's Chairs.

ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole.

—ALSO—

ROSIN OIL, in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.
St. John, Dec. 18. JOHN KINNEAR.

Raisins, Currants and Oats.

Landing ex *Juverna*, from Boston,
10 CASKS RAISINS;
20 drums Eleme FIGS;
5 drums Sultana Raisins; 5 casks CURRANTS.
Per Myrtle, from P. E. Island,
1000 bushels Heavy OATS.
Dec 28. For sale by JARDINE & CO.

Stoves! Stoves!

THE Subscriber is in receipt of upwards of 30 different New Patterns of STOVES, comprising the most approved sorts, which with his former HEAVY STOCK is now being sold at LOWER RATES than ever. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine them.

Stove Pipe, Tinware, PLOUGH IRONS, Furnace and Oven DOORS, *Sand Boilers*, and his usual extensive variety always ready.

☞ Repairs executed at short notice.
THOMAS C. EVERITT.
St. John, Nov. 2, 1852.—2m.

Raisins, Saleratus, Florence Oil, &c.

By the *Charles*—Just received and for sale—
50 BOXES Christina RAISINS;
50 half-boxes Muscatel do.
8 cwt. Chamberlain's Saleratus,
1 barrel Florence OIL,
200 doz. Mason's Blacking,
1 brl. Brunswick Green PAINT,
10 small casks Linseed Oil.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 13. Prince Wm.-street.

FAMILY BAKERY!!.

THE Subscriber having adapted his business for the supply of Private Families only, will give a superior article of BREAD to anytaing of the kind hitherto offered in this City!—And he would especially solicit public attention to his BROWN BREAD, at 5½d. per 4 lb. Loaf.
JOHN McLARDY,
Germain Street, St. John, N. B.
Jan. 18, 1853.—3i.

Superior Burning Fluid, Fluid Lamps, and Safety Cans,

FITTED with "Horsford's" safety patent, by which accidents *can be prevented* and the explosion of the lamp is impossible. The *safety Can* is so constructed that all danger of explosion is removed, and all loss by evaporation prevented.—Just received and for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 18. *Corner of North Wharf & Dock-street.*

FLOUR! FLOUR!

To arrive ex Mary Jane:
100 BRLS. Superfine Canadian FLOUR.
Jan. 18. GEO. THOMAS.

London Oakum—In Store.

2 TONS London OAKUM.
Jan. 18. GEO. THOMAS.

Cabin Passage to London.

THE Ship "CONSTITUTION," Captain MAINLAND, 932 tons, A 1 at Lloyds and coppered. The Cabin and Saloons being large and furnished in a superior manner, offer an excellent opportunity for passage to London. Will sail about 1st February. Apply to the master on board, at Paddock's Wharf, or
GEORGE THOMAS,
Jan. 18. South Market Wharf.

WANTED to Hire—A MAN who is capable of doing Work on a Farm, making Fence, Ditching, Ploughing, taking care of horses, &c.—Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH.
January 11, 1853.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

(*The right of granting Licences for the cutting of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Government, after the Land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than ten pounds, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvements.*)

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

WESTMORLAND.

By Deputy Palmer, at, Dorchester.

102 acres, lot 45, block I. Moncton, Chipman Kinnear.

By Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury.

200 acres, lot 6, block 4, Moncton, T. M'Ewen.
94 acres, lot V, block Z, Salisbury, T. Trueman.
53 acres, lot W, block Z, Salisbury, L. Trites.

ALBERT.

By Deputy Stiles, at Hopewell.

100 acres, lot 6 north, block 13, Harvey, J. Cleaveland.

SAINT JOHN.

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

293 acres, lot N, Beaver Lake, Simonds, A. Henry.
160 acres, lot P, Beaver Lake, Simonds, A. Henry; Black River Road, and not to interfere with grant to G. Ball.
100 acres, lot 17, block 6, Saint Martin, J. Wright.
100 acres, lot 18, block 6, Saint Martin, Jos. Wright.
78 acres, lot 19, block 6, Saint Martin, T. Anderson.
76 acres, lot 20, block 6, Saint Martin, M. A. Anderson.

KING'S

By Deputy Fairweather, at Belhele.

112 acres, lot M, range 4, Springfield, A. Williams.

By Deputy Arnold, at Sussex Vale.

50 acres, lot 74 east, Mount Theobald, J. Campbell, 3d. acre survey.
100 acres, lot 2, block B, Sussex, J. M'Enespy improved.
107 acres, lot R, block O, Studholm, Richard Roach improved.
87 acres, lot 12 south, block A, Studholm, John Burgess.
35 acres, part of 13, block A, Studholm, John Burgess.
99 acres, lot 26, block 9, Studholm, M. Tormey.
99 acres, lot 27, block 9, Studholm, P. Tormey.
100 acres, lot 32, block 17, Studholm, C. L. Finnis.
100 acres, lot 33, block 17, Studholm, J. L. Finnis.
100 acres, lot 61, block 18, Studholm, G. M. Price.
100 acres, lot 60, Cornhill, C. Keith.
17 acres, lot Y, block 26, Studholm, Peter Duffy.
17 acres, lot Z, block 26, Studholm, C. L. Petty.

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Colling, at Gagetown.

200 acres, lot 11, block S, Gagetown, William Boel improved.
100 acres, lot 12, block S, Gagetown, B. Boell.
50 acres, part of 8, Victoria, Andrew Corbett.
100 acres, lot 36, South West of Gaspero Lake, Oliver Turner.
98 acres, Wickman east end, east of J. Clark, J. R. Clark.
100 acres, lot O, block 80, Salmon River, Robert Orchard.

(4w.) R. D. WILMOT, *Sur. Gen.*

Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c.

C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received per *Admiral*, a lot of BUFFALO SKINS, Dressed OTTER SKINS, FUR CAPS, Oiled Silk, and Trimmings

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 information, 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 perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 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 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., Sydney, 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 DROPSY.

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	
Billious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	
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	Tic Douloureux	
Head-ache	Ulcers	Venereal Affections	Worms of all kinds
Indigestion	Weakness from whatever cause &c.,&c.		
Stone and Gravel			
Tumours			

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, King street St. John, N. B. Sold by A. Coy & son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; Jos. Crandall, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Sheduac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and Gilbert White, Bellevisle.

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

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

HOSIERY, &c.

S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer from Liverpool—

Children's Cotton and Worsted Highland Socks,
Do Turkin Socks and Stockings;
Do White and Grey Merino SOCKS;
Do White and Grey Lambs' Wool SOCKS;
Do Fancy, Plain and self Colored GAITERS;
Infants Fancy SOCKS, in great variety;
Misses White and Grey Merino Stockings;
Do White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's black, white & grey Merino Stockings,
Do Black Cashmere ditto;
Do Black Worsted ditto;
Do White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's, Girls, and Children's Patent Elastic GARTERS, in great variety;

For sale Wholesale and Retail,

October 29— S. K. FOSTER.

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* (*Were Rennie*) 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 Y. THURGAR,
North Market Wharf

St. John Oct. 1, 1852.

THE CHURCHMAN'S PENNY MAGAZINE and Guide to Christian Truth.—Back numbers for September, October, November, and December 1851; also, for January, March, April, May, June, August, September, and October, 1852, can be had at three half-pence each, on application to

JOHN KINNEAR,

Cheap Clothing, Cloths, &c., &c.
AT THE
North American Clothing STORE,
uth side of King Street.

A. HUNTER,

HAS received per late arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES, his FALL IMPORTATIONS, which, with the Stock previous and general assortment of CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.; and as his present object is *not to make money* but to dispose of his entire Stock of Goods during the Fall and Winter, he therefore offers them by WHOLESALE and RETAIL at a sacrifice, and most positively at a great reduction from what articles of the same description and quality can be had at any other Establishment in the Province.

The Stock consists of

Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, Petershams, Witney CLOTHS, with all the new materials now in use for Winter Coats; Cassimeres, Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds, Satinette, Moleskins, Canada Cloths, &c.,&c.; VESTINGS, in a great variety of materials.

CLOTHING:

A large assortment of COATS, of various styles, such as Dress, Frock, Glenlyon, Paletot, Sack and Shooting Coats, &c.,&c., in Superfine Broad Cloths, of various shades, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, &c. Vests, in such a variety of materials renders it too tedious to enumerate. PANTS, Black Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinett, Moleskin, &c. REEFING JACKETS, in Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber COATS, CAPES, and Leggins.

Furnishing Department:

Gent's White SHIRTS, Fancy Regatta do., Linen, Wool and Flannel Shirts and DRAWERS, Merino and Cotton do., White and Fancy Shirt Fronts and Collars, Ruffle Handkerchiefs, Silk and Satin Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Satin Scarfs and Stocks, Scarlet and Shaded Wool Comforters, Snow Stockings, Braces, Gloves, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Felt Hats, &c., &c.

R. H. having engaged the service of Mr. J. McNichol, as Cutter in his Establishment, whose long experience in business in this City, and generally acknowledged abilities, renders it quite unnecessary to say anything further than that those who would prefer leaving their orders can depend upon having their garments made up in the most fashionable style, and by the best Workmen.

☞ No second Price. All Goods marked in plain figures.

R. HUNTER.

October 29, 1852.

F. NEILL,

HAS received from Great Britain and United States extensive Stock of his FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS of the West of England Fine and Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and Tweeds, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, of the latest patterns, and newest style;

Large Stock of English and French SATINVESTINGS, Plain and Figured, beautiful article and choicest patterns which will be made to measure on the most reasonable terms.

800 Beaver, Pilot, Bear Skin, Petersham, Whitney Cloth, and Satinett OVER COATS, from 20s. to 50s., made in the Establishment;

600 SHOOTING COATS, Plaid and Plain, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doeskins, and Sattinetts, from 15s. to 30s., cut and made by the best workmen;

2000 Pairs PANTS, in Cassimere, Tweeds, Beaver, Satinetts, &c., from 8s. to 25s.;

VESTS in endless variety, from 3s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.

400 Beaver and Pilot Cloth REEFING JACKETS, heavy lined, from 12s 6d. to 25s.;

200 Boys' TOP and OVER COATS, from 10s. and upwards—made in the neatest styles;

10 Cases of Silk and Satin HATS, Kossuth Hats, in Black and Drab, from 5s.

10 Cases of Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth and Tweed CAPS;

READY MADE CLOTHES AND OUTFITS, selling of very cheap;

Gent's White SHIRTS, with Linen Breasts;

Fancy Regatta and heavy Striped Shirts;

Red, Blue and White FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS;

Large Stock of HOSIERY;

Fur, Cassimere and Lambs Wool GLOVES;

Goodyear's best India Rubber Coats, *Jackets, Leggins*, Knapsacks, Sou'westers, Gloves, &c.

Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Trunks & Valises; Silk and Satin Neck Ties, Scarfs, Stocks; Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Cotton Hdkfs;

Tailors' Trimmings, and every other article connected with the trade.

☞ First rate Cutter in this Establishment.—Gentlemen selecting their Cloths can have them made with quick despatch, and executed by the best workmen.

This far famed and unparalleled Clothing Mart well known as the cheapest and largest in the Province, is selling off the whole Stock of Ready Made Clothing at and under first cost.

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

Nov. 12. F. NEILL.

A. CARD.

THE Subscriber, in returning his most sincere thanks to his Town and Country Customers, for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him since his commencement in business, begs leave to inform them that he has received lately from the UNITED STATES, a large addition to his Stock, which, added to his former Stock of well assorted GOODS, will be found to contain almost every article usually kept by persons in his line of business, all of which he deems unnecessary to particularize; but would simply intimate, that on inspection it will be found to contain every article usually kept by a General FAMILY GROCER, among which are—

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, FLOUR, MEAL, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

The Subscriber hopes with his present well assorted Stock, together with his usual unreserved attention to business, and a determination to sell as good Articles, and as cheap as any in the Trade, hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage that they have extended to him since his commencement in business.

L. MITCHALL.

Next door to Mr. Reeds Flour Store, North Side of King Square. Oct 15, 1852.

GIBSON'S
Livery Stable.

Brussels street, opposite the Baptist Chapel.

THE subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage received by him in the above line, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues to keep good

HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

which he will hire on the most reasonable terms.

ANDREW GIBSON.

St. John, November 5, 1852. 6m.

SEA ELLPHANT OIL, and SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Now landing, 25 barrels. For sale by

Oct. 22. JOHN KINNEAR.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE KING STREET—ST. JOHN

THE Subscriber, in accordance with the fashion of the day, deems it necessary to acquaint his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has Fitted Furnished, and Repaired his House, in a manner that defies rivalry, for the accommodation of PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

His Fare consists of the choices delicacies of the season. Clean Beds, good attendance, and (better yet) moderate charges, are the prominent features of his establishment.

Truly grateful to his former patrons, he solicits a continuance of public favour.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS A

LIVERY STABLE,

With Fashionable "Turn-Outs," And excellent accommodations for the Horses of Travellers and Country customers.

May 21. JAMES E. McDONALD.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

CAN get a good assortment of Looking Glasses, at low prices. Fancy Arcade, Corner King and Cross-streets. J. CROUCH.

"LOCK SHEAF!"
Sheffield and Birmingham Hardware.
STANTON'S BUILDINGS, DOCK STREET,
Three doors from "The Sign of the Knife and Fork."

FULL Setts of 50 pieces balance-handle Ivory, Self-tip, Black Tip, and white bone *Knives and Forks*; scale, tang, black tip, white bone stag, and cocoa Knives and Forks; Carving Knives and Forks; table and butchers Steels; Spring Knives, buffalo handles; Beam, sportsman, and lock Knives; RAZORS—in ivory, black buffalo and clear horn handles, of *Elliot* and other makers; English and American Razor Strops; Scissors, of every description, of various makers; Bread, Butcher, Shoe, and Farriers' Knives; Albata and German Silver Ware, in tea, table, dessert, egg, salt, sugar and mustard Spoons; Toddy and Soup Ladles; Fluted Ware, in candlesticks, snuffers and trays; Cruett Stands; Cake Baskets; Nut Crackers, Spoons and Forks; Silver Tea Spoons; Gold Rings, in jewellery, fine, standard, and sterling Gold; Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots; Cream Jugs; Sugar Bowls; Candlesticks; Shaving Boxes; tea, table, and mustard Spoons; Cruett Stands and Ink Stands; Tea Trays; Bread Baskets; Waiters, in gothic and plain pattern; Papier-Machie Tea Trays; Portfolio and Work Tables; Block-tin Tea and Coffee Pots; Candlesticks, tall, upright, and chamber; brass Candlesticks Snuffers and Trays, polished steel Fire Irons and bronzed Fenders, Guns, Pistols, Cups, Nipples, Scythes, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches; Spectacles, Cork Screws, Iron Spoons; cloth, hair, shoe, tooth, and nail Brushes; the tooth ache, tash, tack and side Combs; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Cash Boxes; Hardwood Slates; Railway Companions; Work Boxes.

A large assortment of cheap Brooches, Rings Watch Chains, and keys; Pencil Cases, black steel; Brooches; Shawl Pins; Pictures; Beads; Looking Glasses; Fancy Soaps; wooden combs; Eau de Cologne Water; Hair Oil; Thimbles; Purses, slides and tassels; steel Beads; seed Beads; brass, pearl, bone and agate Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Pins, Needles, Writing Paper, Snuff Boxes; Fiddle Strings; Fancy Pen Holders, with various other articles.

☞ A Stock of Nottingham *LACE* to be sold wholesale only. The above Goods were purchased in England for Cash, by the proprietor.

W. B. NICHOLSON.

A further supply daily expected from England July 29.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed,

An never failling cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, &c.

The extraordinary celebrity which this simple, pleasing, and effectual medicine has attained, may be seen by the following proofs, or certificates, all from persons well known:—

MR. J. G. SHARP,—

Since you appointed me agent for the sale of your valuable Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed, I have been repeatedly informed by those who have used it, that it is without doubt one of the best medicines they have ever had, for the complaints in which it is recommended.

R. D. M'ARTHUR.

To Mr. J. G. Sharp—

SIR,—One of my children has been suffering *for years* under a severe Cough. The usual remedies were applied without effect. Having heard of Mr. J. G. Sharp's "*Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed.*" I obtained some, and after the use of about 8 oz., or one vial of this extraordinary mixture, the cure was complete.

J. G. CAMPBELL.

April 23, 1852, City of Saint John,

Mr. J. G. Sharp,

Had, a few weeks ago, a very bad cold. Being recommended to try *Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed*, I got a quarter dollar bottle, and found it not only a pleasant but a most useful and effective medicine. It is pleasing to take, and a first rate cure. PATRICK POWER.

April, 23, 1852, City of Saint John,

For the last sixteen years I have suffered from Asthma so bad that I was often obliged to sit in bed to prevent suffocation. I tried every means, during that time, that the usual or ordinary medicines could produce, but without effect, until I obtained some of *Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed*, (which was recommended to me,) and after using two bottles, I found the relief so long sought for.

M. SMITH.

Studholm, Kings County, March, 1852.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d and 2s. 6d, each, at the stores of JOHN G. SHARP, King street; R. D. M'ARTHUR, Medical Hall, Kings square, and JOHN CHALONER, King street.

Prospectus of Volume VIII. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE Eighth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 18th September, and as a great proportion of our readers usually commence their subscriptions at this point, we take occasion to extend them our gratitude for the encouraging and liberal support heretofore bestowed on our humble efforts, and to re-assure them of our determination to advance it still higher in the scale of utility, and, if possible, in their own estimation. We aim at an honorable independence in discussion upon all subjects, and, in some instances no doubt, our readers may have been surprised at our determined opposition to highly lauded discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

Time tries all things, and it is with some degree of pride that we revert to the efforts made through the columns of the Scientific American, to establish sound views respecting several conspicuous miscalled discoveries. Since the commencement of this Volume, that peerless Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations closed its gorgeous display, affording a delightful episode in the stern page of the world's history. Above and beyond all criticism it has passed away, leaving a world-wide influence, beneficial to every branch of industry, and although not profusely represented by gew-gaws and tinselry,—the character of our country shone forth with magnificence in all the elements of substantial utility. Acting under the stimulus suggested by the success of the Great Exhibition, the enterprizing citizens of New York have determined to construct a Crystal Palace of no mean dimensions, and as this is likely to become an important feature in our history, we shall endeavor to present out readers with descriptions and illustrations of such novelties as may be deserving attention.

The present form of the Scientific American will be preserved as most suitable for binding and preservation. The paper will be of the best texture, and we shall aim to store its pages with practical knowledge in every branch of the Arts and Sciences. Invention claims important attention, as one of the fundamental agencies in the world's advancement; hitherto we hope to have satisfied our readers by our weekly summary of "New Inventions." The Weekly List of Patent Claims, officially reported for our columns, is a distinguishing feature, which must commend itself to every one interested in Patents.

We need the co-operation of our readers to enable us to publish a journal, worthy of their support at two dollars per annum. We have never appealed to them in vain, and the Premiums offered for the largest list of subscribers will, we presume encourage new efforts. All subscriptions are payable in advance. We repeat out warning against Travelling Agents, as none are accredited from this office.

Letters should be directed (post-paid) to

MUNN & Co.,
128 Fulton street, New York.

TERMS! TERMS! TERMS!

One copy, for One Year	$2
" Six Months	$1
Five copies, for Six Months for	$4
Ten Copies for Six Months for	$8
Ten Copies for Twelve Months,	$15 for
Fifteen Copies for Twelve Months,	$22
Twenty Copies for Twelve Months,	$28

Southern and Western Money taken at par subscriptions, or post Office Stamps taken at their full value.

Turner's Sarsaparilla.

6 CASES, just received per *Melinda* from New York. The Sarsaparilla which is superior to all others, is put up in two Quart Bottles, and sold at the reduce rate of *One Dollar* per Bottle.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & CO., *Agents.*
No. 4 King-street, (adjoining Barlow's Corner.)

New-Brunswick Branch of the ROYAL EXCHANGE 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.
Michael Bousnein, Esq. | James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq. | Francis Maxwell, Esq.
William Claxton, Esq. | George Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq. | Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Richd. Harbord, Esq. | Ed. Molyneux, Esq.
Robert E. Harvey, Esq. | Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq. | William Smith, Esq.
Thos. D. Hornby, Esq. | John Tort, Esq.
John Chas. Jack, Esq.

Manager and Actuary—Percy M. Dove, Esq

Directors, &c., in London.

Samuel Baker, Esq. | Edw. Muckenzie, 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 Premium, to reside in any part of Europe, or in any place in North America to the north of 38 degrees of North Latitude, but not to the westward of the Mississippi River.

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

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

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

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

☞ *Office, corner of Prince William street and the Market-square in St. John.*

JAMES J. KAYE, *Agent.*

January 2nd, 1852.—6m.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

Glasgow House, King Street.

THE Subscribers will, during the present months, sell off, at a great reduction from former prices the balance of the Summer Stock, and would call particular attention to the following articles, viz:—

PRINTED CASHMERES and DELAINES;
PRINTED CORTONS;
FANCY DRESS STUFFS;
PRINTED MUSLINS;
LIGHT SHAWLS;
STRAW BONNETS;
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.

The whole of which will be sold cheap in order to make room for the Fall Stock, shortly expected

Sept. 3. BALLENTINE & BOWMAN.

DR. PAIGE'S PERPETUAL ELECTROMETERS 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.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADONIRAM MERRIN'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.

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. Mattresses, Curtains, Carpets, &c., made to order, on as good terms as any other Establishment in this city.

October 3, 1851.

KIDDER'S SUPERIOR HORSE LINIMENT.—The subscriber has recently received from the Proprietor, 4 1-2 Gross of this Celebrated LINIMENT. It is put up in quart bottles of various sizes and prices to suit Customers.

A liberal discount made to the Trade and to Country dealers.

Oct. 15. S. L. TILLEY.

SHARPS Family Medicines

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines

Cures and Preparations.

SHARP'S COMPOUND ALKALINE INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.—Sarsaparilla has of late years been much used, and with great success, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alternative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Opthalmia, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, Diseases of the Periosteum and Bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting the flesh, tenderness of the part, tumors and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term of Cachexia, but which is not easy to define. In such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

This article, prepared by John G. Sharp, has performed numerous and most astonishing cures of persons who have for years been tormented with sores from head to feet, and others who have been sent up with Mercurial Rheumatism, which they had been laid up with for 2 or 3 years. Prepared and sold by John G. Sharp, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. N. B.—Dose, a Wine Glass full, three times daily.

SHARP'S BALSAM of HOARHOUND AND ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief; and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.—Prepared by John G. Sharp, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Dock street, St. John, N. B.

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with Eau de Cologne.

This article is excellent for washing and refreshing the mouth, and alleviating Rheumatic Pains which are often mistaken for the Tooth-ache. It is composed of choice Turkey Myrrh, Camphor and Eau de Cologne. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist, St. John, N. B. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d each.

COCOA NUT OIL FOR THE HAIR.

This is one of the best articles ever offered to the public, for *cleaning, strengthening*, and *promoting* the growth of the Hair. Sold in pots at 1s. 3d, to 2s. 6d. each. Prepared only by J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c., St. John, New Brunswick.

Sharp's Camphorated Tooth Powder is superior to, and more agreeable than any other Dentifrice, for beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar with injuring the enamel of the Teeth, giving them a beautiful Pearly appearance. Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, at 1s 3d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sharp's Oriental Hair Wash, for restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and preserving the Hair.

This article is of unfailing efficacy for preserving Baldness, for aiding the Growth of the Hair to an extent surpassing belief. Prepared by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist and Druggist. (Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.)

Also, Sharp's Nutritive Cream, for the Hair.—This Cream possesses the properties of promoting and strengthening the growth of the Hair, giving it a glossy appearance, rendering the most inflexible Hair perfectly pliable, and keeping it in strong Curl during damp weather or violent exercise, and preventing an accumulation of Scurf upon the Head. Prepared only by JOHN G. SHARP. Sold it bottles at 1s 3d. each.

To the Ladies.

Sharp's Celebrated Kalydor, for the Complexion

By applying the KALYDOR, occasionally, several times a day, and by letting it remain on, it will radically cure all Eruptions, Tetters, Ring Worms, Inflamed Eyes, Burns, Scalds, &c., &c.

Ladies suckling will find it an excellent remedy for allaying inflammation—cooling and refreshing the infant's mouth. It being perfectly innocent, the most delicate lady or child may use it with safety.

GENTLEMEN after shaving by applying the Kalydor and letting it remain on the face, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Prepared and sold by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist, Saint John, N. B.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

Bug Poison.

"The Dead Shot" Bug Poison—To those who are affected with these crawling, biting, and bothering tormentors of our nightly rest, the subscriber would humbly recommend this article one thorough application of which will exterminate them forever from your premises. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist. Sold in Bottles at 1s 3d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Sharp's celebrated vermin and insect EXTERMINATOR! for the destruction of Rats and Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Crickets, Bugs, &c., &c.

The "EXTERMINATOR" is designed to supersede the use of Common Poisons, by furnishing a preparation convenient and safe to sell, at the same time attractive to the Vermin.

Directions for using the "Exterminator."—Roll it up in pieces the size of a small marble, and throw it into their holes; or spread it on fresh baked bread, with a thin piece of wood, and cut it into small pieces and distribute it about the places they frequent.

Put up and Sold by the Proprietor, in boxes at 1s. 3d to 2 6d. each.

☞ None genuine unless signed

JOHN G. SHARP,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

October 2. St. John, N. B

SAINT JOHN HOUSE,
No. 22 KING STREET, 30th OCTOBER, 1852.

THE Subscriber informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has received per ship *Devon*, and late steamers, part of his Fall Supply of

Winter and Staple Goods,

comprising the usual Retail Stock, and making the assortment of this Establishment nearly equal to any in the trade—The following are some of the leading articles, viz:—

Heavy Canada, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS;
Heavy SATINETTS—newest styles;
Doeskins and Cassimeres, BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS;
Fleecy COTTON, BED TICKS, DRILLS;
TOWELLINGS, SHAWLS, Hosiery, Gloves;
Cotton BATTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

Also—on *Consignment, for Wholesale*—

3 cases GERMAN GOODS, consisting of FLUTINOS, ACCORDEONS, Work Boxes, Playing Cards, Razor Strops, Portmonies, Wallets, &c. very cheap.

Nov. 5. JOSEPH LORDLY.

RAISINS SALERATUS, FLORENCE OIL, &c.—By the *Charles*—Just received and for sale—50 boxes Christiansen Raisins.

50 half-boxes Muscatel do.
8 cwt Chamberlains Saleratus,
1 bbl. Florence OIL;
200 doz. Mason's Blacking;
1 bbl. Brunswick Green Paint;
10 small casks Linseed Oil.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Nov. 19. Prince Wm. street

RUM!

Ex "Isabella" and "Lord Byrons"

22 PUNCHEONS of West India RUM For sale by

Nov. 1852. EDWARD ALLISON.

Myers' Extract of ROCK ROSE.

FOR all cases of Scrofulous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Canker & Nursing Sore, Mouth, General Debility, &c. &c. No Medicine has ever received such high testimonials from persons who have been afflicted with the above named diseases, as the Rock Rose. Myers' Extract is an elegant preparation, perfectly save, and a wonderfully efficacious remedy. The extraordinary Medicinal properties of the Rock Rose Plant, have become known to some of the most eminent Medical practitioners of the country; others are fast becoming acquainted with its virtues.

The following is an extract from a note on the title page of a work published by D. A. Tyler, M. D., New Haven, Conn. on the efficacy of Rock Rose. These pages were penned without any expectation of their ever being presented to the public—since "which time the plant (Rock Rose) under consideration has been more fully tested its virtues developed, and their character more fully established. "They are published by with the consent of several "medical friends. The object of this dissertation is "to lay before the members of the profession and "the public, the virtues of a plant too much neglected which undoubtedly (as an order member of the profession once remarked to me) possessed far more attractive boons than the popular sarsaparilla. I ask for the plant an impartial trial."

ITS MEDICAL HISTORY AND PROPERTIES

Are far the most important, since upon these depends its value to the community. Dr. Loudon says, that in 1799, it was so valuable in England, that it was cultivated from seeds. Ever since 800.

PROF. IVES, OF YALE COLLEGE,

Has habitually used it with great success in *Scrofula*, and *Chronic Disease*, and through him its virtues were made known until as Dr. Tyler says, "it is now in this section (New Haven) a common article in domestic practice, for the cure of *Scrofula* and cutaneous diseases." Dr. Whitlaw, a Scotch botanist of notoriety, while traveling in America, in 1814, learned its use in Canada. Returning to England, he employed it in medicating his baths, when became greatly celebrated for the cure of similar diseases.

DR. PARISH, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Remarks that it has been successfully used in bad cases of *Scrofulous Diseases*.

DR. J. H. THOMPSON, OF THE SAME PLACE.

Prescribed it in bad cases of Scrofulous patients at Wells' Hospital. His success attracted the attention of senior physicians. He reports the following remarkable cases of White Swelling of the right hip, in February, 1844. The lad was seven years old, and had the disease for three years. The bone was dislocated upward and outward. There was a large opening on the hip leading to the bone, into which I could thrust my finger. I counted twelve ulcers. He had been under several physicians, who had given him up. I ordered a decoction of the *Rock Rose*. In two days his night sweats ceased; I then ordered a tea spoonful of the tincture of Rock Rose, three times a day. *Thirty-nine* days after he was *entirely well*.

For sale by *Druggists Generally*, where Circulars and Certificates of cases may be obtained.

GEO. F. EVERETT & CO.
St. John, N. B.,

Sole Wholesale agents for the Province. Manufactured by William Franklin & Co., Proprietors, New Haven Conn.

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